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African Repository.

VOLUMES LVII, LVIII, and LIX.

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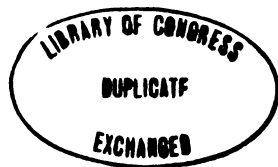
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THE African Repository.

Vol. 57. Washington, D. C., January, 1881. No. 1.

Published monthly by the American Colonization Society.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA.

Governments, geographical societies, mercantile organizations, capitalists and missionary associations are penetrating Africa in all her parts, and that vast continent is beginning to feel a new era. Christendom is becoming undeceived. A world is opening.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.—Reports have been made to the President of the French Republic by the leaders of the four expeditions dispatched to prospect for a railroad across the so-called Desert of Sahara and from the upper Senegal to Timbuctoo. That from St. Louis had met with armed opposition from the natives, but the others were comparatively successful in testing parallel lines as to their security and practicability. This year the Chambers further voted \$300,000 to the Minister of Marine, to be expended in the erection of fortifications in Medina, in surveys for a railway from the Senegal to the Niger, and for a cable from Isle de Saint to Cape Verd.

The German Parliament appropriated \$25,000 for African research in its relations to commerce, and with this aid and private gifts the German Geographical Society has six different expeditions in Africa, led by Messrs. Buchner, Sentz, Rohlf, Bohm, Pogge and Flegel, respectively.

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ions, building up an empire. The occupation of Quittah and Porto Novo, on the west coast, is urged on the British Government, and Dahomey and Ashantee will soon become, it is believed, possessions of the same sagacious Power.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITIONS.—The Geographical Society of Spain has sent Commander Sostén on a mission of discovery in Eastern Africa. Two Portuguese expeditions are to start simultaneously from the Portuguese territories on the east and west coasts, which are intended, after founding a series of commercial stations, to meet in the interior. They will probably follow nearly the line of the Zambesi—the Mississippi of Africa. An Austrian party is to examine Kalakka, and another, led by Holub, is preparing to start from Cape Colony to penetrate to Zambesi and through Darfur. An Italian expedition is exploring Abyssinia and thence to Soudan. A Russian party is journeying up the Nile. The British expedition, commanded by Mr. J. Thomson, successor of the lamented Mr. Keith Johnston, has thoroughly examined the region north of lake Nyassa and south of lake Tanganyika. Count de Brazza is engaged in a second attempt to discover the sources of the Ogove. Capt. Philipson Wybrants is leading an English expedition for the exploration of Umzila's kingdom.

Ardent expectations centre on the Congo country. Here Mr. H. M. Stanley, under the patronage of the International African Association, is conducting a generously equipped party of some twenty Europeans and one hundred Africans. Part of his grand mission is the opening of a road ten feet wide on the north side of the Congo or Livingstone river, and the establishment of "rest houses," supplied with goods, provisions and medical stores for trade, travelers and missionaries. This indefatigable explorer has founded the first civilizing station at Vivi. The next is to be at Stanley Pool, and two others are to be far inland. He is surmounting the gigantic difficulties in the way, and continues sanguine of his ability to ascend this mighty river—some 4,000 miles—to its source, lake Tanganyika.

Four other expeditions of the same Association, of which the enlightened King of Belgium is president, are exploring Africa. One of these is proceeding from Zanzibar, forming stations and intending to join Mr. Stanley on the upper waters of the Congo, the whole to constitute a chain of commercial centres across the continent.

It is an interesting and important fact that elephants, trained as transports, are performing their part well. There can no longer be any question that this new burden bearer, which carry about half a ton each, will be a very valuable assistant in the march of civilization through the wilds of a tropical clime.

COMMERCIAL ENDEAVORS.—Many eyes are looking to Africa as the

quarter from which relief may be most speedily expected for the languishing industries and idle capital of Europe. Mr. Donald Mackenzie is again at Cape Juby with a miscellaneous cargo by the steamer Corsair, from London, to open trading connections inland. The Governor of Sierra Leone is arranging an expedition from Bathurst, by way of Sego, to Timbuctoo, prepared to conduct an extensive business on sound principals. Mr. Geoffrey, an experienced engineer, and Mr. Gillis, formerly a merchant at Cape Palmas and at Grand Bassam, left Antwerp, March 25, for the Congo, with a view to introduce a system of legitimate commerce. The formation is stated at Vile of an Anglo-Franco-Danish Society, to dispatch caravans and commercial parties and to open farms and trading depots in the interior of Africa. A company in Paris has secured privileges in the forests and mines of the Zambesi section, which are said to be of immense value. A company has been formed at Zanzibar with the view of organizing a regular service of transport between the coast and the lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. The society guarantees the arrival at its destination, of merchandise and baggage confided to its care. It has, moreover, taken steps to establish at Tabora a depot for merchandise, whence travelers can obtain supplies, and where payment will be made by letters of exchange either upon Zanzibar or upon some European banker previously appointed. By the aid of the eight stations, which will soon be established between Bagamoyo and Karema, a traveler will be able to reach the lakes with a light caravan in less than two months.

STEAM LINES.—A line of steamers belonging to Ulrich Durler & Co., is to commence running early in the year 1881, from Germany to the west coast of Africa. Messers. A. C. Verminck & Co., long engaged in the trade, intend to put on several steamers between Marseilles and Western Africa, the first vessel to leave in December. She is 1,200 tons register, and is named the Djolibah, in commemoration of the discovery of the sources of the Niger by Messers. Zweisel and Moustier, at the direction and expense of Mr. Verminck. They describe this famous stream to rise about 100 miles back of Liberia, running thence northeast toward the desert; turning at length to the southeast, and again to the southwest, it empties into the sea more than 3,000 miles from where it began.

A third line of steamers,—the West African Steam Navigation Company, has been commenced between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa for freight and passenger accommodation. The African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company are jointly dispatching a monthly steamer direct from Hamburg to Western Africa. This is in addition to their weekly steamer, or oftener from Liverpool and Glasgow for Africa. The last named company has just had built two steel steamers, of 1,850 tons register each. The

shallow depth of water on the bars of most of the West African rivers, always a serious obstacle, will be thus measurably overcome by the lightness of steel over iron. Steel is now considered the most perfect material for ship-building, as well as the cheapest in the long run. If so, it is surely destined to make a revolution in the ocean marine and war fleets of the world. German merchants are extending their connections along the northern African coast, and a line of steamers is projected between Morocco and Bremen. Increased communication has been provided between Algeria and Marseilles. A royal Mail steamer leaves Lisbon the 5th of every month, and touching at various places on the way, makes the passage to Angola and Benguela in about thirty-five days.

Steamers are running on the rivers Senegal, Gambia, St. Paul's, Niger, Gaboon, Ogove, Coanza, and of the Zambesi and its tributary, the Shire, and of the lakes Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika and Nyassa, mostly in the prosecution of trade.

GOLD MINING.—Five organizations are operating in the Wassaw country. These are the Effuenta Gold Mines Company, the Swanzey Company, the Gold Coast Mining Company, and the Aboso Gold Mining Company, (English,) and the African Gold Coast Company, (French). The latter named is the pioneer mover, having only begun in August, 1878, to drive three tunnels or drifts, yet they now report "between one and two thousand tons of ore extracted, worth £5 4s. per ton, and are in a condition to extract some forty tons per day of much richer ore, with an almost certainty of an output of a hundred tons a day at the end of another year." A commissioner has been appointed to reside at Tacquah, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, thus giving assurance that British law and British security will be afforded capital and labor in mining operations.

RAILROADS.—The West Africa Light Railways Company of London propose the building of four railroads in the Yoruba country, viz: From Salt Pond to Mackessim, twenty miles; Accra to the river Volta, fifty miles; Chamah or Dix Cove to the Wassaw gold mines, fifty miles, and from Gaiin, opposite Lagos, to Abbeokuta, reputed to have a population of 125,000, forty miles.

It is humiliating perhaps to Americans that an English company has received a charter from Liberia for a railroad extending two hundred miles back from Monrovia, and designed ultimately to connect that port with the head waters of the Niger. This is a shorter and more feasible route to that contemplated by the French, by way of the Senegal, and is attracting considerable interest in Europe.

Six different railroads, short ones of course, are partially completed in South Africa. A railroad from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza lake is popularly advocated in England. The Portuguese propose commu-

nication with lake Nyassa and the east coast by steamers on the easily navigable part of the Zambesi and its tributaries, and obviating the difficulties of the impeded points by railways.

TELEGRAPH. Telegraphic communication is now complete between London and the Cape of Good Hope. A project for constructing an electric line from end to end of Africa has the sanction of the African exploration committee of the Royal Geographical Society of England. A report made to that Society on the subject speaks in sanguine terms of its feasibility, with particulars of probable cost and revenue. The route is thus described: "The Egyptian Government at one end is prepared to carry forward its line, which already extends southward some distance beyond Khartoum, as far as Gondokoro. At the other end the Government of Cape Colony is expected to extend the existing line in British South Africa to Pretoria, in the Transvaal. It is now proposed to continue the line from the southern limits of Egyptian territory to Mtesa's capital, and thence round the western shore of the Victoria-Nyanza, and on to Unyamwebe; from thence to branch out westward to Ujiji and eastward to Mpwapwa, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar; from Bagamoyo to conduct the wires in a southwesterly direction to the head of lake Nyassa, where they would be carried to Livingstonia, and down the Shire and Zambesi, and thence southward to Pretoria. The whole distance from Khartoum to Pretoria is 3,335 geographical miles, or allowing for deviations, just 4,000 miles." This is claimed to be no more difficult than was similar work accomplished in Australia and India.

COAL, IRON AND DIAMONDS. According to an official geological report upon the Free State of the Orange River, immense beds of coal and iron exist in that district. The iron presents three parallel strata, separated by grit, which will furnish millions of tons, and it lies in conditions peculiarly favorable for working, as it is only a few miles from a coal bed. The South African mines yielded diamonds in 1879 of the estimated value of \$18,000,000, a slight increase over the product of the previous year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The *African Times*, devoted to African development, is a paper issued at London. *L'Afrique* is a magazine published at Geneva in the interest of African exploration. The existence of such enterprises, wholly devoted to one country, is evidence of the present importance attaching to Africa. No little of the information herein presented is derived from these faithful and valuable monthlies.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS. To the Christian Africa is one of the most interesting portions of the globe. Efforts to penetrate it with the light of the Gospel evince an enthusiasm and a consecration of talent and life worthy of the spacious field to be illuminated. Though the bright proe-

pects attending the early history of the Church Missionary Society of England mission in Uganda have not been realized, and after three years' work there is a seemingly unanimous rejection of Christianity by Mtesa and his people, still a number of missionaries remain and others are on their way, the latter accompanied by three Uganda envoys on their return from London. The tidings from the stations of the same Society, and from those of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Dublin, on the island of Zanzibar, and at Magilla and Macasi on the mainland, tell of steady progress. The London Missionary Society has not only reinforced its flourishing mission on lake Tanganyika, but commenced a station on its western shore. The Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society has opened another station at Zomba. The French Evangelical Society is to push forward a mission from that at Victoria Falls into the Barotse Valley. "The Congo Inland Mission" is an undenominational organization in England, whose fourteen representatives have accompanied or joined Mr. Stanley, and are establishing stations under the protection of the enterprise with which he is entrusted.

Robert Arthington, Esq., continues his liberality by offering the London Missionary Society \$15,000 for the building and equipping of a missionary steamer to be placed on lake Tanganyika, and to the English Baptist Missionary Society \$20,000 toward putting on and maintaining a missionary steamer on the Congo above the cataracts. "It is to be launched at Stanley Pool, which the readers of "The Dark Continent" will remember, is situated in the midst of a fertile and populous country.

The Church Missionary Society has a steamer (the Henry Venn) employed in missionary service on the Niger and its branches by Bishop Crowther and clergy. The Central African Company, of Edinburgh, has placed the steamer Lake Nyassa on the lower Zambesi and its Shire feeder from Lake Nyassa; while the Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society has floated the steamer Italia on the upper Shire, above the cataracts, and on the lake itself, and it has also made a road sixty miles long around the Shire cataracts, bringing the head of lake Nyassa, by the Suez canal route, within sixty days' travel of Great Britain.

The receipt of a very large legacy has stimulated and enabled the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to undertake the establishment of a mission at Bihe, a populous town near the sources of the Coanza, and to extend the Zulu mission into Umzila's kingdom, on the southeastern coast, near Delagoa bay. The American Missionary Association is preparing for the commencement of a mission in the Nile basin, near the junction of the Sobat with the Nile, making Khartoum the base of supplies.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY appeals for wider and more favorable recognition and support than it has hitherto received. The

planting and success of Liberia illustrates the character and worth of its labors and vindicates its claims upon the sympathy and benevolence of the patriot, philanthropist and Christian. With the increased interest now felt in the settlement and Christianization of Africa, there is every reason to hope that the beginnings made in the young African republic may lead more rapidly than ever to great and blessed results.

THE APPOINTED AGENTS. The occupation of western and equatorial Africa by whites cannot proceed fast, if at all: the climate being too perilous to attract large numbers of them. The list of dead and missing among recent explorers, traders, miners and missionaries, but confirms the sad experience of previous attempts to open and elevate the continent. "Out of 117 missionaries," wrote a faithful laborer on the ground, "sent by the Wesleyan Missionary Society during forty years, 54 died on the field, 39 of them within one year of their arrival, and of those who survived 13 were obliged to return after a residence of from six to twenty months. In thirty years the English Church Missionary Society sent 109 missionaries, half of whom were removed by death at their posts, 4 on their way home, and 14 returned with impaired constitutions. Forty-one missionaries of the Basle Missionary Society died at their stations in the course of a few years. From 1836 to 1851, 31 persons who had taken part in the American Episcopal Mission were obliged to relinquish their labors. The celebrated Niger expedition, organized and equipped with the zealous co-operation of Prince Albert, lost by death in the few months of its exploration of the river, 40 of the 145 whites, which composed the officers and crew, while among the 158 blacks engaged not one died!

PREPARING TO GO. It is a significant coincidence that with the general efforts for the development of Africa there should come among the Negroes of the United States unrest, an exodus, longing for a permanent home and aspirations for nationality. Inquiry proves that there is scarcely an institution for the higher education of colored young men that has not several students who have chosen Africa as their coveted field of labor. The colored Baptists of Virginia are supporting one of their race in the Yoruba country, and the colored Baptists of South Carolina raised \$1,007 in the year ending March last, towards the salary of their (colored) missionary in Liberia. At the last general conference of the African Methodist E. Church \$25,000 was appropriated for missionary work in Africa, and Bishop Turner has since been appointed to proceed to Liberia and to organize efforts for the propagation of the Gospel in that republic. He states that "already four ministers and two female teachers have volunteered to go, and are only awaiting the means of transportation and support." Communications received by the American Colonization Society demonstrate that some 500,000 people of color are considering the question of removal to Liberia.

OUR ADVANTAGES. America has superior advantages over all Europe for colonizing, civilizing and evangelizing Africa and controlling its valuable commerce. It has Liberia, the only daughter republic, with about 1,000,000 of settlers and natives, holding some 600 miles of the best part of the West Coast; and about 5,000,000 of colored people at home, many of the latter of whom, enterprising farmers and mechanics, and teachers and ministers, would make homes in "Fatherland" if cheap and rapid passage thither were provided. Their presence would create no surprise or hostility among their kin. They could keep communication open and gradually train the aborigines in habits of enlightened and systematic industry. They could readily penetrate the vast interior, exchanging foreign goods and manufactures for local products, which are everywhere in demand. They could extend a line of railroad and a chain of Christian schools and churches, with civilized farms and settlements, from the malarious seaboard across the beautiful, populous and salubrious highlands to the banks of the Niger and on to the very heart of Soudan; growing stronger and stronger in the confidence of a noble destiny in the land of their ancestors.

SUPERIOR AFRICANS. Many of the inland tribes of Western Africa are of manly character and comparative advancement in certain useful arts. Prof. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., himself a Negro, writes: "I have charfully studied the African character, and can speak advisedly of its worth. I have seen him under Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Scandinavian and Semetic rule. I have lived in the United States, in the West Indies and in Venezuela. I have traveled in Syria, Egypt and in the interior of Africa, and I testify that the manhood of the race is in the heart of Africa—the basis upon which the African national superstructure is to be erected. When in the interior of Africa I have met men, both Pagan and Mahomedan, to whom, as well from their physical as their mental characteristics, one voluntarily and instinctively feels like doing reverence."

AN AFRICAN STATE NEEDED. It will doubtless be observed that nearly all the attempts to penetrate Africa has been from its eastern side. For the United States the indications point to the duty and policy of entering from the western coast, so as to reach the most intelligent population of the continent, and especially those from whom large numbers of Africo-Americans came as slaves, and to occupy the most fertile and desirable lands in all Africa. Let a renewed and determined effort be made to strengthen Liberia, the open gateway to the wealthy interior.

The spirit of progress has shown itself strongly in that republic, and by projects for extending coffee planting and introducing railroads into that important key to populous and opulent Soudan. The contemplated annexation on mutual and peaceful terms of the extensive and valuable

territory adjoining its eastern frontier, known as the kingdom of Medina, demonstrates increasing strength and power.

We have dreams of an interior State of Africans, starting from Boporo and going back, where the people will live in the peace and quietness of a highly civilized and pure Christian community, and, surrounded by a congenial population whom they can influence, grow and expand under the guidance of their race instincts into a useful and honorable State. The world needs such a State, and such a State it will have.

OUR ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Sixty Fourth annual meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be held in the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1881, at 7. 30 o'clock. Addresses are expected from gentlemen of acknowledged ability and eloquence.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will meet on the same day at 12 o'clock M. at the Colonization Building, Washington, D. C.

LIBERIA.

The pioneer visit to the west coast of Africa was made in 1818, by the missionary, Samuel J. Mills. From this first effort for the evangelization and civilization of this part of the globe, the republic of Liberia has grown. It was at first a colony formed by Americans for the reception of emancipated slaves, and to be an asylum for negroes recaptured by American cruisers under the law of 1819 for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1848 the colony was elevated into a distinct republic.

From the first it has sustained peculiar and intimate relations with the United States. Her political organization, originally modelled after ours, the United States has also furnished Liberia with systems of money, weights, measures, and with various social and civil institutions, and, like a big elder brother, has from the first exercised protectorate powers over this sister republic. The treaty with Liberia of 1862, stipulates that the United States shall not interfere between the aboriginal inhabitants and Liberia, unless solicited by the republic. Four years ago, our government, "solicited by the government of Liberia," did send a ship of war to assist in suppressing a native revolt.

Liberia proper has an area of about 10,000 sq. miles, and a population which, with that of the Kingdom of Medina, amounts to 1,500,000. The chief commercial products of the country are palm-oil, rice, gum, coffee, dye woods, sugar and ginger.

The Senegal and the Niger are the great water-ways that lead into

the interior, and attract trade to that part of the west coast, of which Monrovia is the chief seaport. With a railroad to the Niger valley, Liberia would command a large share of the commerce that approaches Africa from the west. An English company have such a road in contemplation. The French have established commercial communication with the interior by way of the Senegal and Niger.

Both these powers—England and France—look with wishful eyes on this little republic, and would gladly assume its protection. Liberia doubtless, feels sufficiently protected already, and, at any rate, the United States, most likely, would not look on quietly and see Liberia annexed to either of these, or any other foreign power.

WRECK OF THE LIBERIA COASTER TA.

A correspondent at Cape Palmas gives the *Observer* of Monrovia, the following account of the disaster to the Liberia Coaster Ta and the sad loss of life:

The steamer which arrived here from England on last Saturday brought very distressing news of an accident, unparalleled, I think, in the history of Liberia. The steamer picked up 4 persons (2 Americo-Liberians and 2 natives) at sea from the wreck of one of the boats owned by Messrs. McGill & Bro. of this place, and brought them home. From the two Americo-Liberians (one of whom was mate of the unfortunate boat) we have gathered the following particulars of the disaster:

The boat left Monrovia on Wednesday, the 15th inst. 5 o'clock P. M., bound for home, with a cargo of provisions, kerosene, and a lot of sails, &c., from the wrecked Schooner "Lincoln;" and about 39 passengers, more than two-thirds of whom were natives. Hon. J. B. McGill, part owner and manager of the business, was himself on board.

At 4 p. m. on Thursday they anchored at Bassa. Mr. McGill went ashore in the canoe which the boat carried. He soon returned, and they were off again at 6 p. m. The wind being ahead, they stood out to sea. At 10 o'clock there was a squall. The mate suggested to the Captain (the latter had never sailed that boat before) that they "shorten sails." He looked around composedly, not seeming to apprehend any danger. After a little while the mate returned to the captain, but he scarcely repeated the suggestion before a gust of wind struck the boat, and she was capsized. Mr. McGill, Mr. Wood, and others, who were below, immediately sprang out, the water filled in. The consternation was great. All attention was turned to the canoe which was adrift. Those who could swim, having hastily torn off their clothes, swam to it but in their efforts to get in swamped it. About 15, however, held to

The captain and most of the crew held to the boat, & ~~some~~ hav-

ing drifted from them before they could get to it. Several of the bushmen who knew nothing about swimming, and two native women who did not get out of the cabin, drowned at once. Of these who were with the canoe a few were expert swimmers, of whom Mr. McGill was one. They made an effort to get the canoe above the water, but others hung on it such a way that the attempt was fruitless. It being very rough, and the canoe altogether at the mercy of the waves, sometimes turning quite over, it was very difficult even to hold on.

One after another ceased the struggle for life and yielded to their sad fate. Mr. Wood was the first to give up. "I have done all that I could," he said, and was covered by the waves. Messrs. Hunt, Hoady Turner and some of the natives followed one after another. Daylight broke upon eight of the number still struggling to keep their heads above the water. No boat, no land, no help, in sight. Another gave out, and received all the assistance that could be rendered him by his companions in misery; but it was no use: there was no foot-hold. He, too, departed. A krooman followed. Six were now left. An equal number of Americo-Liberians and natives. They encouraged each other, and seemed determined to hold out. Land was now visible the current drifting them rapidly up the coast. Mr. McGill remarked that the steamer was expected, and if they held on she might pick them up. It was observed, some time after this, that he seemed to be getting weak; when one of them asked him if he was giving out. He replied, "No, I feel hungry, that's all." About 4 p. m., the canoe gave a sudden turn and struck him on the head. He sank, but rose again. His exertions now, however, ceased. Yancy (the mate) and Gibson (a passenger) held him, one on each side. His head dropped. They saw no signs of life. They could do no more. He sank and joined the company of the departed. The greedy sea yet claimed another victim. The head krooman reached the utmost limits of his endurance and followed his employer.

Shortly afterwards, the steamer was seen coming, heading right to them, though they were not seen, and would likely have been left unnoticed—for their calls were not heard—were it not that a passenger, sitting on the rails, saw one as the steamer glided swiftly pass, and cried out: "Man overboard!" As soon as possible the ship stopped and a boat was sent to them. At 5 p. m., they were on board the steamer, having every attention given to relieve their suffering condition. On Saturday afternoon they reached home.

Nothing has been heard of those who were left with the boat. There is no doubt that they were all drowned during the night of the accident. If so, and the number that left Monrovia has been correctly reported, there were 85 lives lost: viz., Hon. J. B. McGill, *owner*, Capt.

nicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, 26 are farmers, 2 coopers, 1 blacksmith, 1 brickmaker, 2 school teachers, and 3 ordained ministers of the Gospel. Several families went to join relatives and acquaintances, who had written for them to come. All reached the vessels named at their own expense, and they also contributed \$ 1218,75 towards the cost of passage from New York. They were thoroughly provided for at sea and during the first six months after arrival at Brewerville, where they chose to settle.

The two vessels which left New York in May anchored off Monrovia after a pleasant passage of 35 and 32 days respectively. Their arrival was thus promptly announced by Vice President Warner:—

"I am happy to say that no deaths occurred among the two companies of emigrants on the voyage. That special Providence of the Most High respecting this very thing now going on, viz: the returning of the dispersed Negro to his own land, is as active and remains as firm to-day as it was in Paul Cuffee's time. I deprecate everything that savors in the least of presumption, but we may rest assured that the coming back of the smitten sons and daughters of Africa from their long and sorrowful exile, will be guided and guarded by that wisdom which called from naught all things that now exist. Who can turn aside His power?"

Under date of August 16, the Physician in charge, Dr. A. L. Stanford, wrote: "The last emigration of one hundred and thirty-six persons to the soil of their ancestors, are making rapid strides towards laying a foundation for future usefulness and prosperity. We are proud of them and trust the Colonization Society may be enabled to assist many more of the same class. I mean sober, honest and industrious persons. These men, and, I should add, women and children, were here but a few days before they engaged in clearing their land and planting it and some in building, in order to live on their own resources when the bounty of the Society ceases."

But four deaths were reported up to December 2d, the date of our latest advices, viz: one female adult, from causes not peculiar to any climate, and three children. Of the latter, "one was a little girl who had pneumonia in New York and was left with spinal disease: a boy who died of mumps coming back on him, and another from injuries received at school in the United States."

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have continued their liberal appropriations in aid of the passage and settlement of persons at Brewerville: and the American Sunday School Union have given generously of their publications for the use of the emigrants on shipboard and in their new homes. This important assistance is here mentioned, with acknowledgment of thanks.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society

has been uninterrupted for the past sixty years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,525, and a total from the beginning of 15,523, exclusive of 5,722-recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,235 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

THE LIBERIA EXODUS ARKANSAS COLONY.

A very large proportion of the emigrants during the year were from the city of Helena and Phillips County, Arkansas; they having reached New York in the winter and early spring, entirely self-moved and at their own expense, bound for the African Republic.

Inquiry among them brought out the fact that they were men not acting blindly, but who in the midst of toil and an oppression which they chose not longer to bear, had planned a movement of which others with superior advantages might be proud. They stated that they were a part of many thousands organized into companies of a hundred each, with leaders of mature judgment, bound by oath, having signs and passwords—a secret organization—the object of which, in addition to improving their own condition, is thus set forth in a printed Constitution:—“We feel it no less our duty than a pleasure to give the Gospel and civilization to our Fatherland. Africa must be redeemed and that by persons of African descent: and there are none so well prepared as are the American Negroes.”

The Liberia Exodus Arkansas Colony selected and commissioned some three years ago, two intelligent men from among its members, one an educated Physician, and paid their expenses to Liberia and return. They brought a favorable report of the Republic. The Doctor promptly went back to Liberia accompanied by a small party to prepare the way for the rest. The people who came North of their own accord and embarked in May did so because, as they stated, they were turned out of houses and off plantations in Arkansas, when it became known that they proposed removal in a few months to Africa.

These emigrants were not the physically and mentally weak, nor the idle and dependent; but the strong and vigorous, the enterprising and intelligent. They said:—“We are all willing to work hard, we older men do not expect to live long anywhere, but we go to Liberia to make a home for our children and grandchildren. No man has urged us to go, the thing comes from our own hearts, God put it there.”

Persons desiring to remove to Liberia are cautioned against leaving their place of residence until they have communicated with the American Colonization Society and received from it directions and orders for passage, thereby saving themselves delay, exposure and suffering, and it

may be sickness and even death. The Society has not the money with which to furnish shelter and support to self-appointed emigrants while waiting for an opportunity to embark: such applicants may not come up to its standard for intelligence, enterprise and industry, and as the preference is now given those, all other things being equal, who will contribute a part of the cost of their passage to Liberia, they may fail at last in their efforts to emigrate.

APPLICATIONS.

Communications making inquiry about the condition of Liberia and preferring application for passage to that Republic, continue to be received by the Society in such number as to justify the estimate that half a million of people are considering the question of emigration. Two thousand persons in one County in North Carolina are said to be only waiting for an opportunity to leave for Africa;—industrious and enterprising men, seeking new outlets for their energy.

A settled fact is now to be dealt with. It is not whether a people will emigrate to Liberia, but that when men and women wearied with years of struggle and suffering, have a fixed purpose in their hearts to go, are not those who are able, in duty bound to hold out a helping hand?

The spirit actuating many is thus concisely presented in a recent application:—“The motives that induce me to go to Africa are:—First: That I apprehend I shall there be free from the discrimination, disrespect, and even contempt and violence to which I am subject in this country, on account of my race, color, and previous condition of involuntary servitude. Second: Since my riper years ever have I indulged the hope, that the Negro, somewhere on the globe, would become the peer of any nation, comparatively, in civilization, enlightenment, science, art, moral excellence, Christianity, wealth, and power. It seems that Providence has decreed that such shall be the case, and that Liberia shall be the place. Third: I want Liberia to have the benefit of my talent, energy, and labor, and even the remainder of my life, in her civilization, education, evangelization and general advancement.”

HOW INFLUENCED.

In going to Liberia the emigrant makes no mistake. Private correspondence, illiterate it may be, but convincing, is the great agent in quickening removal to that Republic. The following letters, written by relative to relative or friend to friend, not only give the most substantial reasons for their course, but relate experiences that are representatives of the fortunes, feelings and prospects of the settlers generally:—

Rev. Charles W. Bryant, who left Louisiana in January, 1876, writes from Grand Bassa County, September 18:

"Yours of May 6 came duly to hand. It finds me and family in usual health. I say since you ask, that I am not holding any Government position. I have looked much into the affairs of this Republic, and think I understand them. Our laws are good in the main; our constitution is excellent, and the soil is as good as any in the world. We want men who believe that they ought to make a nation, and that they are not the white man's inferior. We want statesmen. We are a free people and make our own laws. We are not subject to any class of men, and are a sovereign and independent nation. I am disposed to give information only to those who intend to come to Liberia. This is a new country, only fifty-four years from the commencement of the colony to the present.

What people is there that went to a distant continent, without learning and money, and established themselves as a free, sovereign and independent nation in the same length of time? We have a well organized Government, and are in treaty relationship with all the enlightened Powers of the earth. This country is new. Everything is to do. You need not expect to come and find everything in Africa as in America. If it is an honor to be a state senator or anything else in the United States, why don't the men who want to be Supreme Court judges, members of a national house of representatives and senators come to this country? Come to Liberia, and should you be elected to an office, you will get it. Please publish this letter in the papers when you are through with it. Write to me soon."

Mr. Norfleet Browne was a school teacher at Littleton, N. C., whence he removed with his family and others in 1879. Under date of Brewerville, January 28, he remarks;—

"Thank God and the American Colonization Society for aiding me to remove to Liberia. After a pleasant run of thirty-one days from New York I landed at Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic. I remained in Monrovia one day, and then came to the town of Brewerville, on the St. Paul's river, some ten miles distant. I never was so well pleased as when I set my feet on Africa's shore, for here I am at home. All that is wanted in this country is intelligent, enterprising and moneyed men from the United States. By that class a large and powerful Republic can be built on the coast of Africa. Ministers are also wanted to preach to our brethren that are in heathenism. I find this to be a good country—the only country for the Negro. Africa, dear Africa, is the only land that a colored man can say is his. I expect to start a school soon at Brewerville for the natives—to teach them the truths of the Gospel, the blessings of civilization, and the ele-

vating beauties of the English language. I say to my brethren in America, come to your own country. Here you can feel that your soul is your own; here you will not be despised as of another race; here you can rule instead of being ruled; here are no white men to say whether you shall vote or not, and here you will not be kicked about from pillar to post as a football by white people or politicians. The Western coast of Africa was wisely selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for the settlement of the exiled people of color. I find here all kinds of fruit, vegetables and grain, as in the United States. It is not so hot here—and January is the warmest month—as to burn the fish in the rivers or the fine coffee growing on trees. It is pleasant—the air is sweet and soft, and it is quite cool in the morning and evening. At noonday it is not hotter than in North Carolina in summer time. If I were again in the United States I would not remain, but would return to Liberia, even if I had to grieve my bones with labor until I should raise money enough to bury my body here. The emigrants that left with me are all well. They have selected their lands and are at work upon them. Please have this published and send it to Rev. Lewis Browne, my minister, and to Mr. Alexander Browne, my brother, both at Littleton, N. C. I write them to come to this Republic of true liberty, equality and happiness.”

Senator J. J. Ross visited the United States during the summer, and on the eve of departure, wrote:

“I emigrated to Liberia in 1849, from Augusta, Ga., in the bark *Huma*, with my grandmother Hannah Mallory, I then being about seven years old. Myself and family arrived at New York in May last. We have been to Georgia to see our relatives, where we spent two months, and have also visited Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We are about to leave for Liberia, via England. We are much pleased with the civilization, science and enlightenment that we find in America, but we love Liberia better as a home, and would not exchange place and situation for the same here if it were offered. In Africa every breath of air is one of pure freedom and unproscribed manhood—such as the best and most exalted Negro can never realize in these United States.”

THE AZOR AND PASSENGERS.

It is to be regretted that the first movement made by American Negroes, from their own original voluntary action, to return to the land of their ancestors, should have met with a serious reverse, the bark *Azor* having lately fallen into the hands of the owner of the mortgage resting upon her. The errors of inexperienced managers in her first and only voyage to Africa, could not be overcome, but doubtless others, avoiding the causes of failure, will soon successfully conduct an exodus of their race.

Not a few papers have given currency to the following erroneous statement, viz: "of the three hundred and twenty who sailed on the *Azor*, twenty-nine died for want of proper food and care on the voyage, and were buried in the sea. Some forty odd have been able to return to this country through the assistance of friends, and of the remaining three hundred only about sixty are alive."

When the truth is so bad, there is no very good excuse for mistakes. The facts are: That 256 persons, old and young, embarked on the *Azor* at Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1878. Of these, a careful examination and enumeration in March, 1880, show that 23 died on the voyage, 16 returned to America, 27 deaths from all causes had taken place in Liberia, and 190 were alive in that Republic. The latter generally are stated to be in good health and prosperous, while a large number are more than contented with their condition and prospects.

Mr. Jackson Clark, one of the passengers by the "*Azor*," wrote to his brother in South Carolina from Arthington, August 8, as follows;—

"In my last letter to you, I was much discouraged, owing to my being a stranger in this land and to this people, and because of the failure to receive my money from the parties with whom I entrusted it in the United States. My family are all in splendid health and are doing well. Mother and father are looking and feeling better than when they left Charleston. I have made two crops in this country, and they have done me more benefit than any two crops in America. I am making my coffee farm. I have planted ten thousand trees, and I have eight thousand scions ready to set out. Some of the two thousand trees bloomed last March, and others are in bloom at this time. Now, my dear brother, I say to you and to all my race that want to be anybody, come to Liberia, for it is the only home for the people of color."

LIBERIA.

Liberia is more flourishing and important than ever before. A new era of progress is opening before it. The new settlements are making encouraging advance. The growth of coffee is attracting much attention. The quality of the product there raised is such that it is being imported into Ceylon, Brazil and other countries for seeding. An English company has secured a large amount of land upon a long lease for coffee plantations.

Statements hostile and disadvantageous to the Republic have been put in circulation, but witnesses of high character, who have visited the country, especially the interior towns, and studied the social and political condition of its inhabitants, declare them to be without foundation. They report the people peaceable and prosperous, enjoying in full measure the rewards of well directed labor, and eager to share the benefits which follow in the train of religion and education.

EDUCATION.

The intelligence, energy and progressive spirit of the present administration have had considerable influence in exciting an interest in public school instruction and in the College.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, under date of February 4: wrote:

"You will no doubt have heard before this reaches you of the action of the Legislature in appropriating \$ 3,000 to aid in removing the College, as well as the grant of authority to the Trustees to change its site. I am pleased to inform you that the Government is giving more attention than ever before to common schools. Besides \$3,800 to the College and its Preparatory Department, the Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$11,000 for common schools. Having just received a quantity of school books, ordered last year, we are opening and soon hope to have in active operation about thirty-five Government schools."

The schools of this Society at Brewerville (one) and at Arthington (two) have been continued during the year, with an increased attendance of pupils and an encouraging growth in scholarship.

One of the most important meetings held by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College was convened at Monrovia, January 10, when action was had looking to the wider usefulness of the Institution, and the very able and accomplished Rev. Edward Wilmot Blyden, D. D., LL. D., was nominated to the Presidency of the College.

The Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia, at a meeting held at Boston, June 14, unanimously confirmed the nomination of the Liberia Board of Trustees by electing Dr. Blyden to be President of Liberia College, and assented to the removal of the College from Monrovia to some point on the St. Paul's river, as more advantageous to the interests of the Republic. The fact that Chiefs of the border tribes are seeking an education for their sons is an incentive in this change. Prof. Martin H. Freeman again becomes Fulton Professor in the College.

Dr. Blyden has since passed several months in the United States and in England in behalf of the College, and reports that he had promises of aid when the "new departure" should be entered upon. He arrived at Monrovia, October 29, and was to be inaugurated President, with the usual ceremonies, January 4.

The New York State Colonization Society has aided in the year, 26 young men in their theological studies with a view to becoming Missionaries in Africa: and considering the widespread use of the Arabic language in the country of the Mandingoes and Foulahs, just back of

Liberia, it has also made provision to add an Arabic teacher from one of the American Colleges in Syria to the faculty of Liberia College.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, supported from the income of a permanent fund set apart by the Maryland State Colonization Society, has been in operation over four years. It is of a primary character and open to all classes of children and of both sexes. The number of pupils averages 70, and the evidences of improvement continue very satisfactory.

Two teachers—the widow of a Minister who was four years a missionary in Equatorial Africa, and her son who was born there, now a young man—were passengers by the trader *Liberia*, November 1, to open a literary and industrial school at Arthington. They took with them an ample outfit of school appliances. This is the work of Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent Friend of Philadelphia, Pa., who for years has given his commercial and Christian talent to the welfare of the Liberian people. It is his intention, if he can raise the means, to send in the Spring a school house in sections, accompanied by a printing press and other helps for the equipment of this educational center.

Mrs. Mary H. G. Barbazo, daughter of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet D. D., was a passenger by the bark *Tuck Sing*, November 22, accompanied by her husband and four children, for the purpose of establishing and teaching a school for young women at Brewerville. She is under appointment of the "Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church," who have the control and supervision of this effort for the elevation of their sex in Liberia.

Miss Margaretta Scott, for a number of years connected with the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, is giving herself to a new enterprise, from which she hopes to see permanent good results in the Christian education and uplifting of the women of Liberia. Last summer she personally selected some two hundred acres of land in Grand Bassa County, near the St. John's river, and about twelve miles from the Coast, upon which it is intended to erect a stone building as a young ladies Seminary. Towards this object, Miss Scott has collected and placed in charge of responsible trustees in the United States, several thousand dollars. Subscriptions to a liberal amount in materials and labor have been made by citizens of Grand Bassa County.

THE ABORIGINES.

President Anthony W. Gardner, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, in his able, interesting and encouraging Annual Message to the "First Session of the seventeenth Legislature," thus treats of the relations of the Republic to the neighboring native tribes, and presents inviting openings for trade and for the planting of Christian civilization:—

"I am glad to be able to inform your Honorable body that the chiefs and head-men of the Barline country have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to bring down their trade to the seaboard, and also to protect them on the road against the intermediate tribes who are accustomed to rob and maltreat them with impunity. They allege that when thus treated by marauders from the border tribes they get no redress except by resorting to predatory wars, in which, to use the language of the chiefs, both parties suffer most seriously and without reparation. But they allege, that if the Government, which commands the respect and fear of all the tribes, will interpose, the highway to the interior will be rendered free and safe to all who may travel to and fro with their articles of trade. The King of Barline, through his son, represents the country as abounding in cattle, rice, cotton, country cloth, palm-kernels and camwood. He also assures the Government that laborers can be supplied in large numbers from this populous section of country.

"The Pessas are said to be a hardy and industrious tribe, capable of enduring great fatigue and labor like the Kroomen. And what is especially gratifying, is their great inclination to civilization and Christianity: more so perhaps than any other tribe about us. Such a people should have special encouragement, not only by the Government, but also by the bold and enterprising merchants, in offering every inducement to bring them and their trade among us.

"I have to state further in this connection, that I have had the pleasure of receiving recently a messenger from Ibrahima Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, requesting the Liberian Government to assist in opening the roads for trade from this wealthy commercial emporium to Monrovia. He represents the road to be infested with robbers, which he advises must be removed in order to secure a free egress and ingress to trade. Ibrahima Sissi is of the opinion, however, that the chiefs residing on the road may be conciliated and easily controlled by the payment of a yearly stipend. But adds, in case of the failure of this method, that he is prepared to join the Government in a military force of horsemen and foot soldiers, to co-operate with the Liberian troops in removing the obstructions. He states that he sent a thousand horsemen to Musardu to escort the Government commissioner, the Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, to Medina, in the year 1868, but Mr. Anderson, for some reason unknown to him, declined the invitation. Medina is represented as abounding in cattle, hides, goats, sheep, horses, asses, rice, peas, corn, ground-nuts, cotton, country cloths, butter, rock-salt and gold in great abundance. All he wants is free and uninterrupted intercourse between Medina and Monrovia in order that the wealth of this interior region may pour into our markets.

"And permit me to remark to you, gentlemen, constituting this Honorable body, that our duty to our brethren of the interior is providentially plain before us. Let us heed the Macedonian call now lest we have cause, when too late, to regret it. God, in His overruling Providence, has inclined and predisposed the hearts of our aboriginal brethren toward us for good. Let me urge upon you the importance of heeding the divine monition, and of engaging in the work of enlarging our borders and making strong our hands by uniting with this intelligent people, who, like ourselves, can read and write (though in a different language) and who occupy no mean rank in mathematical and classical literature; a people who for many generations have been free from the destructive effects of intoxicating drinks, and are therefore in the happy enjoyment of an unimpaired body and mind, an undwarfed manhood, and a soul that delights in the free worship and adoration of the great God, the merciful and the compassionate.

"I have also to state that the Superintendent of Grand Bassa County, has received a deputation from the Mar people asking the intervention of the Government to protect them and their property in their passage to and from that place to Buchanan. The Mar country, lying in the north-eastern part of Grand Bassa County, and about twelve days journey from Buchanan, was ceded to this Republic in 1874 under the administration of President Roberts, and is entitled to the protection for which the chiefs ask. I have directed Superintendent Smith to assure the King's messengers that the Government will do all in its power to protect person and property on the highway, as well as to foster interior commerce.

"The aboriginal tribes in and about Cape Palmas, with the exception of the Bereby section, present a most encouraging and gratifying aspect. The Superintendent under date of Nov. 11th writes, 'Several of the interior tribes have recently sent in their chiefs and other representatives to enter into more intimate terms of friendship with the Government. Several *quasi* treaties have been made, and more friendly relations never existed than at the present time. The Sorake people, now an important tribe, who remained friendly during the Grebo war, have engaged to assist the Government in keeping the roads open for eighty miles interiorwise.' 'The Greboes,' he writes further, 'are on the most friendly terms with the Government. The educated young men, some eighteen or twenty in number, have recently taken the oath of allegiance.' The natives, far and near, seem to be becoming awake to an important fact, viz: that God intends them to become one with us, a part and parcel of Liberia in all her interests. And the interior tribes particularly, are very anxious for the opening of schools among them.

"From these references, your Honorable Body will be able to form

some idea of the vast and favorable opportunities presented to the Government for uniting our brethren of the tribes around and beyond with ourselves; and thus laying the foundation of a powerful future state. And I fondly cherish the hope, Gentlemen, that in view of the gigantic proportions of the work before us, and the important bearing it has upon the vital interests of the nation, the Executive will have your hearty co-operation, in all judicious measures tending to carry out and perfect an enlightened and wise domestic and interior policy. I believe that there is sufficient tact and experience in this Honorable body, to seize hold of these favorable opportunities, and render them subservient to the best interest of all concerned. I believe that, with me, you will invite the friends of Africa in foreign lands to reach the kingdom of Soudan, the garden spot of our country, and open its rich treasures to the commercial world. I am willing, Gentlemen, and I believe you are, to follow the indications of the Great Arbiter of all events in the work of civilizing and evangelizing Africa."

AFRICA.

Africa has for ages been close to the great centres of civilization, and yet, with the exception of a slender coast line on the North, has not been included in that civilization. Commerce has sailed in huge fleets along her Western seaboard and around her Southern Cape, into the Indian ocean, and also down the Red Sea on the East into the same ocean, and has thus circumnavigated the Continent: but it has never affected the interior to any great extent, except through the miseries of the slave trade. The Nile, the Niger and the Congo are mighty rivers, coming from far within the central regions, and yet they have never, as have the rivers in other Continents, brought those regions into contact with the outer world. But of late a change is visible. Explorers are laying bare its geographical secrets and revealing its hidden physical resources. From every side they are pushing inward, and thus opening avenues of entrance from all the coasts. They report majestic mountains, deep valleys, large lakes, rapid rivers, lofty cataracts, and broad table lands rich in all the productions of nature, with vast opportunities for foreign trade and for missionary labors. The merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and other European Powers are placing their representatives in every part of Africa with intense vigor. Railroads are in course of construction, telegraph wires laid, gold and diamond mines worked and steamers launched upon her navigable waters. Steamship lines have just been established from France and from Germany to the West coast.

Not to be behind worldly enterprise, leading missionary societies abroad are taking measures to penetrate Africa with their missions, and are, in some cases, receiving special and large gifts to enable them to

carry out this policy. In the face of all these facts, the apathy in America respecting this grand field is remarkable. Syria, India, Japan and China are preferred to a country that has been wronged by American cupidity for hundreds of years. But there are indications that an interest in Africa is awakening in this land and especially among the African race. Numbers of them are ready to go forth "by twos" and by hundreds to better their condition, and to elevate and enlighten their brethren. Thousands of scholars are under training for this ultimate object. Can less be done than to send them?

Let increased contributions for this purpose be forthcoming, and for the support of schools, for the opening of roads from the seaboard of Liberia into the more healthy and wealthy interior, and for the survey of the lands of the Republic.

"In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto: a nation meted out and trodden under foot, whose land the rivers have spoiled, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion." ISAIAH 18: 7.

EX PRESIDENT WARNER.

Since the foregoing was penned, intelligence has been received of the sudden death, at Monrovia, December 1, of HON. D. B. WARNER, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1813, emigrated to Africa in 1823, and Agent of the Society in Liberia since July 1, 1877.

Admiring the varied gifts with which Mr. Warner was endowed, and the long series of valuable services which he rendered, notably as Secretary of State, Vice President and President of Liberia: and contemplating the beauty of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, the Society unites with the citizens of the new Republic in sympathetic sorrow for the great national loss which it has been called upon to bear. So long as Liberia shall be known, the name of Daniel Bashuel Warner will live.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Sixty Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Baptist church of Washington city, January 18. In the absence of the President, Hon. John H. R. Latrobe, detained "by professional engagements which could not be postponed," the Senior Vice President in attendance, Dr. Harvey Lindsey, presided, and with marked grace and dignity.

The Annual Report, which appears in full in the present REPORT, was presented and extensive resolutions were read by the Secretary, when the Society was adjourned cheerfully and blessed by the Rev. Dr. John L.

Withrow, of Boston, on "The Hour for Africa," and Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, of New York, on "The United States Government, the Founder and Necessary Patron of the Liberian Republic." A copy of these elaborate discourses was unanimously requested for publication.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland pronounced the benediction, the opening prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. James H. Cuthbert, pastor of the church in which the anniversary exercises were held.

The Board of Directors held sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 18 and 19, at the Colonization rooms, Washington, D. C. Rev. Dr. John Maclean, of Princeton, N. J., presiding on the first, and Dr. Harvey Lindsly on the second day. President Allen, of Girard College, was again one of the valued delegates from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The following were elected: Executive Committee,—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Hon. Peter Parker, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, and Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, the latter as successor to Dr. William Gunton, deceased; and Mr. William Coppinger was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. There are indications that an increased interest is awakening in the work of this grand old Society, and that it will be remembered more and more in the gifts of the friends of Africa.

ARRIVAL AT MONROVIA.

Letters have been received announcing the arrival at Monrovia, December 16, of the bark *Liberia*, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, and of the bark *Tuck Sing*, after a passage of forty days. The latter took out Mrs. Barboza, daughter of Rev. Dr. Garnet, and her family, all of whom are well and delighted with their new home.

NEGRO NATIONALITY A NECESSITY.

Such are human prejudices among the unsanctified peoples of the world, that the distinct race without a really independent nationality hangs on the mercy of the stronger and exists only by sufferance. The Negro problem is not, therefore, a local question. It is cosmopolitan. It reaches as far as the Negro exists. It obtains in every quarter of the globe, and the difference is found only in its treatment. Africa is the great Negro centre. There we find two hundred millions of Ham's sons and daughters. Now, if these be consolidated into a great Christianized nationality, with an adequate commercial intercourse with the other great Powers of the world, and with a military and naval force sufficiently potent to maintain their national honor, the Negro problem would be solved of itself; and Negro stock would be current and pass at par all over the civilized world.—*National Monitor*.

"THE DARK CONTINENT."

BY REV SAMUEL WOLCOTT, D. D.

ALL thy realms in midnight shrouded,
Crushed beneath oppression's weight,
Of thy sons by spoilers rifled,
Victim of a bitter fate.

Land of sorrow !

Drear thou wert, and desolate.

But the curtain now is lifting
From thy mountains and thy lakes ;
O'er thy peopled valleys gleaming,
Now for thee the daybeam wakes,—
Land of darkness !
O'er thy hills the morning breaks.

Soon thy hands outstretched in worship,
Shall to God their offering bring ;
Set in Jesus' crown, thy topaz
Shall abroad its radiance fling,—
Land of bondage !
Thy deliverer is thy King.

Hail, O Africa, thy ransom !
Raise to heaven thy grateful song !
Last in rank among the nations,
Thou shalt lead the choral throng,—
Land of promise !
Thy Redeemer's praise prolong !

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the Month of January, 1881.

MAINE. (\$5.00)			<i>Concord.</i> Jacob Wallace, toward		
<i>Bangor.</i>	Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	cost of emigrant passage to Libe-		
	VERMONT. (\$5.00.)		ria.....		25 00
<i>Pittsfield.</i>	M. P. Pumphrey.....	5 00	SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$15.00),		
	CONNECTICUT. (\$30.00.)		<i>Charleston.</i> John Batese, toward		
<i>New Haven.</i>	R. S. Fellowes.....	30 00	cost of emigrant passage of self		
	MARYLAND. (\$1.00.)		and family to Liberia.....		15 00
<i>Baltimore.</i>	Rev. Thomas Duncan.....	1 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00).		
	D. D.....	1 00	North Carolina \$1; Georgia \$1....		2 00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$1.00)		RECAPITULATION.		
<i>Washington City.</i>	A. J. H.....	1 00	Donations.....		42 00
	NORTH CAROLINA. (\$60.00.)		African Repository.....		2 00
<i>Littleton.</i>	Alexander Browne, toward cost of emigrant passage of self and family to Liberia....	35 00	Emigrants toward passage.....		75 00
			Rent of Colonization Building.....		61 50
			Total Receipts in January....		\$180 50

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MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1881.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, 18th Street.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, senior Vice President in attendance, presided, and Rev. James H. Cuthbert, D. D., pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, Baltimore, January 17, saying that "it would not be in his power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1881.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq. and Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of President James C. Welling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., and the Rev. George W. Samson D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of their addresses be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for our Anniversary last night: and also to the Choir:

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents: and the election of Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., of Georgia, as additional Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1872. Harvey Lindely, M. D., D. C. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred: P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y. |
| | 1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1881.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., presided, and, at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore, January 17, stating that it would not be in his power, "consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That President Latrobe's letter be spread at length upon the Minutes, and that it be read at the Annual Meeting this evening.

The following is President Latrobe's letter:

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 17, 1881.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Esq.*, *Secretary*,

MY DEAR MR. COPPINGER:

I have already telegraphed that it will not be in my power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors.

During the long period in which I have held my office of President, my absence on these occasions have been so rare, that I venture to hope that any failure now will be excused by my fellow laborers in the cause with which we have been, for so many years, identified.

When the death of Mr. Clay, my honored predecessor, led to my election as President of the Society, Africa occupied, but in a small degree, the attention of the philanthropic, political or scientific world; and this continued to be the case, year after year, and until within the last decade: and now there is hardly a nation in Europe that is not engaged, after the example of the King of the Belgians, in the exploration of the Continent in all directions, with a certainty that it will not be long before the "Dark Continent" shall be dark no more.

All that the friends of Colonization aimed at in 1816, and which then, and ever since, they have been laboring to accomplish, is, apparently, on the eve of being realized, not to-day or to morrow, but in a brief period having regard to the growth of nations. The predictions they have so often made that the necessities of trade and commerce would lead to the opening of Africa as a market for the surplus of manufacturing civilization, is, day by day, being fulfilled: and a pathway for the advance of Christianity and all its holy influences, is, thus becoming more and more secured.

That Colonization has had a part in the great movement, that it has been practically and nobly illustrated in the Republic of Liberia, may well be regarded by us as a matter of honest pride; and that I am not able to be with you and participate in its expression is to me a source of very great regret.

Very truly and respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society:

President Welling and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1881:—

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., *William V. Pettit, Esq., *Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., *Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., *Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

The following Members were reported to be present:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. George, W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., President William H. Allen, LL. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

*Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James G. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1880.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the New York State Colonization Society, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Morris and Burton were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 18th; Dr James Hall, Dec. 17th; Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Dec. 28th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 7th; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 17th. Also, from Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Jan. 15th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on the Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Ceppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsay, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the latter in place of Dr. William Gunton, deceased.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report: That these exist in several of the States, and their increase must be regarded as important in many respects—mainly as a source of revenue to the Parent Society and consequently of representation in this Board, and as a means of interesting the people generally in our work.

Our cause is one which concerns the whole country: and if the attention of wise and good men can be secured, your Committee are confident that Auxiliary Societies may be voluntarily formed in the large Cities and in every State of the Union, greatly to the advancement of the grand enterprise in which we are engaged.

The Committee respectfully offer the following resolution;

Resolved, That as soon as the arrangements of this Society shall permit, it will be expedient that visitations be made to existing Auxiliary Societies to promote their increased activity, and efforts be made to establish other Auxiliaries.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 19, 1881.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, presided.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1880, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

President Allen, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. John L. Withrow D. D., and E. A. Studley, Esq., of Boston, were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

President Welling, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject of Education, beg leave respectfully to report: That they find cause of much gratulation in the progress which, during the last year, seems to have been made along the whole line, in the cause of Liberian education,

While the Government of Liberia, within the compass of its limited means, has been making provision for higher learning and for public education, it is gratifying to observe that private liberality has conspired with these efforts to extend new and enlarged facilities for the promotion of intellectual culture among the Liberian people. As seminaries and seats of learning in our own land have been mainly the offspring of Christian munificence, it is to be hoped that this munificence will find, and long continue to find, in the Liberian Republic, a fertile field for its manifestation, by the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges, industrial, medical and literary, according to the peculiar and the growing wants of the people, and not only of the people of Liberia, but also of the native tribes with whom they come into civilizing contact.

Among all the productive forces of the world there has been found no force so productive, energetic and beneficent, as well organized human brains, if only those brains are fed by the warm, rich blood which pulsates in Christian hearts; and it is in simple earnest of this truth, that your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cause of education in all the forms which are best suited to promote the prosperity of Liberia, by contributing to the enlightenment of its people and the development of its resources, offers a promising field for the exercise of that enlightened philanthropy which seeks to lay in wisdom and knowledge, the broad and deep foundations on which the fabric of social order and of Christian civilization must be built, if it is to afford to the people of Africa a permanent shelter from the evils of ignorance, poverty and superstition.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in the choice of emigrants to Liberia, is particularly instructed to watch for every opportunity to promote the intellectual and industrial, as well as the moral and religious forces of the Liberian population, that by their combination each of these forces may draw strength and perpetuity from the others.

On motion of President Welling, it was

Resolved, That the Board expresses its hearty approval of the plans initiated by Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, for the extension of education in Liberia, and especially for the education of the sons of the chiefs of its adjoining tribes, and hereby most earnestly commends his efforts to the patronage and co-operation of all who are interested in the cause of African civilization and Christianity.

36 *Letter from Judge G. Washington Warren.* [March

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

LETTER FROM JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1881.

My dear Sir,

I regret very much that I am obliged to forego my accustomed journey to attend the Annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, whose objects and aims I am at all times ready to serve, especially as it occurs this year on the 18th of January, the 99th Anniversary of the birth-day of Daniel Webster. That illustrious Statesman and Patriot was one of the original members of our Society and its constant friend. His prophetic eye foresaw the impossibility of peaceable secession, and looked upon our Union as permanent and indissoluble. He recognized the duty of the Government of the United States and of Congress to provide liberally for the Colonization of those of the African race who should have a desire to leave the country, and he expressed his willingness to appropriate, so far as his vote would go, as much of the proceeds of the public lands as might be required for that purpose.

Under the inspiration of the wise counsels which Webster has left on record in his immortal works, our Society may well take courage and persevere in bringing its cause before the public until its demands shall be fully met and its holy mission shall be accomplished.

With my best wishes and my regards for all your associates,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours Sincerely,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

WM. COPPINGER, Esq.

Sec. Amer. Col. Society.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WILLIAM H. STEELE.

LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NEWARK, Jan. 17th, 1881.

Dear Secretary—,

My special duties to Asia, just now, do not diminish my gladness that Africa is opening to the light. The Board of Foreign Missions of my Church is indebted heavily, because of its prosperity, and because living organisms *must* grow. We owe almost a year's outlay, and the payment of debt, while maintaining the work in hand, entails upon us a double amount of effort. In this we are engaged, and as President of the Board, I am at the front. We find it a good and helpful procedure that our Executive Committee set a fruitful personal example, and the church in which I worship will probably pay one tenth. Others are doing nobly, and the hope is cherished that this month will cheer us, if we all take hold. Unflagging industry will hoist the flag of triumph.

The January REPOSITORY is a good number. Government emulations and commercial enterprise will open the way for Christian liberty and truth, and we shall have the railway and the steamer on African soil and stream and lake, ere long. The need is, less dicker and more dig. I advocate the spade as the utensil, and as a color, Liberia is longing for specimen *black men*, and the fit men, who are not half or two thirds white, are sadly needed. It is very trying to think of a President of Liberia elected by a voting population of only 2,500, more or less, but it is still the day of small things. The Republic is *there*, however, and has come to stay. My hope is to read of a new settlement soon, bearing the suitable and proud Maryland name, "Latrobe."

The half-breeds in the East Indies are called Eusalians—from the blood of their nationalities. What would our friends think of calling our mixed men AMERAF, on the same principle? Years ago in the heroic McLain's time, I suggested it in a REPOSITORY letter, and I fervently think we should discourage the whole bleaching practice. The Negro must respect his own race and blood, or go with our Indian.

We have a pleasant little usage, in New Jersey, of installing Governors of the good old Democratic Republican faith, for three years at a time. If I could use my invitation cards for the ceremony and the reception, to-morrow, it would please me. It would be very agreeable to meet the courtly men who will be at the rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to hear the addresses at the church. But these are joys and even benefits, that we must forego.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. STEELE.

STEAMERS FOR LIBERIA.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany for the New York, Madeira and West Coast of Africa Steamship Company. The incorporators are Messrs. William E. Dodge, Henry M. Schieffelin, John D. Fish, F. A. Potta, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph W. Yates, F. S. Lathrop, Robert Porterfield and Lorenzo D. Yates. The purpose of the company is declared to be the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas, Teneriffe, Cape de Verd, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the west coast of Africa. The capital stock is \$100,000, with a proviso allowing an increase of capital to \$4,000,000, and the company is to continue for twenty years. The company has been organized by the election of Messrs. J. W. Yates, President; Ambrose Snow, Vice President; Chas. T. Geyer, Secretary, and Jas. D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank, Treasurer. Hon. W. E. Dodge says of the enterprise: "There is a strong and increasing movement among the colored people of this country to Western Africa. The shortest time in which they can now reach their destination is thirty days, and as communication is entirely confined to sailing vessels this is very uncertain, and it is in any case entirely too long to meet the demand. With a regular line of steamers we are satisfied that this traffic will largely increase. Then the mails carried in our steamships will put people in Liberia in so much closer communication in time with their friends in this country that the people will be more willing to go, arrangements can be effected quicker and the emigration will rapidly increase. Already a good many natives of Africa and these Atlantic islands come to this country to be educated, and after spending a few years here return and take high position in the communities from which they come, as doctors, teachers, merchants and traders."

President Yates says:—"The company is already actively at work, but it is too early to give all the details, as many of them have yet to be decided on. We have not determined whether to buy or build our steamers. The steamers will be first class as to safety and speed, and of about two thousand tons burden, perhaps somewhat less. The amount of trade with these islands and the west coast of Africa is much larger than is popularly supposed, but the trade is chiefly in the hands of the English, French and Germans. American goods are, however, popular, and traffic with American ports is constantly increasing, and with steamship facilities we can compete with any other nation. Our chief exports to these islands and Africa are grain and provisions of all kinds, the entire range of canned goods, cured meats, dry goods of all varieties, agricultural and mechanical implements, tobacco, powder and arms, and our principal imports are palm oil, ivory, rubber, hides, cochineal, the finer qual-

ities of dye woods, sugar and coffee. We get very superior coffee from Liberia and St. Thomas. The ports in Africa at which we will touch are Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Bassa, Cape Palmas, river Gaboon, St. Paul de Loanda, Ambriz and Cape Town. We find the greatest demand for agricultural implements and all sorts of improvements at Sierra Leone, the towns of Liberia and at Cape Town. The goods we bring to this country come almost entirely from the interior, but that part of the business has been and will be carried on by resident agents in the African ports. The trade with the natives is almost altogether by barter. The distance from New York to Cape Town by the proposed route is about 9,000 miles."

The firm of Yates & Porterfield have found by their long experience in the West African trade that the business is intricate and peculiar, and the only way that it can be carried on successfully is by training their captains, mates, agents and officers to the business, by bringing them up in the ranks. Many efforts to trade with Africa have failed because of ignorance of this necessity. Mails from this country to the Atlantic islands and Africa are now carried by way of England. European traffic with Africa and these islands is largely carried on in steamships.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Transvaal (that is, across the "Vaal") lies in South Africa between latitude 22-27 south and longitude 27-31 east. Its northern boundary is the Oori or Limpopo river, which here runs from west to east; the eastern is formed by the continuation of the Drachenburg mountains; the southern is the Vaal river, and the western an undefined line separating it from the country of the Bechuanas. The total area is 114,360 square miles, and the population—according to the official returns of 1877—is 300,000; probably a rough estimate, from which little can be known as to the fighting strength of the people who have defied the power of the British empire. Potscherfstroem, the seat of government, is by land 960 miles south-east of Cape Town. The region is described as a vast plateau, sloping to the north, supported by the coast line of mountains, which presenting a bold mural buttress or escarpment to the low country at their feet, stretch away on their western flank into immense undulating plains. The Boers, though originally Dutch, are now very considerably mixed by intermarriages with European refugees and emigrants from Cape Colony and Natal, as well as the natives. Still the Dutch characteristics largely predominate, and while the standard of education is said to be low, the people know enough to govern themselves and hate the foreign yoke.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

POPULATION OF AFRICA—The standard authority for statistics concerning the population of the globe is Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, edited by Behm and Wagner. The issue of this annual for 1880 has just come to hand, and sums up the dwellers upon earth as nearly fourteen hundred and fifty-six millions. Africa is credited with two hundred and five millions. Each individual of each of these millions needs the gospel, and Christ died that he might have it. Yet how few comparatively of this vast number so much as know that there is any Christ!

MOUCHOT'S SUCCESS IN ALGIERS in pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone brings to mind Ericson's prediction: "The time will come when the Nile and the Ganges will be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat, and the raw material being at hand, labor plentiful and the motive power inexpensive, these regions will defy all foreign competition."

SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES—Mr. D. Whiting of Riverside, Cal., is enclosing 1,500 acres of land with a stockade, and proposes importing 100 pairs of ostriches from South Africa, worth from \$250 to \$500 a bird. Ostriches mate at four years of age, and will produce four broods a year, each year averaging twenty chicks. At eight months the feathers of a bird become worth \$5, and as it grows older attain a value of over \$100. It is said that it costs no more to keep an ostrich than a sheep.

BRAZIL HAS A POPULATION of about 12,000,000. Of these over 1,000,000 are slaves and 2,000,000 are wild aborigines. By a law of 1871 no more slaves are to be born in that country. Under the enlightened rule of Emperor Dom Pedro all religions are tolerated. Eighteen years ago the first Protestant church was organized in Rio-Janeiro, and since that time churches have been established at San Paulo, at Brotas, and a few other places, numbering in all over 1,000 members.

DEATH OF A FORMER MISSIONARY—Rev. THOMAS S. SAVAGE, M. D., the first ordained Missionary of the P. Episcopal Church to Africa, who landed at Cape Palmas, Liberia, on Christmas Day 1836, died at his residence at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, New York, on the 29th of December last, in the 77th year of his age. Dr. Savage's term of service in Africa extended over ten years.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society has voted to establish a mission in Africa, on the receipt of £3,000 from Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, England, and of a like sum from the British public. The raising of the amount from the latter source is proceeding successfully, and it is thought it will be completed during the coming season.

LOVEDALE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE of the Scotch Free Church, South Africa, is said to be the busiest industrial college in the world. During the session which closed with 1879, there were in all 393 pupils of both sexes, many of them boarders, who paid in fees \$8,030, besides \$2,550 still due. Livingstonia and Blantyre sent 6 pupils; 19 came from Natal; 11 from the country of the Barolongs. The carpenter had 30 apprentices and journeymen under him; the wagon-maker, 8; the blacksmith, 5; the printer, 4 the bookbinder, 2. On the farm were raised 1,054 bags of corn, beans, potatoes, and wheat. Twenty-one students, of whom eleven were Kaffirs, were in the theological department.—*The Foreign Missionary*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of February, 1881.

MAINE. (\$5.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Portland.</i> Joshua Maxwell,.....	5 00	Donations.....	25 00
NEW YORK. (\$20.00)		African Repository.....	1 10
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. William Wendell.....	20 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	97 50
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$1.00)		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	20 20
<i>Osbion.</i> Mrs. Harriet Dudley.....	1 00		
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.10)			
Arkansas.....	1 10	Total Receipts in February..	\$153 80

THE African Repository.

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THE HOUR FOR AFRICA.*

Things sound as if the morning hour for Africa must have struck. The last of the six continents to claim the attention of the world, who can be sure she may not yet, as the last child of Jesse, be appointed by Providence to a place of principal eminence? Her calling is at a propitious period of human history. Though denominated the "dark continent," her set time strikes in the high day of universal light, when the prophecy is being fulfilled: "the darkness shall flee away." Other continents have been carved and shaped into the similitude of palaces for the people, with clumsy and cruel weapons of civilization: with dull and inadequate agencies for education and under bigoted and blundering leadership in religion.

Would the government of Darius and Alexander have perished if knowledge had been diffused so that politics had been understood by the people as well as by the archon, and religion by the worshipper as well as by the priest?

Might not Rome have still been stable on her seven hills of empire, had she but felt the thrill of disenthraling individualism, which came forth in convulsions at the close of the eighteenth century, but is the normal life of the nineteenth?

Do the agonizing nations of Northern Europe now indicate anything more clearly than this, that our era means to end its work by cutting the clinch from the fetter, and flinging into the black abyss of the forever the last shackle of human bondage? Because the world moves, mankind has come much nearer than ever to know how deep were the words

*An Address delivered at the Sixty-Fourth Annual meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1881, by Rev. JOHN L. WYNN, D. D., Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston.

of the Lord: "The son of man came to seek and save that which was lost." Naturalism provides a physician for the whole; Biblical civilization for them that are sick.

Old times and nations did not imitate your parental care and provide first for the impotent, ignorant and poor. They debated and declared the divine right of Kings; the lofty claims of feudal lords; and the inherent eminence assured by color of blood, independent of character. Ancestral times were reluctant to learn that a State cannot imitate an acrobat and stand upon its head. Later times have learned it. And now, whither have the absolute monarchies of earth departed? How limited are the limits of monarchies that yet remain? And how their constantly shrinking prerogatives remind us of the cage of story, — built so that the turn of crank each morning made its sides close and shut out ray after ray of day, until at last the inmate was crushed by its iron embrace. And he who designed and built it suffered death by it. So those old Constitutions and States, which potentates composed to press the life out of the common people, for the pleasure and profit of fortune's favorites, are closing on their builders, as the shrinking cage; until there is hardly a royal house that does not suffer a continual ache of apprehension for the future of crowned heads. Up to this propitious present where will we find a continent or country whose beginnings of civilization were not hampered by the restrictions of popular rights? This accounts for empires perishing, and for the slow progress made by such as survive.

Consider the condition of England at the hour of the Norman conquest, and compare her with Great Britain now; and how very slowly she has moved during those eight centuries! England would not have been so long in rising from the bogs and barbarism of her beginnings to become as she is, the first of Christian Kingdoms, if Alfred the Great had begun his work at the same time that you planted a Colony on the shores of Africa!

But three and three quarter centuries have little more than elapsed since white men commenced to fashion our national fabric from the American forests. Only two hundred and sixty Decembers have sheeted Plymouth Rock with ice since the pious and intrepid Puritans sowed the seeds of republican liberty along the New England coast. But a hundred and four times, the fourth of July's rejoicings have reverberated over our heads as an independent people. For ninety and two years only we have slept under the canopy of a National Constitution. And behold how much further we have advanced in less than four centuries, than England did in six.

And yet our beginnings were under heavy disabilities. What sluggish ships sailed the seas? What tardy communication circulated ideas?

What loitering messengers imparted intelligence? How narrow were the notions of natural laws! How dull was the appetite for progress in art! Science was an embryo. Religion largely a superstition. Commerce a name. Civilization rude. Culture crude. International comity unknown. China was a sealed munition; Japan a myth, England an enemy, and all Europe a fiercely contested battlefield. Therefore, there is no other ground of national boasting so broad and safe as this; that we have done as well as we have, considering the hindrances at the outset.

During these dolorous ages, Africa, as a diamond in the mine, has been hid in the dark waiting for the digger, the lapidary and the day when she may dazzle and decorate the world. Her time arrives when the noise of war is scarcely heard under the sun; when Kings and Captains have loosed their clutch of spears and swords to take up plows and pens; when for Councils of War we select Commissions of Arbitration; when the haughtiest power cannot abuse its subjects, any more than a heartless driver can the dumb brute without having such protests and penalties imposed as Austria and Turkey have recently heard and heeded. The hour for Africa is when nations are not clamorous for territorial conquest, but rich enough to offer unlimited wealth for investment and for her development: and religious enough to give aid to those who will carry her the best schools and the most Bibles; build the fewest confessionals; bind her conscience the least and exalt her social life the most.

When the plans and impulses of Providence prompted the opening of North America—except a few scattered fishermen who came down from the North not to stay—there were but two great nations that could take time from war at home to man expeditions and plant colonies in this new country. To day the entire world nearly looks through the open gates of Janus in the only one direction that remains to invite the explorer: and is eager to follow him. Ships have been stripped of lazy sail and filled with impatient steam. Monrovia is nearer New York than Pittsburg was when your Society elected its first President. At thirty or forty different points ambitious parties are seeking entrance to the unknown secrets of Africa; and may be we will hold our breath when they bring back full reports, by and by. They are clothed with peace;—weaponed with implements of the best civilization; aflame with the loftiest aspiration and devoted to the extension of that religion which, alone, has a heaven-born right to reign.

Theodolites and spades are ready to alter footpaths into railroads, on which engines will ultimately each drag hundreds of tons where but a few stones weight have been loaded on brutes and slaves' backs from the beginning. The desert of Sahara, from side to side, is soon to be seeded with the roses of industry which railroads are sure to sow. And the

Niger is to cradle keels that will carry some such promise and potency for the Western side of the Continent, as the Nile did for the little nook of Egypt when it bore Moses in the basket of bulrushes.

For this, prosperous France appropriates this year six millions of francs. Germany unites the purse of her Parliament with the resources of her geographical societies, and commissions six expeditions to go and see this thing which has come to pass, and bring her word again. Though trembling under the burdens of taxation and weary with scheming to sustain her standing as a solvent nation, Italy is unable to hold off her hands from knocking for admission to Africa. Spain never indifferent to her neighbor beyond the narrows of Gibraltar, now wakes to unwonted energy; and enters eagerly into the competition with others, if haply she may on the Eastern side seize the pearl of great price. Of all names that are taken up tenderly in our times none receives more reverent regard than that of David Livingstone; the factor boy of Blantyre, who became forever illustrious by hiding himself in the bosom of the "dark continent"—as a lamp in a lantern—thereby becoming its light, and as well making it luminous to all who look at it.

The intrepid Stanley is as renowned as was a great warrior of old; simply because he has carried the torch of a Christian civilization and the letters which spell liberty further than any white man into the interior and up to Mtesa's Court! Surely things sound as if the morning-hour for Africa has struck.

In this consort of nations, closing round her coasts,—their minds on her mines of precious ores; eyes on her elephants and ivory; snuffing her-spice groves and peering into the mouths of her waters to see where her-rivers of palm oil rise, what attitude and anxiety best becomes us as a nation? Not the same as is seemly for others. No other nation has, as we have, crushed and milled her sons into riches, as the canes of the sugar fields are worked. No other nation has been so ignorant and rapacious as ours in robbing this subject race of its blood, and rolling it up as the make-weight of cotton bales, and chiefest wealth and sign of boasted social supremacy of the proudest section of the body politic. Therefore, by no rule of righteousness can we seek first the prizes of commerce which rightfully allure other lands. Or if we do, and do obtain them, I fear the curse of ill-gotten gain will accumulate as between us and these our ebony brothers of one blood.

It is time for us to begin to serve Africa; to redress unutterable wrongs by "works meet for repentance." The eternal throne of justice may express its full satisfaction with African slave-holding America when we do more than God's compulsory Providence in war compelled us to do—cut the shackle and set the black man free. When we do more than put into the hands of benighted ignorance a ballot, to make

the black man a voter in form, but a victim of all political villainy in fact. When we do even more than open public schools and university courses for his education.

Story books, that we read in boyhood, had thrilling tales of Indians stealing children from families of white people on the frontier. The agonies of parental suffering, how vividly they are painted! The perils of the pure maiden as a prisoner in the wigwam of wicked men; and the months and years of anguish that intervene before word is brought home how the lost child is, we can easily recall! Suppose it were our child, and all we heard was that her captors had cut the cords from her wrists; had agreed not to degrade her character any deeper by unspeakable lawlessness; and had opened a school, in which her offspring of shame might see what they could do to recover themselves.

Could our indignation acquit even an aboriginee who would consider this a decent travesty of justice! Give me back my child, is the choking cry of abused parental love.

And if Africa is too far off for our ears to catch her cry: or if ignorance and oppression have so deadened her best sensibility that she has ceased to know how shamefully she has suffered in the robbery and commerce of her children, we believe heaven hears for her, and holds the book of account.

And if so, our bounden duty is to undertake, more earnestly than ever for Africa both here and abroad, all enterprises that promise to redress her wrongs and to return her offspring, who may have a hunger for home, to the land of their fathers. Therefore it goes without saying, that those imposing plans of the American Board to plant the agencies and emblems of salvation at Bihe deserve the sympathy and supplication of every American citizen. They go not for gain, but the good of souls, the glory of God and the illumination of the dark land. So does the Mendi Mission, which now, under our American Missionary Association, after thirty years of feeble success and fearful sacrifice of white missionaries, is setting out to bring salvation to that part of Africa through the service of her own sons.

But passing these and other agencies with only a word of benediction, we are now to consider, whether this African Colonization Society ought not still to have a share of sympathy and a swelling measure of substantial support in doing a part of this work.

It ought; considering its patient continuance in well doing up to this present. At a meeting held in Park Street Church, Boston, about a year ago, in the interests of your Society, Rev. Joseph Cook shocked the audience into intense attention by this opening sentence: "Liberia is bankrupt!" He instantly relieved our solicitude by saying; "These were the words of an opponent of African Colonization which I heard

while coming down to the Church."

It was not our Boston orator who declared "Liberia is bankrupt." And it may not have been the the best informed from whom he took his oratorical fire-cracker.

The outs, if they are of a critical mind, have every advantage over the ins that endeavor to promote an enterprise. Because it is so much easier to criticise than to construct; easier to give reasons for refusing favor than to establish truth by argument and effort.

Of those who have least faith in African Colonization and least fervor in forwarding your endeavors, it may not be uncharitable to guess, the lack is due largely to the same cause which, we read, gave God such grief in the days of the prophets; "Israel doth not know; my people do not consider." But, remembering how much there is to know and do in our day, we need not feel aggrieved if all good men are not enlisted in every excellent movement.

It does not disturb the faith we have in the temperance reform that some really pious people are imprudent enough to tippie. Nor ought it to influence any friend of African Colonization unfavorably to hear of ardent philanthropists who prefer another way of paying our debts. It weighs nothing against this Society's work, that we know, if even the debased race, for whose welfare it has so patiently worked, are not entirely enthusiastic in their praise of it. That signifies nothing; because their intelligence is not yet so broad and clear but that they are in dread of the very uncertain white man who from the time he first stole their forefathers and enslaved them has shown an ingenuity in mistreating men of their color. Neither do any short comings of complete success in the free colony and Republic of Liberia settle the question against your eloquent appeal for enlarged support. Nations do not grow as Jonah's gourd—unless to wither as quick. It was 1821 before a permanent beginning of the Republic of Liberia was recorded. Since then only sixty years have passed. Sixty years with wings on every minute of the time, and how swiftly the years do fly.

Take account of any other nation that started on so desolate a site, on such stinted supplies, in the teeth of such hostilities, and see how much more any one of them achieved in their first sixty years. What was there to show on these shores within sixty years from the coming of Columbus? Or wait six years after the Spanish keel had cut a track across the sea, when the first English colony of 300, under Sebastian Cabot, arrived, and then count forward sixty years and compare the results with those of Liberia. Quite seventy years elapsed before there was so much as a permanent colony planted north of the gulf of Mexico. True the world was younger then than now, and equal progress could not be expected. But we may be more generous, and not begin to inquire

of the American colonies for a full century after Cabot's company came. And yet starting thus, in 1598, we shall need to wait two weary centuries more before those colonies are seamed and cemented under a Constitution of States.

So that if the short-comings of African Colonization were even more real than they are now imaginary, the propriety of supporting it does not deserve a snap judgment against it.

When reading recently more carefully than before the significant facts of the Society's history, I paused at this; it was in the ship "Elizabeth" your first eighty immigrants were carried to Africa. We recall another Elizabeth who bore a forerunner of her race and the pioneer of a holy dispensation. Her child endured many a year of ascetic sacrifice and severe labors in the wilderness of Judea merely to "prepare the way of the Lord." He organized nothing. He established nothing. This son of the New Testament Elizabeth was satisfied if he might be but "the voice" of the better things to come. And if the results of the voyage of that Elizabeth of yours, in all the years since she touched at Sherbro Island had been but to prepare the way of the people who are yet to follow, and to secure the blessings that Liberia may yet bestow on Africa, we ought to say of the Society; "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

A second reason why the African Colonization Society ought to survive and be strengthened, is, that better than any other it is now equipped to aid these restless sons of Africa to return home.

With some it is a first question whether they are restless, and do ask to return. The street says, no. Statistics say, yes. And of the two, statistics may be taken as the more sober and reliable witness. But I have not met a more adverse view of this work than comes from those who quote the street. They think the fundamental idea of the Society is fallacious: because the colored people do not desire aid to return and it is at variance with the truth to say they do! May I not safely make this answer on your behalf? If they do not, then they need not.

They are not to be coerced nor cheated into changing countries. This Society has no kidnappers roaming the South. No cunning representations of yours are deceiving the colored population of the Carolinas. No oily-lipped agent in Florida or Louisiana, similar to those who serve the Chinese companies of California in Asia, or the Mormon monstrosity in Northern Europe, are securing your emigrants. You do not flash the South with posters promising these poor people they will find Liberia the Eldorado where they can pick up riches as stones in the street. That is the way they used to draw emigrants from Ireland,—more's the pity. But as far as the east is from the west is any measure of yours from that bold operating of modern mining companies, which capitalizes a shadow at millions, on paper, and puts the shares on the market

at a sixpence. And so, it has but little appearance of undue influence, where I read in "*Information about going to Liberia* that each emigrant on his arrival is given only a town lot, or ten acres of land." For if he remains in America there are one hundred and sixty acres open to his occupancy. When it is asked: "How can I make a living in Africa;" the answer, as printed, is not particularly enticing to a people who are naturally tired. It says: "In the same way that you would make one anywhere else; that is by industry and economy."

This is not even so inviting as the inducement which an Irish laborer, lately landed in America, offered to friends in the old country to follow him here. I have nothing to do, wrote he, but lug loads of brick to the top of the building, and another man does all the work. Emigrants to Liberia learn before leaving home that the sentence of Heaven stands in Africa as here: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." But notwithstanding the ignorance there is among the colored people of the opportunity presented to them to obtain an independence, a self-control, a social respect, and political influence, which for generations to come but few of their race can reach by remaining in America; and notwithstanding the slight inducements that are offered them in passage and in property, this conservative Society asserts, that of its knowledge there are half a million of the people of color who are agitating the question of emigration to Liberia. If so it would seem befitting that this first friend of Western Africa's civilization should be enabled to aid this restless offspring of the early slaves. Except the African, there is no race represented in our heterogeneous population whose offspring might not be able, without any outside aid, to emigrate wherever they would—over all the earth, provided their fathers had used their opportunities and economized their profits. But it has been otherwise with the African race. Of the millions of them who were slaves, not one has a son over eighteen years of age who was not born with the brand of bondage on his brow and a fetter on his foot, unfitting him to easily find his way beyond the base estate in which his ancestors have suffered for centuries. And it agrees with the best impulses and deepest principles of justice that we owe it to every son of those sires who lived and died in servitude, to put it within their power to go and take up a residence wherever they desire.

Do some of them yearn for that, to them, most of all sacred State, the fat lands of Kansas? Then we would throw open every door, despite any specious argument which former owners urge against losing them from the cotton fields. And more, as Joseph put money into the bag of his brethren it would be but scant charity if every emigrant to that land should have given him as good a send off as you promise to those who start for Liberia. So, too, our God—speed would go with all who

ask the way to South Africa, or to the rising-sun-side of their fatherland, "with their faces thitherward." But multitudes are looking to Western Africa: and when it is inquired who is in a position to best promote their going there does not appear any ground to debate that you are. Whether thinking of the wisdom of the illustrious men who have managed this Society—and before the array of their names the spirit of reverence spontaneously bows—or whether we reckon the superior advantages of climate and geography of your young Republic, or if we note the numerous pointings of Divine Providence which prophecy a brilliant future for Liberia, it does look unreasonable and is due to some ignorance that all well wishers of colored people are not friends of African Colonization.

And this leads me to the next reason why the Society ought to succeed. Third; The American Republic owes it to her only child, the Republic in Africa, that she shall receive such supplies as will insure her stability and preserve her purity.

We say things sound as if the morning hour for Africa has struck. But there are hours before the third. We do not forget that for a hundred and fifty years fearless and faithful followers of Christ have been laboring to lift South Africa into the light of Christian civilization. He reads little of the world's heroes who knows not George Schmidt, the pioneer of African missions; nor of that illustrious scholar, soldier and saint, Vanderkemp, who gave his great heart and life for Kaffirs and Hottentots, nor yet of Robert Moffat, whose glory-crowned grey-head was cynosure at the Midway Missionary Conference in 1879; and who owed the honors he received, and is to receive unto and after death, to the unmatched services and sacrifices he has given to missions in South Africa. It is not forgotten that Cape Colony gives a brighter view of the continent than Victoria Nyanza, Bornu, or the upper Niger. That where George Schmidt planted his "handful of corn" mission nearly two hundred thousand Christians have come to the Cross, and established the faith in South Africa.

But none of the beginnings in that region belong to us. To Great Britain and the Dutch Boers belong the Cape, the Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal Republic. And as posterity will hold them responsible for their good or evil influence over the poor natives, so it must be with us up the coast, where we are trying the experiment of a Republic, built on a pattern received by us in the holy Mount Calvary. Liberia is far from home, and hard pressed by heathen populations that would enthrall her liberty by exhibiting to her ruling spirits the advantages of oppression. The child is separated by wide seas from this parental atmosphere that has, as its vital element of intelligent enterprise and independence, the prayers and piety, traditions and tendencies

which arise as a fountain under the Christian Church and circulate through all the channels of social, commercial, literary and political life.

Remembering Liberia's proximity to populous and profoundly debased neighborhoods, it is worthy of our wonder that her skirts have not been already bemired and her spirit bewitched—as Israel of old was wont to be by the encroaching heathen.

To surely prevent this, under that propitious Providence which has watched all your ships sail safe from shore to shore, let picked emigrants from our schools and universities, and the better classes of colored citizens go out; in numbers corresponding at least with that constant inflow of country life which keeps our own cities supplied with their reviving element, and the young Republic will swell but never stagnate, and will age but not lose its youth.

Its present population of three quarters of a million is not sufficient to pierce the masses of moral corruption without becoming contaminated itself. And the best addition will be well bred brothers of their own blood who carry from home our highest and holiest ideas of education and religion to refresh their aspirations and piety.

And as it is your aim to accomplish just this, I think the effort ought to succeed: and for a final fourth reason:—

To afford a reasonable argument why other attempts to save Africa ought to be aided. At the outset of this enterprise the end in view stopped with your good will to free people of color in this country. Now all are politically free: and the emphasis of your endeavor rests not on narrower but on broader grounds. Then it was for the benefit of some Africans. Now it is for all Africans and all Africa. But if Liberia is not made a success after what has been given to it of the head and heart of many of the purest philanthropists which this century has produced, what can be hoped for on the more hostile Eastern Coast, or at Mtesa's Court? Neither the East nor the interior offer greater facilities of approach; nor a kindlier reception to the new comer. Their airs are not so salubrious, nor soil more prolific, nor population more promising subjects of Christian civilization.

So that when Liberia shall come to disappoint the expectations of its founders and friends, the wisdom of expending life and treasure on any further attempt to dissipate the darkness from the Transvaal to the Albert Nyanza will be pointedly questioned by practical men.

It is not because I have consented to say something on this occasion, that the claims of this work draw my warmest words of approval. I am not subsidized to utter an endorsement, by a desire to receive your approval, who have placed me here. Any want of interest in me during the past has been due to ignorance and misapprehension; and to the fact,

that only in the last few years have the claims of the "dark continent" and of the colored people pressed to the front of philanthropic questions.

Even now no violent rapture sweeps me from the place of reason. No utopian dream of drawing everybody into admiration of African Colonization fills my mind. But by as much as I gather together the facts of history, motives of action, and achievements of good which are already recorded of your attempt to plant a land of the free and a home for the blacks in Liberia, by so much does it appear impossible that divine Providence will allow you to want any good thing.

Around the entire rim of that great continent beacons have been lighted and beginnings made. But no where is the light so prismatically pure, containing so many of the colors that blend to make the white beam, as that which shines off the shores of Liberia. I would it were only by a flight of fancy, that I see there the one strong-hold of our holy religion; and the one place where the son of man when He cometh will find faith on the earth. Naturally a more religious race than any; and so easily captivated by the name of Christ that colored people never yield to anything so cordially as to the most Biblical religion, it may be that they in their own saved country may yet become the chiefest custodians of its sacraments, services and traditions. That if philoprophesying Europe, and fashionable America, and idolstrous Asia shall ever have lost themselves in a turmoil of debate, in a whirl of imitations, or laid down in a lethargy of indifference—as Asia is fast doing, Africa may be holding fast the faith once delivered to the saints.

A distinguished and venerable bishop of the A. M. E. Church was preaching in my hearing at Saratoga. His topic was; the trials and triumphs of Christianity. Selecting many striking examples in old Testament times where the powers of evil tried but failed to destroy the Church of God, he came to the advent of Christ. Now, said the preacher. Satan and his forces were fired with a fierce purpose; they would not be foiled in this attempt. This is the son, they said, come let us kill him that the inheritance may be ours.

And so all the aids of the adversary combined and engaged Herod to kill the child Jesus. But when the Lord saw how strong they were, and He had no place of safety for his son outside of Egypt, He just ordered Joseph to take the young child and its mother and go down among the colored people; and stay until He brought him word again. "As it is written out of Egypt have I called my son." It had been known and written by inspiration long before it happened that there would come a time when the only safe place for the infant Christ would be down among the colored people. Is there any other scripture in His mind, that reads—the time will come when the cause of Christ will have no place of perfect acceptance and safety except in Africa, among the colored people?

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

Mention has been made of the death of Hon. Daniel Dashiell Warner, of Liberia, who was born on Hookstown road, Baltimore county, Maryland, April 19, 1815. His father obtained his freedom just one year before Daniel was born, and removed with his family to the then feeble settlement of Monrovia, arriving there by the brig *Oswego*, sent by the American Colonization Society, May 24, 1823. Daniel was sent to school, helped his father at shingle drawing, and in early youth made numerous trips along the Western seaboard of Africa in the prosecution of trade. He became captain of the Liberian government schooner *Euphrates*, resigning to engage in a general commission business, which he long prosecuted with success and spotless integrity. Mr. Warner devoted much of his time and talents to the elevation of Africa and the promotion of the interests of his race. Elected a Representative in 1847, he was chosen Speaker of the House of the first Legislature of Liberia, and was twice Secretary of State—1848-1850, and 1856-1858. In 1859 and in 1861 he was elected Vice-President, and in 1861 and in 1863 he was elevated to the Presidency. He was again made Vice-President in 1877 and 1879, which position he held at the time of his death. He was of unmixed African blood, sagacious, patient, industrious, and high-minded in all his dealings, and was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of self-reliance and fixed purposes, and of rare native genius, wrote well, both in prose and poetry, and though he had never seen a vessel on the stocks, he planned and constructed his own shipyard, and built most of the craft navigating the waters of the Liberian republic. He never left Liberia after his arrival there in 1823.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, in a letter dated Monrovia, December 2d, last, says that Mr. Warner was at his place of business on November 30. About noon he returned to his house feeling tired, and was taken with a fit about 1 o'clock. He never spoke again, and early in the morning of December 1 breathed his last, that day being the 58th anniversary of the great battle between the first colonists and the natives, or slave-traders. His death caused universal and unaffected grief, and the largest number of people gathered at his funeral ever seen on any similar occasion in the city, the aboriginal element outnumbering the Americans.

CORRECTION. In the letter of Rev. Dr. Steele, in the March Repository, please read EURASIAN instead of "Eusalian", as misprinted, and THERE instead of "these," also a misprint.

THE African Repository.

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COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

Liberia College has been in existence since 1852, when it was founded, though its operations did not commence till about nine years later. It was not to be expected that an institution of the kind, established under difficulties, would at once take root and thrive vigorously. It had to pass through the necessary stage of experience in order to find for itself modes of adaptation suitable to accomplish its work of successfully training the minds of Africans in their own home.

With Dr. Blyden as President, the College is recommencing the prosecution of its mission under the most favorable auspices. Dr. Blyden, in the very full but modest circular detailing the aims and needs of the College, significantly hints that "it is now proposed to take a new departure." This quiet suggestion, coming in close connection with a statement of the intention of the authorities to extend the advantages offered by the College to students, "not only from all parts of the Republic, but from other settlements along the coast and from the tribes in the interior," speaks volumes for the Negro race and its prospects, when it is the decided utterance of the able President, who, as the champion of the claims of the Negro for a system of education under which his manhood and native instincts may be cultivated and developed, had always been pining for an opportunity such as is offered by the new state of things which attend the recommencement of the work of Liberia College, to carry out the manly suggestion with which his writings abound, and have made the world familiar.

Liberia College supplies, in the enlarged view which it now takes of its obligations and duties, an important factor essential to the success of Dr. Blyden's plans. He has laid the foundation for doing his work with efficiency. The Liberian Legislature has nobly come forward to support so worthy an object, by voting out of its limited means a considerable sum for educational purposes.

AIMS AND NEEDS OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Liberia College was founded for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Negro youth of native or foreign birth to secure a liberal education.

The College is at present situated at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on a beautiful elevation at the western extremity of the town, commanding a fine view of the sea and of the town. The location is pleasant and healthy, but it is proposed, as soon as practicable, to remove the College operations to an interior site, where greater salubrity will be secured, and where it will be accessible to the aborigines, and have more extensive grounds for cultivation.

The fact that the population of Liberia is rapidly increasing by accessions of Negroes from the United States and from among the aborigines, as our settlements extend into the interior, and that the means of higher education are so limited, make it important that the work of the College should be enlarged and extended.

From various causes, which need not be here detailed, the College has not been as efficient as it might be. The difficulties which have hampered its progress, however, have been of an accidental or temporary nature.

It is now proposed to take a new departure. It is expected that students will avail themselves of the advantages of the College not only from all parts of the Republic, but from other settlements along the coast, and from the tribes in the interior.

In respect to funds, the Trustees feel that in view of the increased work which lies before them, they will urgently need far larger pecuniary assistance than the institution has yet had.

Increased endowments are necessary to enable the institution to hold its position and fulfil its functions as a College.

It is the object of the Trustees to encourage and assist needy boys, who give promise of usefulness, especially from among the aborigines, to obtain a liberal education. To this end they earnestly solicit the establishment of permanent scholarships.

Professorships of Ancient Languages and Mathematics are provided for. There is urgent need now for endowments of Professorships in the departments of the Moral and Physical Sciences, of Jurisprudence, and of Arabic and the native vernaculars.

We need invested funds for the erection, from time to time, of suitable buildings, for the steady increase of apparatus, cabinet, and library, with other accessories of a liberal education.

The instruction given in Liberia College may be divided into two general heads, Preparatory and Collegiate. Students are admitted to

the Preparatory Department at the age of thirteen years, and a three years' course in this school prepares them to enter the Freshman class of the College.

For admission to the lowest class of the Preparatory School the candidate should be able to read fluently, spell simple words readily, and form letters with the pen with facility.

The studies pursued in the different classes of the Preparatory Department are Reading, Spelling, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra,—through simple Equations, Latin Grammar and Reader, and Greek Grammar as far as syntax.

The Collegiate Department embraces the usual four years of study in the regular classes—viz. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

The studies pursued in the College are English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Native Languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Political Science, History, and Jurisprudence.

Candidates for the Freshman class must not be under fifteen years of age, and will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Orthography, English Grammar, Latin Grammar and constructing of simple sentences; Greek Grammar as far as the verbs, Arithmetic, and Algebra to simple Equations. Students who satisfactorily complete their course of study will receive the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*. Ladies who desire can take the regular college course.

The College being a state Institution, is in no way connected with any sectarian or religious organization; yet the design of its founders was to incorporate the teachings of the Bible with its appropriate course of studies, and to conduct all its operations according to the teachings of Christianity.

Text books used in the different studies pursued will be furnished to students at a moderate charge.

The Academical year is divided into three terms, as follows, to wit: The first term begins the first Monday in February and continues ten weeks to the middle of April. Vacation two weeks. The second term begins on the first of May and continues ten weeks, to the middle of July. Vacation four weeks. The third term begins on the 15th of August and continues to the middle of November.

Examination in all classes are held at the close of the second and third terms upon all the studies pursued during these respective periods.

The tuition, which must in all cases be paid in advance, is for the Collegiate Department, *Ten dollars* or about *Two pounds* sterling per term; in the Preparatory Department, *Two dollars* or about *eight shillings* per term.

Students are required to present the Treasurer's receipt for tuition

fee to the President at the opening of each term, before their names can be enrolled in their classes.

No provision is at present made for boarding the students in the College building; but board may be had in respectable families in the neighborhood of the College, prices varying from ten to twelve dollars, or from two pounds to two pounds ten shillings sterling per month. The charges for one year, for students from abroad, including all expenses, will vary from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, or from thirty to forty pounds sterling, according to the disposition of the students.

Students providing their own room furniture may find lodging accommodation in the College building.

It is earnestly hoped that a prompt and liberal response will be given to the appeal in this circular by all who recognize the importance and responsibility of Liberia in connection with the millions accessible to her influence in Africa, and with the Negro race everywhere.

Moneys contributed, endowments made, or sums bequeathed in wills should be carefully directed to the TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A., or to the TRUSTEES OF LIBERIA COLLEGE, Liberia, West Africa.

Applications for admission should be made, by letter, to

EDWARD W. BLYDEN,

President Liberia College, Monrovia, Liberia.

Executive Committee—G. W. GIBSON, B. P. YATES, W. M. DAVIS,
JAMES E. MOORE, *Treasurer*. H. D. BROWN, *Secretary*.

LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BLYDEN.

MONROVIA, January 18, 1881.

My Dear Sir:

I was inaugurated President of Liberia College on the 5th inst. My inaugural address was listened to by a large audience, among whom were all the members of the Legislature, the President and Cabinet, and other distinguished persons. The subject was:—"The aims and methods of a liberal education for the African." The Board of Trustees, at a full meeting held a few days later, passed a resolution authorizing the publication in pamphlet form of the proceedings. Hon. G. W. Gibson, as acting president of the Board of Trustees, made the opening address and delivered the keys. Professor Freeman's speech closed the proceedings.

My relations with the Board of Trustees are of the most cordial character, and the majority are in favor of at once removing the College from Monrovia. All that is now needed is money enough to construct a few plain buildings in native style on the site given by citizens of Clay-Ashland, three miles back from the St. Paul's river, on the Boporo road, and on the line along which Brewerville is extending. Mr. Moses Ricks and Senator Coleman have each given fifty acres of land, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the surveyor, has promised 100 acres in the same neighborhood for the use of the College. I have written to friends, asking their assistance. Perhaps you may be able to interest some wealthy persons in our behalf.

Mrs. Mary Garnet Barboza, daughter of Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, of New York, arrived here on the 31st ult., to open a female school at Brewerville, and has been most kindly received. The Mayor of Monrovia, Mr. T. G. Fuller, gave a reception at his house, at which she was introduced to the leading citizens. She was publicly received in the Baptist Church at Brewerville. Mr. Munden, the chief man of the settlement and a Presbyterian elder, making the address of welcome. Mr. Sidney Washington, an old settler, living in the neighborhood, offered to give for her school fifty acres of land near Vonswah, the Mohammedan settlement. Of course, the offer was accepted, as there is no land which she could get from the Government so conveniently situated. The meeting was most enthusiastic and left a very pleasing impression upon the lady. Secretary of State Gibson and his brother, Senator from Cape Palmas, Professor Freeman, the School Commissioner, Mr. A. B. King, and several others were present. The "Arkansas Refugees," whom her father had so kindly assisted in New York, were there to welcome her.

Mr. Newton, the leader, in reply to her question as to how he liked the country, answered, "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold," and added, "we were told in New York that we would not live here three months: but here we all are after six months in good health, having lost only one little child, while during the few days we stayed in New York we buried several of our number." Mrs. Barboza was most agreeably surprised at the appearance of the settlement; the evidence of industry and thrift on every hand, and the respectable and respectful deportment of the people. She remarked to me, "What a change for the better has come over these people since I saw them last May in New York!" And indeed there is a wonderful change—a change wrought everywhere by the consciousness of freedom and a sense of proprietorship. Mrs. Barboza is now comfortably settled at Brewerville, having moved up on the 10th inst., with all her family and baggage. I saw them safely at home yesterday, surrounded by a number of Mohammedan boys from Boporo,

delighted at her playing on the organ. She evidently has a great and interesting field before her, and I think realizes her responsibilities and privileges. I hope she will soon be able to put up suitable buildings on the land granted to her and start on her great work. Both Americans and Aborigines are proud of her presence.

Mr. Simon Davis, assistant leader of the "Arkansas Refugees," is an energetic man, and has a great deal of land cleared. He says that if he had had the coffee plants when he first arrived he would have been able to set out 2,000 trees two weeks afterward. Unfortunately, however, he had not the means to buy the scions he wanted, so he had to devote his time to planting potatoes and cassadas and only a little coffee. His wife brought some potatoes to Mrs. Barboza, raised by them since they came out. "In New York," she said, "we had nothing when your father and other friends helped us, now we have land with young crops." This is certainly a great change.

Yours very sincerely,

EDW'D W. BLYDEN.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT WARNER.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BLYDEN.

Monrovia, December 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR:

You will be surprised and grieved to learn of the very serious loss sustained by Liberia and the cause of progress in Africa, by the almost sudden death of our friend and brother Hon. D. B. Warner.

His complaint was heart-disease, of which he was conscious, and expected that at any moment he might be called away. He was at his place of business on the morning of November 30th. About noon he returned to his house feeling tired, and was taken with a fit about one o'clock. He never spoke again and at twelve and a half o'clock on the morning of the first inst., he breathed his last, on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the great battle between the first colonists and the natives or slave traders, which decided whether a Christian colony of Negroes should be planted on these shores.

Liberia has sustained an irreparable loss, and I am glad to see that the people feel it. The announcement of the sad event caused universal and unaffected grief. The largest number of people gathered at his funeral ever seen on similar occasions in this city, and the Aboriginal element outnumbered the American. It was a spontaneous and heartfelt tribute to a great and useful man. His exemplary life and charac-

ter found eloquent delineation from the lips of four different ministers of the different denominations.

I have known Mr. Warner intimately for twenty-six years, and I have never known him to indulge, under any circumstances, in any word or deed that had in it even the semblance of untruth. He was honest, not from policy's sake, but from an innate principle, founded on the fear of God and the love of man. His life was a happy illustration of the golden rule. He was born in 1815; emigrated to Liberia in 1828.

His last appearance in public was two days before his death, when I delivered in the Baptist Church, a discourse commemorative of the life and services of Lott Cary, apropos of the centenary of his birth. Mr. Warner gave on that occasion, to the delight of the large audience, a running account of his experience in the early days of Liberia. He opened his remarks by saying: "This is an occasion for memory and for tears," and seemed much affected throughout his address.

Yours very sincerely,

EDW'D. W. BLYDEN.

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference assembled at Monrovia on the 19th of January. The Rev. James S. Payne was chosen President and the Rev. James H. Deputie Secretary. The separation of the Liberia Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church was discussed, and the Minutes of the Liberia Conference at its last session were deemed as not correctly representing the mind of the Conference. The whole subject was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in Cincinnati, 1880, did receive the impression that this Conference and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia had assumed an hostile attitude to the mother Church, and had taken, or were about to take, steps to secede from her jurisdiction and authority; and *whereas*, no such intention ever entered into any purpose on our part, nor have any such articles of secession ever been drawn up or contemplated by us; our sole object and design being only to effect such measures as would better conserve the peace and harmony, health and growth, of our dear Methodism in Liberia, to save it from disruption and disintegration; and to assume such a basis as to better secure a general fusion of all the different branches of the great Methodist family now flocking to our shores; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are still persuaded of the feasibility and expediency of the adoption of some measure that will bring the membership into greater sympathy and co-operation with the active working of the Church, and make the membership feel a greater identity with the ministry in this work, yet we do declare ourselves loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall adhere firmly to her doctrines, discipline, and usages.

The following are the appointments for 1881:

MONROVIA DISTRICT, C. A. Pitman, P. E.—Monrovia Station, C. A. Pitman; J. S. Payne, sup. New Georgia, Pekppa Big Town, Palmere and New York, G. I. Hargraves. Ammonsville and Paynesville Circuit, S. B. Lane. Robertsport and Lalla, B. K. M'Keever.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, D. Ware, P. E.—Clay-Ashland, and Bass Town, W. M. Richards. Caldwell Circuit, to include Upper and Lower Caldwell and Congotown, H. B. Capehart. Virginia, Brewerville, and Congotown, T. A. Sims, one to be supplied. Millsburgh, White Plains, and Arthington, W. P. Kennedy, Sr. Robertsville Circuit, M. V. Bruce. Carysburg and Bensonville, W. S. Hagans, J. W. Cooper.

BASSA DISTRICT, J. H. Deputie, P. E.—Upper Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied. Lower Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied. Edina, Farmer-setta, and Bullentown, G. W. Bryant. Bexley Circuit, to include Hartford, Fortsville, and Bexley, to be supplied, J. R. Moore, sup. Marshall Circuit, including Congotown, to be supplied. Mt. Olive Circuit, J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artes, sup.

SINOE AND CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, C. H. Harmon, P. E.—Green-ville and Lexington Circuit, W. P. Kennedy, Jr. Louisiana and Blountsville, to be supplied. Mt. Scott and Tubmantown, C. H. Harmon. Gilbert Haven Station, Settra Kroo, C. Cummings. Barreka Station, to be supplied.

STATISTICAL REPORT. Probationers, 141; full members, 2,044; local preachers, 58; children baptized, 67; adults baptized, 47; number of churches, 28; probable value, \$33,000; number of parsonages, 3; probable value, \$390; amount raised for building and improving churches and parsonages, \$2,000; collected for Conference claimants, \$350; for Sunday-School Union, of Methodist Episcopal Church, \$2,307; number of Sabbath-schools 33; officers and teachers, 237; scholars of all ages, 1,448; collected for ministerial support, \$1,600.

ARTHINGTON SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday I visited the Americo-Liberian settlement of Arthington, distant from Muhlenburg about two miles, to attend a Sabbath-school anniversary. This settlement was founded about ten years ago, and is, I think, the most flourishing and promising of all Liberian communities. Its people came from North and South Carolina, and settled in an unbroken forest. They worked with a will, the forest was gradually cleared, and now they are living quite comfortably. The total number of men, women and children, is three hundred. They have under cultivation six hundred acres of land, on part of which they have planted one hundred and fifty thousand young coffee-trees, from which they

gathered last year thirty thousand pounds of coffee, worth about \$6000 cash. Many of them have good houses, and others are building, so that the whole place bears an air of improvement not often seen in west African settlements.

The majority of the people are Baptists, and they have just completed a neat little church, which would do credit to any American town of that size. They have no money, but each member went into the bush and sawed plank by hand, and made shingles until they had enough to put up the church, and enough to exchange for nails, hinges, etc. The men gave so many day's work each week, while the women cooked for them; and as a number are good carpenters, the building is quite neat. Yesterday, as I listened to the speeches of the children, many of them being well rendered, and looked over the well-dressed audience, and contrasted them with what they were when I came here, over six years ago, I could not help exclaiming, "Behold, what hath God wrought."

D. A. DAY.

January 14, 1881.

THE SPRING EXPEDITION.

Another expedition, with emigrants for Liberia, will be dispatched in May, by the American Colonization Society. No debt will be incurred, and the number aided will be in proportion to the amount contributed. Every gift of \$100 sent to the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., will provide for the passage of a worthy emigrant and for his shelter, food, and medical attendance for six months after arrival, while clearing his land, building his house and planting his crop. Ten acres are presented to each adult or twenty-five for a family. A thatched house, which will last three years, can be built for \$30. The settlements at Brewerville and Arthington are specially attractive. Many energetic Episcopalian emigrants would gladly go from Barbados, West Indies, and plant a new station on the Cavalla river, the largest in Liberia, if means can be furnished.

ALL SAINTS HALL, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

An urgent appeal for ten thousand dollars to maintain *All Saints Hall* in Liberia, is signed by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, and other responsible gentlemen. Ten thousand dollars have been secured, but a like sum is needed to maintain it.

Miss Margaretta Scott has been and is the inspiration of this worthy effort. She spent last July and August on the Liberian coast, to select a site for the school. A charmingly picturesque place has been chosen

and arrangements made for quarrying the stone, getting out the heavy timber, and clearing and planting some forty of the two hundred acres in Grand Bassa County, given by the Liberian Legislature. The expense of the preparatory work now being done in Africa, with the exception of \$200, is undertaken by people there. It is most noble; for, with one exception, they can only do this by making great personal sacrifices, and it is also indicative of their great desire to secure the better education of the daughters of the land.

Liberia is a civilized Nation having its quota of educated men—gentlemen. The proposed school is for their daughters, and must aim to mould them into earnest Christian women, good wives, true mothers, capable of influencing the home and social life of the nation. The surroundings must be elevating, inexpensive, but tasteful and attractive; a model for the homes of the country.

Liberia is an important nucleus of African civilization. No civilization in its earlier stages has made a more hopeful record.—*Southern Workman.*

For The African Repository.

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

It is proposed to organize a company with the above title. The great continent of Africa has been estimated to have a population as high as 200,000,000. According to the *American Cycloædia*, Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the Equator, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, a territory as large as the United States, has a population of 50,000,000. This region has been traversed for centuries by caravans from Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Egypt and Arabia, and is far the best civilized of all Negroland. The people are nearly half Mahommedan and half Pagan, with a few Christians. According to all travellers, it is generally a very rich country, well watered with rains and drained by the mighty Nile, Niger and partly by the Congo, all having large tributaries. The country is generally heavy timbered, with some large prairies, and in many parts it has an excellent agriculture, even in some localities, according to Lander and Barth, equalling that of England. It raises all known grains in abundance, together with all tropical plants. It has numerous large clay walled cities of from 10,000 to 50,000, and at least two over 100,000 population, and many of these are only twenty or thirty miles apart, with innumerable villages between. Kano, in the heart of the continent, has 40,000 people engaged exclusively in the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloth, dyed blue with native indigo. Kong, a large city, is employed in making saddles and horse trappings. The Fel-jatah empire has a population of 12,000,000, the capital, Soccato, hav-

ing 125,000 inhabitants; and there are other large organized governments in Soudan having standing armies, schools and other civilized establishments. It has the largest and most numerous wild animals on the globe, with all the domestic animals and often vast herds of cattle and horses.

It is rapidly becoming manifest to all Europe that Africa would furnish a very large and rapidly increasing trade for their surplus manufactures if railroads were built to get the goods into the country, and the products to pay for them out to the markets of the world where they are much needed. To do this Egypt is building a railroad several hundred miles around the cataracts of the Nile, which with steamboats below and above the cataracts and on its numerous large tributaries, will give them steam communication with the rich and populous eastern Soudan south to the Equator. Railroads are also proposed by the Italians from Tripoli, and by the French from Algeria, across the desert of Sahara by way of the oasis, to penetrate Central Soudan. The French Assembly at its last session appropriated money to survey a railroad from their colony of Senegal, on the West Coast, to reach the upper Niger valley. The English also propose railroads from their settlements at the Gambia and Sierra Leone to penetrate Soudan. Three English companies are about to build four short railroads from the coast to several valuable gold mines near the well known city of Abbeokuta, with its 125,000 inhabitants. Four English companies have thirty steamers trading to the West Coast—doing a large and increasing business.

From one important fact, however, America has superior means to secure this vast trade, if advantage is taken of it. White Europeans cannot live in this climate, and Europe has no colored colonists to penetrate and civilize the country. On the contrary, we have the Republic of Liberia, with 1,000,000 people, colonists and natives, organized into a stable and progressive government, and situated nearly centreways of Soudan, on the West Coast. We have also 5,000,000 colored people rapidly becoming desirous to emigrate to the land of their forefathers; of whom, at this time, about 500,000 have presented applications to the American Colonization Society, to emigrate to Liberia as soon as they can procure the entire or the greater part of their passage money, which they hope to shortly have from their earnings. Here, then, are the men whom it is proposed to use to Christianize and civilize and extend our trade into Africa. Colonization and railroads are the regeneration of the earth, of which America is the most illustrious example. It is therefore proposed to build a railroad from Liberia to the heart of Africa, ultimately to cross the continent. To inaugurate this great movement the names of a score or two of large capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and ship-builders are desired as corporators, when an organization will be effect-

ed and a party of engineers will be sent out to continue the survey for a railroad from Monrovia favorably commenced by Commodore Shufeldt, to be extended several hundred miles in the interior. The road will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as means will permit, aided by large land grants from the several nations through which it passes.

At the same time a line of steamships will be put on, to sail from New York with railroad material and goods suited to the African trade, to touch at Norfolk and Charleston for colored emigrant passengers, and thence to Monrovia, 4,000 miles, in twelve days. The return cargoes will be coffee, sugar, palm oil, peanuts, camwood, ivory, copper and gold. The road will follow up the St. Paul river through coffee and sugar plantations, rapidly increasing, through the Kong Mountains or hills, known for a hundred years to be rich in gold, and thence into the great Niger valley and the heart of the continent, to open up this vast and populous region to our trade, enterprise and civilization. And in a few years it will be the pioneer line to cross the continent, by extending to the Nile or connecting with a railroad built west from that river, and lastly, by a short road to be ultimately extended to the mouth of the Red Sea. It will thus furnish a direct route to Cairo and Eastern Europe, also for thousands of pilgrims from the heart of Africa to Mecca, and will be the best and most direct route at all seasons from the east coast of North and South America, to and from Jerusalem, Western Asia, the East Indies, China, Japan and Australia.

AUGUSTUS WATSON.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of March, 1881.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$1.00).			ward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	25 00
North Brookfield. Thomas Snell	1 00		New Berns. Miss Mary A. Brown	1 00
NEW YORK. (\$30.00.)			MICHIGAN. (\$5.00.)	
Brooklyn. Dr. Theo. L. Mason..	20 00		Grand Rapids. A Friend.....	5 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$70.00.)			FOR REPOSITORY.	
Philadelphia. Edward Coles \$50.			Virginia, \$1; South Carolina, \$1;	
F. G. Schults \$20	70 00		Canada \$3.....	5 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$5.00.)			RECAPITULATION.	
Plainfield. Mrs. Joseph Tompkins.....	5 00		Donations.....	122 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$36.00.)			African Repository.....	5 00
Smithfield. Miles Mitchener to-			Emigrant toward cost of passage	25 00
			Rent of Colonization Building.....	247 80
			Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
			Total Receipts in March...	\$469.80

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THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE FOUNDER AND NECESSARY PATRON OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.*

When intelligent business men are seen to be directing their capital into some new field of enterprise, they are supposed to have reasons justifying their investment. When leading nations are observed to be conspiring in making government appropriations for the common attainment of a like end, it is justly inferred that some adequate motive controls their policy. So, too, the principles of natural religion, the convictions of all men, lead to the necessary conclusion, that, the Divine Author of all, rules alike the material Universe and the families of mankind in their intercourse with each other for the accomplishment of His own wise and kind purposes.

The fact that no less than nine leading powers of Europe,—England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Russia,—have been engaged the past year in African explorations, certainly indicates a common and an important end which those nations, leading in modern civilization, are seeking to attain. The summary, so concisely and clearly presented in a recent publication of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, aids the ordinary observer of foreign affairs to analyze and group the reasons that have led to this converging of interests on the Continent of Africa.

There are three classes of corporate bodies that are providing the money appropriations which sustain and promote these explorations; the two former of which have been sustained by Government action. First in natural order are commercial companies; since it is through commerce that the shores and ports of foreign lands are made known, and because

*An Address delivered at the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1881, by GEORGE W. RANSOM, D. D.

the want of products, for the bodily welfare of advanced nations, is the first to prompt enterprise. Second in order come scientific associations, including geographical and archaeological societies, whose explorations have the double end of opening roads to commerce and of amassing knowledge, interesting or profitable to men as intellectual beings. Third in the list appear religious societies; including educational and missionary organizations.

This grouping of organizations that have been penetrating the continent of Africa on all sides for years, and that have displayed special completeness and activity during the past year, naturally suggests inquiry as to the originating spring, the fundamental source, and especially the harmonizing and all-controlling influence in human nature, which prompts the united action of these classes of associations and the favoring co-operation of the nine governments of Europe which have sustained the two former and their work. Without doubt it is to be found in the principles brought out by such masterly works on the philosophy of history as Guizot's *Progress of Civilization in Europe*. There are, as Guizot shows, two elements that constitute and that advance human civilization, the material and the moral. The material interests and the physical impulses of men prompt them to the supply of animal wants by the accumulation of wealth and through that of all the conveniences and comforts of bodily life. The moral interests and the mental impulses prompt to the accumulation of knowledge as to all the social and religious relations of mankind and to the supply provided in the teachings of nature and of revelation which meets those wants. In this analysis the great statesman, Guizot, accepts all of truth brought out by such minds as Buckle, Comte and Spencer; who in their seclusion, see clearly what men *ought* to be in their relations to the world and to each other; and what they *would* be provided they partook only of the nature of mere animals or of pure angels. But the practical man of affairs, mingling with men in their social, political and religious relations, finds that men partake of both the animal and the angelic natures: which "war within us," and which lead to "wars and fighting among men," must be harmonized; otherwise neither the passive quiet of herded animals, nor the active peace of banded angels, will be found in human families, communities and nations. Going farther, with the fearful experience of communistic anarchy fresh and frequent before his own eyes, Guizot saw, as also English and American statesmen have seen, that men need, not simple accumulation of wealth, but the guarantee in man's improved moral instruction, moral training and religious enlightenment, that the accumulation of individual wealth and of national treasures in art, in science and in all the appliances of human advancement, will not in the frenzy of a day be plundered or destroyed. It is this ruling necessity

which in the explorations of the past year on the continent of Africa, has caused commerce, science and religion to go hand in hand. It seems to be timely to review at this sixty-fourth anniversary of the American Colonization Society, the necessary union of Governmental and Associational co-operation in repaying our National debt to Africa.

The consideration of this topic requires a brief review of the assumed relation through the mother country of the American Colonies, and then of the independent United States of America, to the people of Africa.

As Bancroft has clearly shown the Government and people of Great Britain, more truly than of Spain, sought two ends in bringing African slaves into this country. As Governor Brown, of Georgia, has just repeated in the United States Senate, the people of Georgia, who at first resisted the attempts to introduce African slaves into that colony, yielded at last because of the conviction, urged by such men as George Whitefield, that the only apparent means of enlightening and Christianizing the people of Africa, who in their native land were warring against and enslaving each other, was to receive and educate them as laborers on the rich lands of the South. At the same time, Jonathan Edwards, whose sincerity none will doubt, urged the same idea, and as a motive to Christian fidelity in evangelizing the colored people in New England.

When the colonial times had passed, a new relation was assumed by the state and national governments to the colored people. New England, provided with laborers from the old world and moved by convictions of moral duty, freed her slaves; some of whose descendants yet linger in her large towns. The duty, however, of educating and Christianizing, and if dependent, of providing homes and food for these freedmen, remained, and was met by state legislation. The Southern States, differently situated, retained their colored people in servitude; often indeed making provision for emancipation by individuals, as well as for the care of freed people; and above all, through the fidelity of Christian laborers winning to a sincere Christian faith a larger proportion of the colored people than has ever before been found among any people in any age.

At the same time the national as well as state governments, recognized and assumed a new relation to the colored people. The provision of the U. S. Constitution limiting the importation of slaves to twenty-one years, was not only an assumed relation, but it implied and compelled another assumed duty when the twenty-one years had expired. The anxious thought and effort of the successive Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, to provide a fit asylum for slaves brought to American ports after the year when the importation was to cease, not only

suggested, but, after various expedients compelled the naval expeditions repeatedly sent, first to explore, then to colonize and then to protect the colonists on the shore of Africa.

Another new relation was assumed, when, after years of ineffectual efforts in co-operation with Great Britain to arrest slave-ships by means of national cruisers on the African coast, the American cruisers were directed to act on the American shore of the Atlantic, while the British cruisers acted on the African Coast. Then, since the naval vessels were no longer detailed for the long voyage, the American Colonization Society was made the agent of the United States Government in sending the recaptured slaves to Liberia and in providing a safe asylum and a school for independence on the coast of their native Continent. Then amid all the countless influences which agitated the people both North and South as disunion threatened, the voice of the public conscience, prompting to assumed duty, was triumphant in Congress, while it was specially deep and earnest in the Executive. No American can so realize this as did the two men called to meet frequently the two Christian statesmen, the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, whose duty it was to provide for the necessity laid upon the United States Government. It is enough to state the fact, that, under the two administrations, responsible for the integrity of national policy from March 4th, 1853, to March 4th, 1861, the slave trade to all North American ports, the West India Islands included, was completely broken up and all the captured people were colonized by Government appropriations in Liberia.

Yet a new relation was assumed when the war for the Union brought Southern slaves within the lines of the Union armies. The duty of providing for them was such, that promptly on the appeal of President Lincoln, Congress made an appropriation for the foreign colonization of the people desiring such provision. When the scheme of colonization first in Central America, then in the Danish West Indies, had been frustrated, no one but those called to the interview, can ever appreciate the intense anxiety shown by President Lincoln, personally sending for and conversing two hours with the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of this Society; sending at their suggestion an intelligent colored clergyman as their representative to visit Liberia and report to the clustering crowds of his people gathered at the national Capital. The rush of events during the delay, the decision of the War Department to employ colored troops, and the idea that lands and other provisions at home would be granted to the emancipated people, arrested this stage of Government provision for colonists to the African Republic.

Yet another new stage of Government duty had now arrived, before entering upon whose consideration, since it is the present demand, this fact should be distinctly recalled. In every stage of the relations as-

sumed between this country and its people, towards Africa and her people, the two elements above considered, that constitute civilization and that impose consequent national duty, have been found acting in co-operation; the material without question too often dominant; but the moral silently but surely asserting ultimate supremacy over the Christian people who settled the American Continent, and over their descendants of each succeeding generation. Certainly no one will question the essential fact at issue, that since the origin of the United States Government, the moral has steadily gained sway over the material in the motives controlling the policy of the United States people and its representatives in their relations to the colored people. This certainly was the case when by provision of the Constitution, for material considerations, the importation of slaves was permitted during twenty-one years; while in the same Constitution, the *moral* consideration was declared to be ruling *after* that period. This certainly was the case when, though at the planting of the first colony of Liberia material considerations might have influenced some who desired the removal of free colored people, the highest moral convictions ruled the statesmen and philanthropists who wished to provide a safe home for captured slaves, and a Christian Republic on the dark continent. Surely, too, religious duty led to the supply of most of the colonists, when Christian owners sacrificed thousands of dollars in giving, first freedom, and then ample provision in their freedom, to their most advanced and valuable servants, who went joyfully to their new home. This, yet again, was the case when the measures were inaugurated which broke up the slave trade, and threw on the hands of the United States Government hundreds of captured slaves to be provided for in Africa; for though material interests can, in almost any act of men and of nations, be supposed to enter into human counsels, such suggestions at this stage of African Colonization are certainly overshadowed by a nobler impulse.

Coming then to the last stage the study of human impulses should be impartially weighed, that decision may be just and duty clear. In his interview with the Committee of the American Colonization Society, asked by President Lincoln, he did drop expressions like this; "I must get rid somehow of this burden of care for the colored people; which may prove, among other weights, the last pound to break the camel's back." But such utterances were momentary ebullitions. The deep, pervading, controlling utterances were like these; "I must do right by these people. I am not sure that I have authority to assume that they are free and that I shall not be called to account for sending them out of the country. But I must do the best for them under the circumstances; and I will run the risk of sending them to Africa if they care to go."

As mentioned, however, the delay necessary to make the requisite arrangements, the sending of an agent to explore and bring back his report to the people, the rush of events, the need of immediate provision for the increasing crowds of refugees who had come within the lines, and the policy of the Secretary of War, as well as the hopes that the employ of colored troops inspired as to future Government provision, delayed African Colonization, until a new phase of assumed duty revived the demand.

The impoverished condition of the border Slave States, the destruction and waste of farming implements during the years of war, yet more the exhausted soil, made the necessity of transferring colored laborers to the richer lands of the South, as well as of partial provision for them in their field of labor; and this transfer and provision through the Freedmen's Bureau became a Government duty and charge. Accompanying this transfer, disappointment and dissatisfaction in the minds of some of the dependent people naturally arose; then came, afresh, thoughts of Africa as a home that had a future of promise; and this time for the first, it was the thought, the aspiration and the request of the colored people themselves. Just at this juncture, the experienced and honored Secretary, Rev. R. R. Gurley, finished his course; and by the desire and direction of the Executive Committee, the single individual who for years had been Mr. Gurley's associate in such calls was desired to see the men most likely to take a just view of the demand. President Lincoln was no more; and two intimate personal friends were, therefore, sought; Maj. General Howard, at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Senator W. P. Fessenden, of Maine, whose declining health had compelled him to resign the post of Secretary of the Treasury, and who was then Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Both urged that the presence of the colored people was needed as a material force in promoting the labor required in the South, and yet more as a moral element, aiding as voters to secure the protection of their associates in the Southern States and their advancement in social relations. The force and justice of these ends suggested, was allowed; but the counter truth was urged that those who wished to go to Liberia were entitled to seek their individual interests as truly as white citizens, and that to deny this would be to perpetuate the subordination of the interests of the colored people to the interests of the white race. The justice of the plea was allowed. Through General Howard the cost of transport as far as Charleston or Norfolk to emigrants for Africa was granted. Senator Fessenden promised to urge in the Finance Committee of the Senate that the same appropriation be made for freed people wishing to emigrate to Africa, which had for years past been made for slaves captured on the ocean. The untimely death of Senator Fessenden prevented the realiza-

tion of his design.

During the past year, in the mission of Commodore Shufeldt, the United States Government has again recognized the debt of the American people to the Liberian Republic. It is a debt, with its correspondent responsibilities, both to the American colored people and to the land robbed, since their ancestors were brought hither, of its legitimate population; yet a debt, which, as Jefferson, Madison and Clay all agreed in stating can be amply repaid provided the people and Government of the United States return to Africa, in place of uncultured and heathen barbarians, a cultivated and Christian people capable of maintaining an independent and growing civilization on the continent of Africa. Whether this can be realized, whether the facts of past history assure this realization, is the vital practical question, worthy our final consideration. For, if this *cannot* be realized, the duty of the American people is doubtful; whereas if it *can* be realized, no shadow of a doubt can be allowed to excuse the neglect of paying our debt.

Here it is of vital importance to notice that England and America, equally implicated in bringing the sons of Africa to our shores, and equally indebted to Africa, have from the first been true representatives of two lines of policy pursued towards the African people in all past ages, and now legitimate in these two distinct nations. England, whose increasing and ever advancing people, pent up in a little island, must seek foreign territory in fulfilling the double duty of self-developement and of extending civilization, has in both Asia and Africa, since the loss of her chief American colonies, been steadily seeking territorial occupation; and of course in establishing imperial rule, in both Asia and Africa. The history of her occupation of African territory began, when during the war of American Independence, slaves came within the lines of her armies just as they came within the lines of the Union army during our late war. As a necessity imposed upon them the British Government provided the colored refugees, first, a temporary home in Canada; and then, afterwards, at great cost,—an expense perpetuated to this day,—they were furnished a permanent home at Sierra Leone: a projecting Western Cape of Africa, which became a depot in the line of England's then increasing India trade. Since that day, points of permanent territorial occupation have been sought; first at the Southern Cape of Africa; then at Natal, on its eastern coast; then at Lagos, commanding the mouth of the Niger, South of the Great Western desert; to which have succeeded a temporary military expedition into Christian Abyssinia, and permanent commercial establishments in the heathen and Mohammedan sections of the Continent. No impartial observer, however,—no honest critic, even, can fail to see and to say that in this occupation, British Christian blessings to the African people have gone

hand in hand with British monopoly of African commerce. For exploration she has both wisely and humanely employed such men as Livingstone, the Christian missionary; whose mantle fell even upon the young American Stanley with such grace that the Christian conversion of the African Emperor Mtesa became as truly a part of his mission as the opening of a new field to British trade.

This is England's chosen and legitimate policy of promoting civilization in Africa. But, America has another mission; approved alike by the reasoning of her men of science and by the deductions from history which will rule American statesmen. In the winter of 1860-'61, Guyot the Christian scientist, the peer of Agassiz in comprehensive observation and careful analysis, in a course of Lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, brought out the fact that in the Divine design, the three families are three types of human development of mankind, whose history has been alike traced by Moses, Herodotus, Diodorus and Bunsen. These three families are permanent types of buoyant and sincere childhood, of the imaginative and self-sufficient spirit of youth, and of the advanced and advancing thirst for science and philosophy peculiar to mature age. The first family is the Hamitic of Africa; cheerful, docile, fond of physical employ; simple in its unelaborated language, and isolated except when forced from their home. The second is the Semitic or Asiatic; imaginative, poetic and self-satisfied, with language half-elaborated; arbitrary in rule over inferior tribes, yet overshadowing only those simpler people naturally brought under its shade by its own branching, which extends its spread. The third is the Japhetic or European; never satisfied with the highest attainments in *individual* progress; and ever aspiring for more extended rule over less developed tribes.

In Africa, the home of the first race, the modern British policy was witnessed from time immemorial in Egypt and Carthage on the North; a precedent too often quoted as if it were the only guide in African development. In Egypt foreign kings as Herodotus records, ruled from the days of Menes, two centuries before Abraham's day; it was into this family Joseph married, and it was under their tuition that Moses became learned in all the wisdom of Egypt. At Carthage, Phenician science and letters were ruling before Eneas, the fugitive Trojan, visited its shore; while Greek colonies ruled in Cyrene before Homer wrote. At the same time, however, in Central Africa, in ancient Ethiopia, now modern Abyssinia, a pure type of the darkest colored African race threatened Egypt in Moses' day; Moses, as Josephus records, led an Egyptian army thither, justifying Luke's record that he was "mighty in deeds" as well as "in words;" and in his exile the Hebrew law-giver married an Ethiopian wife, to whom he proved faithful in his exalta-

tion, though opposed by family pride. As permanent witness to the association of Moses in On with both these superior and inferior races is the fact, that one-tenth of the words of Moses' records are Sanscrit and one-fifteenth are Ethiopic. Shortly after the Hebrews left Egypt under Moses, as Bunsen has shown, Ethiopian kings invaded, and for centuries held upper Egypt, with its grandest city Thebes. In the culminating spread of the Hebrew power under David, the royal poet and prophet wrote: "Ethiopia shall *soon* stretch out her hands unto God." That promise of early conversion to the faith of the Old Testament was in the reign of Solomon, and through his commerce, realized; illustrating the fact recorded by Luke, the historian of Christ and His apostles, that the treasurer of the Queen of Ethiopia was reading the prophet Isaiah, while making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as a proselyte to the Jewish faith. Returning home as a Christian convert, as Bishop Gobat has shown, an independent African power has maintained an independent and high character to this day, resisting the assaults of all foreign powers, and holding fast the Christian faith amid heathenism, untempted by the professedly new supplements to Christianity claimed to have been made by Mohammed. Even when England, in 1868, invaded this African nation, the proud monarch, boasting his descent from the Queen of Sheba, whose realm was separated from Ethiopia by only the narrow strait of Bab-el-mandeb, claiming the descent from Solomon through this Queen as one among his thousand wives—this proud and consciously superior African prince proposed an alliance with England by offering to take its widowed sovereign as one of his wives.

With this perpetual example of the true African's capacity for independent government before them, it was not surprising that at a very early day in the history of the colony of Liberia, the nation, whose ancestors for a century and a half had been ruled by their mother country as dependent colonists, should have entrusted the colored people themselves with the management of their own executive, legislative and judicial affairs. It is confirmatory of this wisdom in the past, that for half a century the U. S. Government has interposed in the affairs of the Liberian Republic, only when, as during the last year, their good offices in aiding the settlement of a territorial question as to boundary, was invited; a question to whose settlement our people are committed because theirs was the original purchase. When now that Republic is asking for emigrants from our shores to increase their population, and when, too, the Colonization Society is specially careful to select the men and the families best fitted in every respect to become useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia, no wonder that the intelligent men, who must act in meeting our national responsibility, declare with assurance that the future stability and success of the Colony is assured. One fact

especially, no lover of his country north or south can forget, as a testimony to the moral control exhibited by the colored people of the South at home; which cannot prove deceptive as to their future in Africa. When in the progress of the late war for the Union, four millions of people were assured that emancipation would be their boon if the war finally turned against their masters, not a single instance of insurrection during the four long years of conflict occurred. Without any question it was an all-controlling religious sentiment that lay at the foundation of this anomaly in history. When the remarkable fact is taken into account that 450,000, or about one-eighth of the 4,000,000 of colored people in our Southern States, are communicants in the Christian churches of a single denomination, that about 220,000, or an added half-eighth are united to a single other denomination—so that without doubt nearly one-half of the entire adult population are followers of the Prince of Peace—not only does this fact explain the past as to the order and stability of the Liberian Republic and as to their years of faithful, loyal service in our States, but it is a prophetic voice giving assurance that, through them as colonists, all Africa will become civilized and Christianized.

In a brief but suggestive address following a lecture on the Irish and their promise, by Rev. G. W. Hepworth, delivered a few evenings since, in New York, ex-Governor Hoffman, whose political course is known, uttered words to this effect: that "God has disappointed the politicians of all schools in our country; and the same might prove true in Great Britain." That was a pregnant truth. The Irish people never can be independent of their union with Great Britain; they may nevertheless, yet be *reconciled* to that union; but in the future, as in the past, without question, the laboring people who aspire to a future of promise for themselves and their children, will seek it by emigration. So in our Union, no state or section will ever be independent of their sister states; that Union both for white and colored citizens, may and will become more universally satisfactory; but the colored people in our country will always be dependent on superior capital and culture, and the more intelligent and aspiring will seek a home where competition will not always keep them behind in the individual struggle for social preferment.

We end, therefore, as we began. Men of business and nations will have their plans for Africa and its people. But the Lord of all mankind, the God of nations, has also *His* plans; and those plans will prevail.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

The bark *Liberia* has arrived from West Africa and will sail from

New York on the 15th of June next, direct for Monrovia, with emigrants to be sent by the American Colonization Society. They will settle at the interior town of Brewerville, where a number of them have relations.

LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BLYDEN.

Monrovia, *March 25, 1881.*

MY DEAR SIR:

Liberia College has re-opened with 27 students in the preparatory department and 8 strong boys in the collegiate—one from Sierra Leone, whose father pays his way. All the boys in the college are negroes, for the first time since the institution has been in existence. The interest in the college is increasing, not only in the Republic, but in the regions beyond, and in the foreign settlements along the coast.

The river towns are flourishing in the strength of their expanding agriculture. Arthington and Brewerville are worth seeing. I was at Brewerville a few days ago. The Arkansas refugees are pushing rapidly ahead, and a number are already in advance of some of the old settlers. Well, they have had facilities which the old settlers had not, and every succeeding immigration will have greater advantages than the preceding one. The coffee crop this year has been very large.

When shall we have more emigrants? Perhaps it is better to let them push on from Brewerville, occupying the intermediate lands until they overtake Arthington. Then they may advance, one large flourishing settlement, toward Boporo. It is cheaper settling them at Brewerville than at Arthington.

The Legislature at its last session recommended the people to vote an amendment to the Constitution, making the Presidential term four instead of two years; but not to go into effect under the next President, but to affect the following term.

Yours very sincerely,

EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

LIBERIA EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—Rev. G. W. Gibson, of Monrovia, Liberia, writes to the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, now in the United States, "I do not find a dissenting voice in the matter of concurrence in the recommendations of the House of Bishops. I think there never was a fairer prospect for the growth of our Church in this country than at present."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE BASSA TRIBE—At the tenth annual meeting of the Baptist Women's Missionary Society, it was stated that two schools had been opened in Grand Bassa County, Liberia, under the care of Mrs. JACOB VOUBRUNN and Mrs. ROBERT F. HILL. The Bassa nation manifest special desire for schools and preaching. Rev. J. J. CHEESMAN of Edina, writes that a competent female teacher, able to teach music and the higher branches, is needed at that place. Rev. JUDGE COOK, formerly of Columbus, Ga., is preaching part of his time to the Bassa people. There are now two Baptist Associations in Liberia. Missionaries are needed for the friendly kingdom of Medina, and for the vast population of the Niger Valley. Traders from the interior, able to read Arabic, are anxious for the Scriptures in that language.

JACOB C. HAZLEY, a native of Sierra Leone, is now lecturing on Africa, in New Orleans. He is cordially welcomed by the Sunday-school children, white and colored. His lectures are illustrated by numerous pictures, and he has awakened a missionary spirit in behalf of his native land.

BISHOP CROWTHER'S WIFE, who recently died at Lagos, Africa, was, like himself, a rescued slave child taken to Sierra Leone to be educated. They were brought up together and married in 1826. Slavery has not received credit for being very favorable to the matrimonial relation; but it did a good thing in this case, thanks to the vigorous help of British cruisers and the school at Sierra Leone.

THE BONNY MISSION—Bishop Crowther, of the Niger, reports that he had received a visit from a wealthy chief from Okrika, a town of 18,000 people, forty miles from Bonny, never yet visited by a mission agent. The chief announced that the Christianity of the Bonny mission had extended to the town, that the people had built a church for Christian worship accommodating 600 people, which was filled every Sabbath, a school-boy from the Brass Mission reading the service.

DECREASE OF SLAVERY IN CUBA—By the law of emancipation the slaves in Cuba are become free at the expiration of eight years from the time the law took effect. But the Captain General has lately made a decree that any "patron who fails to pay his apprentices their monthly wages within fifteen days after they become due will lose all right to their labor, and the apprentices themselves will obtain their immediate freedom, subject only to the government surveillance for four years." As many of the owners of estates are unable to comply, it is believed that this decree will hasten the freeing of slaves in Cuba. There has been already a decrease of the slave population of the Island by one-third since 1876.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of April, 1888.

NORTH CAROLINA. (\$8.00.)		FEB. REPOSITORY (\$19.00.)	
Littleton. Alex. Browne, additional toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	\$ 60	Vermont, \$18. Missouri, \$1.	
SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$80.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
Charleston. Daniel Hunter, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	\$8 00	African Repository	19 00
		Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	28 00
		Rent of Colonization Building...	26 00
		Total Receipts in April.....	\$123 00

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LVII.

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1881.

No. 7.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

It has been deemed expedient to resume the publication, in pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with cover, of THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, commencing with the present number.

The objection arising to the form in which it has appeared since July, 1880, is, that it has a negligent appearance, as though designed to give a passing notice of Colonization, and then to be thrown aside and forgotten.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY will be hereafter issued quarterly, in its present size and shape, as likely to be preserved with care and deemed of permanent value. It will continue to embody and represent to the public the views, proceedings and success of the American Colonization Society, and to show the bearings and influence of these upon the character and destinies of the African race; giving due prominence to all topics connected with the establishment and progress of Liberia, and the civilization and evangelization of Africa.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

Letters received at this office announce that at the biennial election held May 3d, Hon. Anthony W. Gardner was elected President and Rev. Alfred F. Russell was chosen Vice President of Liberia, by a majority in all of the counties, and in every settlement of Montserrado county. Mr. Russell is an old citizen and prominent clergyman in the Episcopal Church. This will be Mr. Gardner's third term as President, and the Liberians are to be congratulated on the sagacity they have manifested in maintaining a good administration. The contest was independent of party lines, and the successful candidates are pledged to the education of the masses, the incorporation of the native tribes into the body politic, the expulsion of rum and liquors, the honest settlement of foreign indebtedness, and the frugal administration of the Government.

Prof. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., arrived at Sierra Leone May 9, on business in connection with Liberia College, of which he is President, and also on his way to England to occupy his post as the head of the Legation of Liberia. He will probably remain but a few months in London, and then proceed to the United States. Hon. G. W. Gibson, the popular Secretary of State of Liberia, has been appointed special Commissioner to Europe, to act jointly with the Liberian Minister on matters of importance.

Two vessels sailed from the port of Monrovia in April, carrying 300,000 pounds of coffee, besides other produce, to which the labors of the settlers of the new interior towns of Brewerville and Arthington have largely contributed.

OUR LIBERIA LETTER.

MONROVIA, May 5th, 1881.

Schieffelin must in time become a very important settlement. The whole locality in which it is situated is of exceeding interest. All the inland communication between Monrovia and the county of Grand Bassa is by Schieffelin. From Monrovia the course of inland travel is up the southern branch of the Mesurado river, which is nearly parallel with the coast. Going up this river twelve miles, the traveller comes to the Old Field—a portage between two and three miles—and where a canal or tramway would very much facilitate travel. Crossing this, one reaches the northern branch of the Junk river, which leads to the settlement of Marshall, situated at its mouth. On this branch of the Junk, not far from the Old Field, is Schieffelin. The land in the neighborhood of the Old

Field is rolling and fertile. It is becoming an important farming district. As Schieffelin grows it will attract settlers from other portions of Liberia and from the interior, as it is on the inland highway between the two most important counties in the Republic. It is also near the junction of the Dugueah and Junk rivers. The Dugueah is navigable for boats for more than fifty miles from this junction.

Brewerville and Arthington are on the highway to the interior from Monrovia and they are fast pushing out in that direction. The people live in the harmony of a homogeneous community, having one aim and one purpose, needing only good schools to develop their race power and effectiveness. They produce this year between forty and fifty thousand pounds of coffee. These men, ten years ago, were in the Southern States, without a local habitation or a name. Now they are proprietors and directors of labor. The intelligence of steam communication between the United States and Liberia has given fresh courage to the enterprising settlers of these interior towns. As they brave the wilderness and push towards the salubrious highlands, they are stimulated as they look abroad and see the re-inforcements coming.

The suggestion that the next new settlement should be named "Latrobe" is heartily endorsed here; and we hope that it will be in the salubrious highlands in the neighborhood of Boporo. The two last settlements are pushing out rapidly in that direction.

LIBERIA AND MISSIONS.

Our attention has been called to a 16-page pamphlet, entitled "Our Mission Work in Africa, by the Rt. Rev. Charles Clifton Penick, D. D., Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and parts adjacent." We find it to be mostly made up of two communications to leading papers, neither of them, however, from the pen of the Bishop. The first is taken from the New York Herald of December 24, 1880. It is dated Boston, December 22. The subject is Liberia. It is written by some one who is tolerably familiar with Liberian matters. From the standpoint of the writer and of those from whom he gathered his information, there are no doubt many things in it true, but there is hardly one paragraph in which there is not a gross exaggeration, not to use a stronger term.

NOT UNHEALTHY FOR THE NEGRO.—The coast of Liberia is comparatively unhealthy, but the settlements and agricultural improvements which have been recently made, especially in Montserrado county, have greatly diminished the insalubrity. And in the past the mortality prevailed mostly among persons who had but a small proportion of Negro blood, when the American Colonization Society, through mistake or

misfortune, sent out mulattoes and quadroons, losing sight of the fact that Africa is the NEGRO's home, and that climate does not recognize the compromise which the politics of the United States is obliged, for convenience, to establish. But since the Society has been sending out Negroes there is no unusual mortality. The interior settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, composed entirely of new-comers, are the healthiest in Liberia.

All but one of the persons mentioned by the Baltimore letter-writer were mulattoes, and yet they lived in Liberia a goodly number of years. "The Roberts brothers" arrived at Monrovia in 1829;—Dr. Roberts died in 1863, Bishop Roberts in 1875 and President Roberts in 1876. "The McGill family" flourished long enough to accumulate considerable property. "Hilary Teage" landed there in 1829, and was spared to prepare the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, July, 1847. "Henry W. Dennis" was for a quarter of a century the faithful agent of the American Colonization Society. "The great sugar-planter, Richardson," was accidentally drowned in the St. Paul's river. "Augustus Washington" survived twenty-two years, during which he acquired a handsome estate. President Roberts told the writer that he had "not suffered two hours from the effects of the African climate." And to his memory it should be mentioned that he left by will \$10,000 in American Government bonds and a coffee plantation in Liberia to assist education in that Republic.

Another "illustration" presented of the "extreme unhealthiness" of Liberia is the case of the people by the bark *Azor*, from Charleston, in 1878. It is but just to say that the American Colonization Society had no agency in her equipment or dispatch, nor in the selection and outfit of her passengers, except in best wishes and experienced counsel freely given to those actively engaged; and yet but 27 of the 233 persons landed from her at Monrovia, died from all causes in the course of their first two years' residence in Liberia—a far less mortality than frequently occurs among Europeans arriving at the port of New York. Liberia is declared to be unhealthy inasmuch as "of its five Presidents two only are alive." It is not stated that President Roye, one of the five, was drowned at sea. Does it necessarily prove that the United States is very sickly because of its nineteen Presidents only two are living? Of the many Presidents of Mexico two survive. Would that be an argument against the healthfulness of our sister Republic?

SLAVERY SUPPRESSED AND PROHIBITED.—To the assertion that in Liberia is found the "anomaly of an oppressed and enslaved race encouraging and abetting the great evil of domestic slavery and involuntary servitude within their own borders," the following statement by the

late President Roberts is an authoritative denial: "That slavery exists in any form in Liberia is, I am bold to assert, wholly repugnant to the feelings of the people, and expressly prohibited by the fundamental law of the Republic. The Constitution, chapter 1st, section 4th, emphatically provides: 'There shall be no slavery within this Republic, nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.' And I challenge the proof that the Government has not, to the fullest extent of its ability, maintained the majesty of this law. Whatever else may be alleged against Liberia one thing is certain: the Government does not protect slavery, nor will it knowingly and willingly allow it to continue on its territory: and I may also add that no chief within the limits of the Republic is ignorant of this fact, for some have been taught a lesson on this subject they will not readily forget. Hence it is that with peculiar pride I contemplate Liberia's record against slavery—a record full of interest and abundant in proofs of the devotion of Liberians to the cause of freedom. From the beginning the Government of Liberia has not failed to exert every means it could command to relieve the victims of slavery, whether intended for holds of slave-ships or held for domestic use. It has not only broken up all the slave barracks along its six hundred miles of coast, but has also put forth its strength to break down and abolish the system of domestic slavery among the native chiefs. The sanguinary struggles against King Willie and the notorious Gatoombah fully attest the fact. Both these chieftains made war upon the Government in consequence of its determined opposition to domestic slavery; and I am glad to be able to say there has been no abatement in this determined purpose. I have good reason to believe that no case of slavery coming to the knowledge of the Government, or to that of any public officer, has been allowed to pass unnoticed or without an effort to release the slave or slaves, and punish the parties who may have attempted to enslave them. If, then, there be any remnant of slaves in Liberia, they are held very secretly and by a very uncertain tenure."

HORSES AND NO TSETSE FLY.—There are numerous horses in the eastern borders of Liberia, and an abundance of asses and cattle, and where there are horses and asses there must be mules—or would be mules if the natives encouraged such crossing. President Gardner, in his annual message dated December 10th, 1879, says that "Ibrahimi Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the Faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, states that he sent a thousand horsemen, (mounted soldiers) to Musadu" to escort the Liberian Commissioner to Medina. The Tsetse fly is nowhere found in Liberia. They exist in South Africa.

TESTIMONY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The American Navy has been sent for many years to the West coast of Africa, to provide a home for recaptured Africans, protect American settlers, suppress the slave trade and to develop commerce. Let disinterested naval officers give testimony as to the condition of Liberia and her people. Passing the emphatic words of approval of Perry, Stockton and other illustrious men who warmly espoused the cause of African Colonization, we begin with Commodore Abbott, who, in 1845, wrote: "I believe there is no one who has visited our colored colonists in Africa but is favorably impressed with their present condition beyond what was anticipated, and with the belief of their progressive improvement." Commodore Mayo, on the coast in 1843 and again in 1853, declared at the latter date: "I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa." Commodore Gregory, in 1855, said: "I found the people industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more famed and refined regions." Admiral Foote thus summarized: "Civilization with its peace, its intelligence and its high aims, was rooted in Liberia. The living energy of republicanism was there; Christianity, in various influential forms, was among the people; education was advancing, and institutions of public good coming into operation; native hereditary enmities and factions were yielding perceptibly in all directions to the gentle efficacy of Christian example." Commodore Shufeldt, in a public address, stated; "In 1873 it became my duty and my pleasure to revisit the coast of Africa after an interval of twenty-five years. Monrovia presented the same sunny streets and shaded houses, the same evidence of comfort and the absence of want. In the meanwhile, however, more activity on the wharves, more canoes laden with produce coming down the river, steamships stopping eight times a month, landing and receiving cargoes; more sugar mills, coffee trees growing where the forest, undisturbed, had waved before; all this and more indicated life, business and commercial and agricultural prosperity. I thought to myself, as I walked through the streets, Monrovia is a *fixed fact*."

ADDITIONAL IMPARTIAL EVIDENCE.—To the foregoing may be added the disinterested evidence of Hon. Abraham Hanson, appointed by President Lincoln Minister Resident and Consul General to the Liberian Republic, viz: "I have resided in Liberia about three years. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus from verbal statements and personal observations have acquired a knowledge of the industrious

habits and domestic comforts of the citizens. In every direction new plantations have been commenced and old ones materially enlarged and developed. The condition of the people is encouraging. On every hand I have seen proofs of useful industry. The bamboo-hut, the log-cabin and sometimes the frame-house begin to give way for the commodious stone or brick edifice. Were I a member of the African race, with my knowledge of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence and usefulness, I would gather my family around me and embark on the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which the American Colonization Society offers."

Eli Jones, a Minister in the Society of Friends, made a religious mission to Liberia at his own expense. In reply to inquiries from an English correspondent, he says, in a letter dated February 24, 1880; "I am glad to learn that Friends and others in England are looking after the best good of Liberia, and through her toward the civilization and Christianization of Africa. Thou asks me, 'Dost thou consider that the door of Liberia is still *really* open for the Gospel?' Answer.—I do, and in my opinion it is one of the most effective missionary stations on the coast. "Is there any better opening?" Answer.—I know of none better. Of the twenty thousand Liberians of American lineage, I incline to think that a larger proportion of them attend regularly some place of worship than a like number of persons in England or in America."

Bishop Gilbert Haven visited Liberia in an official capacity. Though prejudiced against the Republic he could not, as a candid man, but be favorably impressed with what he saw, especially on the banks of its rivers. The following is the closing portion of an elaborate article from his pen in the North American Review: "No American should fail to sympathize with this struggling Republic. It is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. It is our contribution to the vast problem now being solved in that marvel of continents. It is the seed we plant in that mighty lump. We should study it in the light not only of its interests, but our own also. We should form close connections with it in business. We should bind it to us by steam, by mail, by trade, and in a word, we should help America in Africa for the sake of our own Africa in America."

But enough has been written—quite enough, it would seem—to make thoughtful people slow to believe, and slower to propagate the disparaging statements contained in a communication copied in "Our Mission Work in Africa," allowed to pass at the time unchallenged because of their appearing anonymously; but now noticed, as they have received the endorsement of Bishop Penick. A few words touching this gentleman seem called for in this connection.

BISHOP PENICK PREJUDICED AND UNPOPULAR. Bishop Penick arrived in Liberia in December, 1877, and left in April, 1880, having been there about twenty-seven months, and much of that time suffering from acclimating fever. His impressions of the Republic are in keeping with that of the generality of persons whose experiences of a new country are not extensive or pleasant, and who, on further acquaintance with the facts, see reason to modify their views.

From all we can gather, Bishop Penick has not been in the interior of Liberia, and hence has failed to see its life and most promising aspects. He has not performed a service in any one of the Episcopal churches nor administered the rite of confirmation in Monrovia or in the several settlements on the St Paul's river. And Liberia clergy assert that he has treated them as though they were rebels, even threatening to excommunicate them, while they claim ever to have been thoroughly loyal to the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

An able and prominent Liberian writes: "Intelligence preceded Bishop Penick here that he was born in Virginia and served in the Confederate army, and that his mission work was to be exclusively among the Aborigines. And it was soon shown after his arrival that he could not enter into the spirit and life of a purely Negro community taking care of itself. He has not been accustomed to such sights. It is a strain on his Southern nerves to take his hat off so constantly to black men, and to live under the protection of a Negro Government. Therefore, when Bishop Penick applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of three hundred acres of land for mission purposes in Montserrado county, the grant was opposed: and it was not until after the adjournment of the Legislature that President Gardner assumed the responsibility of giving the Bishop thirty acres at Cape Mount. This, Bishop Penick felt very keenly, and he has ever since been under the impression that Liberia stands in the way of mission work among the Aborigines."

Bishop Penick is doing what other white missionaries have done on the coast, in their excessive zeal and in their ignorance of the African race, and his labors, like those of his predecessors, will make no sensible impression upon that continent. He is young and enthusiastic, but he cannot succeed in stopping emigration from this country to Africa, nor in converting the Aborigines to his notions of Christianity or civilization.

We regret to feel obliged to write thus of the course and animus of Bishop Penick. Doubtless many such accounts as those indorsed by him were prepared and circulated by equally susceptible persons in England in reference to the calamities which befell the settlements at Plymouth and at Jamestown two hundred years ago. America survived them, and so will Liberia all like representations.

LIBERIA MORE PROMISING THAN EVER. With the statements before us of enlightened and experienced visitors, and of such men as Hon. Daniel B. Warner, who went from Baltimore in 1823, and Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who has been there since 1850, assuring the Society that Liberia is now in a more promising condition than ever before, it can afford to place this and all similar attacks alongside of those of other earnest, zealous and mistaken men, who, like Bishop Penick, but only with greater positiveness, predicted the destruction of the Liberian colonies more than forty years ago. But the fact is, God is in the work, and though having its drawbacks and discouraging features, it is, on the whole, advancing, and furnishes to the Negro race a wider door of hope than any other scheme as yet devised by the most generous philanthropist who has ever opposed the movement.

The American Colonization Society has not for twenty years had an agent in the south and southwest, where the emigrants now mainly come from; and the thousands who desire to emigrate at this time are influenced by information obtained from those who have preceded them, just as it is the account that the Irish send to Ireland, or the Germans to Germany, that brings their friends to America.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY NEEDED. There may be seen in their tardy movement the Providence that leads the freed people to grasp their future slowly, in order the better to appreciate it by and by, and become the better prepared for their great future work. With the spread of right ideas among the emancipated, the services of the American Colonization Society will long be needed to encourage and give counsel and direction to an increasing number of emigrants wishing to reach Africa— not to hire out, but to make homes of their own, extend Christian civilization and strengthen nationality.

LETTER FROM MR. SHERWOOD CAPPS.

The writer of the following letter, which we take from the "Expositor" of Raleigh, North Carolina, is a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877:—

BREWERVILLE, Liberia, March 7th, 1881.

Dear Mother:—

I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year; have a fine son, will be three months old the 30th of this month.

I have three houses built upon my town lot. Am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This is a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation; expect to put out fifteen

hundred more next September. If you want to come and live here in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and working on my farm. I am expecting to open a store the last of this month.

This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start, you can live better here than in America.

I am thinking of coming to America in a year or two for the purpose of seeking aid among friends for the purpose of establishing a manual-labor school in this settlement for native African boys.

I think you all will be satisfied in this country.

Ever your son,

SHERWOOD CAPPS.

For The African Repository.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

BY GENERAL J. W. PHELPS.

Neither in the political canvass of 1860, nor in that of 1864, was anything said about annexing a portion of the North Frigid Zone to the United States. It had no connection whatever with the issues before the country, and was in no possible way necessary to their settlement.

Had the extraordinary powers assumed in the execution of this measure been directed into another channel, the result might have been more in accord with sound logic, and of far greater value to the interests of the country. We allude to African Colonization. With the seven million and odd thousands of dollars paid for Alaska, a colony of fifty thousand Africans could have been established in Liberia, with a railroad running from the sea coast to the upper waters of the Niger. We allow two millions for the railroad, because we regard it as almost a necessity to the success and prosperity of a colony on the Western coast of Africa from the United States.

In twenty five years from this present time the population of the United States will probably need double the amount of tropical productions, sugar, coffee, rice, cotton, etc., which it now consumes, and what quarter of the world could be more reasonably looked to for this increased supply than Africa? But this material consideration, great as it is, amounts to little when compared with the advantages to Christian civilization and republican institutions which the measure would serve. Fifty thousand Christian missionaries added to the fifteen thousand already sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society,

would furnish a powerful means not only for civilizing that continent, but for giving a peaceful solution to our political difficulties at home. The turning of a hundred million of barbarians from a life of animal idleness to one of productive employment, is a labor-question of much greater magnitude and importance than any other which is now discussed by politicians. As to the question whether our Negroes would *wote* to go to Africa or not, we have a sufficient response in the fact that half a million of them would go at once if they had the means to do so. If aided by a friendly policy on the part of the Government, they would find it easier to plant themselves amidst favorable circumstances in Africa, than they would to settle with doubtful prospects in Kansas or the Indian Territory.

There is no future for the Negro here in the United States at all comparable to that which invites him back to his father-land. *Here* it is not likely he can be anything more than subject to the autonomy of the more numerous white race, while *there* the destiny of a vast continent is offered to his control. Hundreds of millions of human beings stand waiting for his example and direction. By crossing the Atlantic he would have the same power to make a moral impression upon the world, that the Israelite exercised from the moment of his crossing the Red Sea. The impulse that was given to the moral world by fugitives from the political fraud, corruption and apathy of Egypt, would be repeated in these modern times by fugitives from the United States. The liberated slave would again prove to be the educator for making men free; and he would complete the circuit of his labors in that same dark continent, from which he originally went forth as a missionary of light to the world. It is the moral education derived from the fugitive slave from Egypt, that, while teaching us to knock off the chains from the slave here in the United States, indicates to him what course to pursue.

When it is reflected that England, with a home population not so large as ours, has, nevertheless, thirty steamers regularly trading along the Western coast of Africa, while we send only a few small sail vessels there, it would seem that our African policy must be far below the measure of our abilities, and probably equally remote from our true interests. In fact, most of the nations of Europe, with far less efficient agencies for opening up Africa than we possess, are accomplishing more in that direction than our Government is, notwithstanding its greater responsibilities in the case.

If the purchase of Alaska was as constitutional as it was illogical, then the appropriation of any revenue that may be derived from it to colonizing Africa would be perfectly legitimate. We must have many educated Negroes by this time who are capable of exploring the interior

of Liberia, and making surveys for railroads. And the importance to the future of Africa of establishing our township unit of territory and Government there should never be forgotten. It offers the safest foothold to civilization for advancing into the wilderness, and for holding firm possession of it when once acquired.

For the African Repository.

MRS. BARBOZA'S LIBERIAN SCHOOL.

BY REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

Mrs. Mary H. G. Barboza is the daughter of Rev. H Highland Garnet, D. D., the esteemed pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian church. Prompted by the love of Jesus and with an earnest desire to lead African girls to Jesus, she sailed for Africa, under the care of the "Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church." Mrs. Barboza reached Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on last New Year's eve. In less than two weeks after her arrival, she writes that one hundred acres of land were offered on behalf of the Government of Liberia, as a location for her proposed school for African girls, and fifty acres of land were presented by Mr. Sidney Washington, an old settler, admirably located near Brewerville, not far from the St. Paul's river. Mrs. Barboza writes: "My home is to be in Brewerville, where a house has been built for my reception. It is unpretentious, but said to be so built as to be dry in the rainy season, and there is a good well of water near by. I am assured that at least fifty girls are ready to enter school at once."

A short distance from Mrs. Barboza's residence at Brewerville, is the native settlement of Vonsua, where the Mandingo traders come from the distant regions of Central Africa. They have a Mohammedan mosque in Vonsua, and attend earnestly to their religious observances. Many of the African traders are more familiar with the Koran of Mohammed than Christians generally are with the pages of the Holy Scriptures. The native traders often receive, with joy, copies of the Scriptures in the Arabic language, and in some instances letters have come back from places a thousand miles distant, expressing their gratitude.

It is an interesting fact that the grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Barboza, on her father's side, were born in Africa. Rev. Dr. Garnet speaks of Africa as his "fatherland and motherland." We hope it will not be long before one or two educated pious young colored women may be sent to Liberia, to aid Mrs. Barboza in her important work for the mental and spiritual welfare of African girls. The gift of a few hundred dollars to plant twenty acres in coffee trees, would probably make this missionary school self-sustaining in five years!

The missionary Republic of Liberia was founded by Samuel J. Mills, Samuel A. Croze, Jehudi Ashmun, Lott Cary, Melville B. Cox, Joseph J. Roberts, Daniel B. Warner, and other courageous men, "full of faith and of the Holy Spirit." Each year its influence increases. Schools and churches are established. Before many years its boundary lines will reach the great Niger river, the Mississippi of Central Africa, and millions of souls now in darkness will receive the Bible. Africa that sheltered the infant Jesus when Herod sought His life, will rejoice in Him as an Almighty Saviour!

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

You have again, after the lapse of another year, returned to resume the arduous work of enacting laws for the well-being and prosperity of the Nation. It is meet and proper that we should render praise and adoration to the great Arbiter of all human events for His goodness and mercy in preserving our unprofitable lives during the past year. We have abundant reason to rejoice in view of His preservation of our being, as also for the fruits of the earth with which He has blessed us during the year. Notwithstanding the abundance of rain the crops have been generally good, and the faithful labors of the husbandmen have been amply rewarded. There is, I am happy to observe, much activity on the part of the citizens in enlarging their coffee farms; and this industry, if duly encouraged, bids fair to become a source of great wealth to the citizens, as well as of large revenue to the Government.

TRADE—Our interior and sea-board commerce would, in my opinion, be greatly increased, if a stop could be put to the tribal wars which, in a measure, prevent the egress and ingress of trade to our settlements. The wars in the Grand Cape Mount, Gallinas, and Solo districts are still going on to the detriment of commerce in that section of country, and nothing but an armed force on the part of the Liberian Government will put an end to them. And the sooner this is done, the better will it be for the trade as well as the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Republic.

Owing to these continued wars, many, I learn, have suffered greatly from hunger and starvation, as well as from the cruelty of victors; and to say the least, the Government should not allow such a state of things to exist longer. The fact of sending Commissioners to settle these wars within the jurisdiction of the Republic, carries with it the idea that the native tribes are independent sovereign powers, instead of subjects of Liberia, and that they are at liberty to obey or not the requirements of

the Government. I think the time has fully come that we should teach them better, by impressing them with the truth that we are one people under one Government, and by making the seditious party feel the power and respect the majesty of the law.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF ACT.—I have to inform your Honorable Body that the "Act for the Relief of Government" has not operated in many respects as was anticipated. The bill-holders have held back to a very great extent, and have declined to deposit their bills. Perhaps some of the causes for their not doing so is that the law did not give a starting point or *minimum* deposit, but declared that all "debentures, cheques or any other papers representing legal claims against the Government, excepting currency demand notes, shall be consolidated, and Bonds given to their holders as receipts for the amounts so deposited in the Treasury of the Republic, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum shall be paid to the depositors in the legal tender of the country; namely, gold, silver, and copper coin, or currency demand notes: the Bonds to be redeemed at the expiration of ten years, the Government of Liberia reserving to itself the right to redeem the Bonds at any time after three years."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—The Department of the Interior has been revived at your last session, is now in working order.

The Educational interests of the State have largely claimed its attention during the year, and I am gratified to inform you that already forty-three Government schools have been put into operation with forty-four teachers, attended by fourteen hundred and thirty pupils. A large portion of the youth attending these schools are children of the Aborigines—Golahs, Veys, Deys, Bassas and Greboes. Several schools are located in native towns, and the demand for them is increasing. In some case the Aboriginal tribes offer to pay a tax in support of the schools among them. It is the cherished object of Government to increase the educational facilities of the country as rapidly as circumstances will permit. And I am fully convinced that a judicious system of taxation persistently carried out, will afford ample means to supply the wants of the country in these respects. I am happy to observe that besides the Government, there are more than half as many Mission and private schools, with a large number of children enjoying the advantages of daily instruction.

THE COLLEGE.—The prospects of The Liberia College are gradually improving. The joint action of the Trustees of the College in Liberia and of the Trustees of Donations in Boston, in the election of Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden as President of the College, has inspired hope both at home and abroad in the future of the institution. The Act

passed at your last session legalizing the removal of the College from the present to an interior site, has met with general approval among the friends of the same in America, and has revived their feelings of hopefulness in the ultimate success of the establishment. It is hoped that at an early date the institution will be transferred to some interior site.

The judicious and timely appropriation of three thousand dollars by your Honorable Body at your last session for the use of the College would have been applied to that institution, but for the loss which the Government sustained in September last by the wreck of the "Ta" on its way to Cape Palmas, with funds of the Government: but every thing will be done as soon as possible to carry out the action of the Legislature and the desire of the people in this important matter. The Preparatory Department, sustained wholly by the Government, has made gratifying progress during the year. It numbers thirty five students, and gives promise of success.

It is a matter of serious concern that so little is, as yet, done by the Government for the special training of females. The education of females is always an interesting feature in the educational reports of other civilized countries, especially of the United States. Young Ladies' Seminaries, Girls' High Schools, and Female Academies are numerous in all enlightened countries. I trust that it may be within the scope of the Liberia College to admit within its precincts the girls of the land, and that the Government may be able, before long, to adopt some general and efficient measures for the advancement of female education. In this connection I am happy to announce the expected arrival from America of a highly educated and accomplished Negro lady whose object is to found a Female High School at Brewerville. Besides the establishment of schools the Department of the Interior has in contemplation plans for carrying out other important interests connected with the welfare of the country, but has not yet had time to put them into operation.

I am happy to be able to announce that notwithstanding the difficulties which exist among the petty tribes on our eastern borders, the influence of Liberia, both as a commercial and civilizing agency, is extending among the powerful tribes further interior. A recent Arabic communication from the native messenger sent to Medina by the Government gives information of the good feeling towards the Republic on the part of powerful Chiefs in the interior, and of their desire for intimate commercial if not political relations with Liberia.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Nothing has occurred since your last meeting to interrupt the friendly relations so happily existing between the Republic and foreign nations.

The Secretary of State has found it necessary to call the attention of some parties abroad to acts of infringement upon our Port regulations, by trading ships calling at places not Ports of Entry, and shipping Kroomen, in contravention of the laws of the Republic. Several instances have come to the knowledge of the Government of such violations of law on our coast. In one case of very recent occurrence, serious consequences followed. A German steamer, the "Carlos," left Hamburg with special instructions to stop at Sassa-town, not a Port of Entry, to ship kroo boys, in direct violation of the laws of the Republic. While in the act of carrying out these instructions, the vessel struck on a sunken rock near Sassa-town on the 25th of October, and soon went down, the crew escaping in boats.

Information has reached the Government that certain of the Aborigines on that part of the coast committed depredations upon the crew, who were German subjects. While the Government will take the necessary steps to investigate the matter and bring the offending parties to justice, yet foreign traders cannot expect the protection guaranteed to citizens of friendly nations while they persist so willfully in violating our revenue laws by frequenting places on our coast not open to the foreign trade.

To save future complications of this nature, the Secretary of State has had two hundred copies of a map of Liberia carefully prepared and lithographed, with the Ports of Entry properly designated, and has furnished our foreign Representatives with two copies each, one for the Consulate and one to be presented to the Government near which they reside; so that ships clearing from a foreign port to visit our coast, can get all the information needed touching points at which they may lawfully call, from Liberian Consuls abroad.

In this connection, I must again invite your attention to the considerations urged in my annual message at your last session, on the subject of legalizing a few more Ports of Entry, at points where the revenue laws can be enforced with little trouble and expense to the Government. A step in this direction may bring about happy results, not only in largely increasing the trade but also in promoting peace and good feeling, together with a spirit of commendable emulation among the coast tribes. Repeated applications have been made to this Government on the part of foreign nations to open more ports on our coast. And I trust that a year's reflection on this subject has had the effect to convince you of the importance and propriety of the suggestions in my last message, and that you are prepared to give your approbation to a measure so advantageous to the welfare of the State.

Under this head I am pleased to mention that the invitation extended

by President Hayes to take part in an International Sanitary Council, to meet at Washington in January ensuing, has been accepted by this Government, and that William Coppinger, Esq. Liberian Consul General, has been appointed to represent Liberia.

It affords me pleasure to inform you, as a proof of the deep interest taken in our work in this country by distinguished foreigners, that the Government is in frequent receipt of applications from men of eminence and merit, requesting that the Order of African Redemption be conferred upon themselves or their friends, who have rendered any service to Africa or the Negro race. And feeling it a duty that we owe to ourselves, it has afforded me much gratification to recognize, in behalf of this Republic, worthy services rendered to our race at any time and place, whether at home or abroad.

In connection with foreign affairs I have to invite your attention to the importance of such measures being adopted as shall lead to the speedy extinction of the claims held by the English bond-holders of the Liberia loan, against the Republic. They have just and lawful claims against us which we must meet, or subject the Republic to serious detriment. Excepting these claims and the small obligation to the United States, our foreign relations are entirely satisfactory.

FINANCES.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, at an early day of the session, lay before your Honorable Body a report of the finances of the country, together with such other information touching the revenue, as may be deemed desirable by you, and he will suggest such arrangements for the better collection and security of the same as may, in his judgment, seem best. And I regard it not amiss to say that nothing short of a Bonded Warehouse system will ensure the timely collection of the revenue for the purposes of Government, as well as put an end to all legal proceedings except in cases of smuggling.

Liberia will have to adopt this course, and she might as well inaugurate it now, and require all imports and exports to pass through the custom house, as to leave it to be done at some future day. If started at once, much that is now lost will be saved to the country. It is admitted, I believe on all sides, both by citizens and merchants, that the duties are imperfectly and poorly paid, owing to the want of a better system. The liberality of our system in allowing importers and exporters their own time to pay is a great drawback, and most embarrassing to every enterprise, to say nothing of the very unpleasant manner it exposes revenue officers to the grave charge of malfeasance, however legal and economical the money may have been disbursed.

In revising this law and providing for the adoption at once of the Bonded Warehouse system, requiring all imported goods to pass

through the custom house, there would be little difficulty in the collection of the revenue, which, if paid in available money, would be amply sufficient to meet the demands of Government.

We are every day more and more convinced of the utter impossibility of conducting the Government efficiently under the present system of Customs: and very recently certain occurrences have forced upon me the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that we resort to such measures as are resorted to by all civilized Governments for the maintenance and preservation of the body politic. That is to say, the advisability is forced upon me of recommending to your consideration the passage of an Act suspending the receipt at the custom houses of any paper obligations until the Government is able to get itself out of its present dilemma. These, Gentlemen, are serious facts which you will do well to notice.

Now it is with you, fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the sake of your own self respect, for the sake of the advancement of the country—the sacred interests of which are entrusted to your hands, for the sake of the honor and welfare, not to say the very existence of this State, to remedy these things. It does not admit of doubt for one moment that the intelligent and enterprising foreign merchants who have for so many years enjoyed the protection of this Government, and have under this flag enlarged their operations and built up their financial character, will do all within their power to aid the Government in all lawful measures, not only to secure itself against impositions in the collection of the revenue, but even to preserve the life of the State; since upon the ability of the Government to maintain order and open new sources of trade, depends not only their safety in the country, but their continued and increased prosperity.

And so far as our own citizens are concerned, who are engaged with commendable energy and praiseworthy success in the prosecution of trade, they would find their condition materially altered, if, for the want of pecuniary support the active energies of the Government in affording encouragement and protection to trade, were withdrawn.

IMMIGRATION.—We have been glad to welcome to our shores during the year a number of self-moved emigrants, who, fleeing from political, social, and industrial disabilities, determined to push their way through every obstacle, and reach the land of their fathers. They arrived here in June last, and the Government having promptly assigned them their lands, they are now in circumstances that give promise of success. There are numbers of our brothers in the United States of America who are anxious to come and join us in the great work which lies before us. And I cannot suppress the belief, or at least the hope, that the day is

not distant when the Government of the United States will see its way clear to render pecuniary assistance to deserving Negroes who are anxious to emigrate to Africa.

NECROLOGY.—With emotions of sympathy and regret I have to inform your Honorable Body that since your last session, Hon. James B. McGill was drowned on the night of the 16th of September last, by the capsizing of his vessel, the "*Ta*," off Tobacconee, in a squall. Mr. McGill was elected a member of the House of Representatives in May, 1879, and, as a young man of talent, bid fair to prove himself a useful and patriotic legislator. He entered upon the duties of his office with zeal and enthusiasm and with a determination, if possible, to reduce the salary of all officers within the reach of legislative action. His loss to the community is greatly lamented. The vacancy in the House occasioned by his death has been filled by the election of Hon. James S. Payne, Jr. who no doubt by his ardent devotion in bringing forward measures for the advancement of the country, will commend himself to the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

On the first of November, Senator L. H. Williams, after a short illness, departed this life. Mr. Williams at the time of his death was a member of the Senate for Grand Bassa county. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1869 and served one term, and in May, 1877, he was elected to the Senate, where with interest and zeal he served the country to the day of his death. An election to fill this vacancy was ordered to come off on the 23d of November, when Hon. Marshall Allen was chosen to succeed him.

On the 9th day of November, Joseph W. Diggs, Esq., of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, after a lingering illness that had affected him for the last three or four years, died in the vigor of manhood. Mr. Diggs has for several years been the Superintendent of Robertsport, in which position he faithfully discharged the duties assigned him. As a military character also, he displayed much ability and gallantry, having served for some time as Major of the First Regiment.

Last but not least, I have to record the death of the late Vice President, Hon. Daniel B. Warner, which took place at his residence on the morning of the first inst. succeeding an illness of only a few hours. The long career of devoted and efficient services in the cause of the Republic rendered by this distinguished gentleman and patriot, as the first Secretary of State, as President two terms and Vice President three terms, is well known to you. The nation deploras his loss.

Turning aside from considering the demise, patriotism and devotion of these noble minded gentlemen, let us praise and adore the Majesty of Heaven that our lot is cast in pleasant places, and let us act well our part,

so that when, like them, we shall be called from the ever varying perplexities of this life, we may have an approving conscience of having done our duty in our day and generation. May our prayer like one of old be: "Lord enlarge our borders and make of us a great nation according to Thy good pleasure."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in all matters tending to the benefit of the country; and may He who governs all human events guide and direct us in the path of duty.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

Executive Mansion,

Monrovia, Dec. 16th, 1880.

From the (Monrovia) Observer.

THE SIX DECADES OF LIBERIA.

The first decade of Liberia's history might be called the period of *settling or occupying*, and begins with 1820, when the ship "Elizabeth" arrived on this coast from New York with eighty-six Negro emigrants, seeking a home in the land of their fathers. Having failed in an attempt to settle at Sherbro, they sought and found refuge on Providence Island, at the mouth of the Mesurado river, and finally on Cape Mesurado, where now stands the capital of the Republic.

The second decade, commencing with 1830, might be called the period of *expansion*, when the colony at Cape Mesurado feeling itself sufficiently well established began to send out colonies, and planted the settlements at Bassa and Sinoe on the coast, and Millsburg and Caldwell on the St. Paul's.

The third decade, commencing with 1840, might be called the period of *consolidation or independence*. During this period the necessity was pressed upon the scattered settlements of not only closely co-operating but of declaring themselves one independent state under the name and style of the Republic of Liberia. It was during this period that the last white Governor died, and the colonial Government was assumed and conducted (for five years) by one of the colonists under the direction of the American Colonization Society until July, 1847, when the colony became an independent Republic.

The fourth decade commences with 1850, and might be called the period of *diplomatic extension*. It was during this period that most of our treaties with foreign nations were formed, and we became known to the European world.

The fifth decade begins with 1860, and might be called the *agricul-*

tural period. It was during this decade that, through the large accessions of recaptured Congoes, our farmers were enabled to extend their cultivation of the soil and prove what was before doubted, that exclusive devotion to the soil will yield a comfortable living and a competence in Liberia.

The sixth decade begins with 1870, and might be called the period of *upheaving*. It was during this decade now just closed that the Republic experienced the most serious strain on its domestic and foreign relations; when the thoughtful at home were alarmed and our friends abroad were anxious. But the Republic has survived. We have passed through the trying ordeal of the sixth decade, and trust that we have left forever behind the depositions and impeachments of Presidents and other high officials.

We are now on the threshold of the seventh decade. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us! In six troubles we have held on our way; for the seventh we may take courage and go forward.

The most important domestic event of the past year was the arrival of a messenger from a powerful Mohammedan King about 300 miles east of Monrovia, to the President of Liberia, asking for political and commercial relations. The President and people of the Republic favor a speedy alliance with this distinguished chief. And with a view to promoting this and all similar measures the Interior Department has just been enthusiastically revived by the present Legislature.

The invention of the Humane Order of Africa's Redemption seems to be well received abroad. There are numerous applicants for diplomas of the Order—and it promises to be a source of revenue to the Government.

Our new settlements are making rapid advance in agriculture—and generally we may remark that the material interests of the country are in a most promising condition.

The country is now sounder in condition and healthier in opinion than it has ever been. At the opening of a new decade in our history and after a careful review of the past, we may conscientiously give it as our firm belief that Liberians have earned the right to be confident, hopeful and self-reliant.

A GREAT AGENCY IN THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

It has for many years been a matter of anxious investigation and thought on the part of the friends and well-wishers of Africa and African civilization, as to how the inhabitants of the "Dark Continent" are to be civilized and elevated. Many active Christian and philanthropic

minds for scores of years, have been seriously endeavoring to solve the problem; and the conclusion generally reached is, that the Bible and commerce are to effect this work. In keeping with this idea, religious societies abroad have entered largely into missionary operations in this country. Christian denominations of almost every name have vied with each other in dotting the coast with mission stations, schools and chapels. In addition to this, the aid of commerce has been enlisted in the enterprise, so that English, French, German, Dutch, and American manufactures have been poured into the country with the hope that the contact of the native African with the outer world through the means of traffic, would go far to aid the missionary in his work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa.

More than a half century has passed away since the zeal of Christians in Europe and America has been awakened to the prosecution of missionary labors in this land. And while with grateful hearts we are happy to record that much has been done in the way of individual conversions and enlightenment, as well as by the grouping together of small Christian communities, and the establishment of Christian congregations, and churches, yet it must be admitted that the results are far from satisfactory. We look in vain to see whole tribes and large sections of territory brought by this means under the elevating influences of civilization. And if from what has been accomplished in this part of Africa, we deduct what has been achieved through the instrumentality of the Colonization enterprise, it will leave a very small showing to be placed to the credit of individual missionary effort as heretofore pursued.

The object of this paper is not to disparage the work that has been done, nor to discourage those who have spent precious lives, labor, and money in the methods adopted, nor to ignore the fact that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation; but to suggest another agency, which, if joined with those hitherto employed, will, in my opinion, accomplish wonders for Africa.

The agency to which I refer, is the introduction and promotion of coffee culture among the aboriginal tribes of Western and interior Africa.

Experience has shown us here that coffee-planting is one of the greatest and best civilizing agencies that have ever been employed among the Aborigines of this country. It is more rapid in its work and more comprehensive in its results than most other methods introduced.

1. Wherever the native African has been induced to plant a coffee farm it has had the effect to *concentrate his labors*. Knowing the value of the coffee plant and the annual yield of the same, he at once feels that he has valuable interests vested in the soil, and therefore cannot

afford to change his locality every two or three years as he had done hitherto.

2. Being thus tied by his own material interest to a particular locality, he cannot afford, and finds it disadvantageous, to indulge in predatory wars. This makes him and his entire tribe or clan a quiet and peaceable community.

3. Knowing that his fortune is now rooted in the soil, and that therefore he cannot gather up and flee with it at a moment's warning, he finds that it does not pay him to indulge in petty wars as before, and hence a state of comparative security to property is guaranteed under this new state of things.

4. Having by this new occupation committed himself to the important principal of systematic and regular labor, he becomes the more energetic and industrious in his attempts to realize as much as possible from his own individual efforts, and hence a spirit of industry is largely promoted.

5. Having thus settled down into habits of industry and domestic life, he is prepared for the rest and recreation of the Sabbath, and for the school-room to train his children. The Christian teacher sent among the people of a tribe at this stage, will not have to write to his Board the doleful reports which we have so often seen, describing the discouraging fact that the school which was vigorous and hopeful last year, is well nigh broken up this, because the inhabitants of the town either on account of some petty war, or scarcity of food, or the mere desire for a change, have removed to some distant point, and therefore his pupils are inaccessible.

6. With the acquisition of property on the part of the African, grows the desire to be informed as to the laws governing the same. As soon as he finds it to be to his interest to know something of the rights of property, he is prepared to receive a knowledge of our laws. Unable to read himself, and perhaps too old to attempt to learn, he becomes anxious for his son to be taught, and hence the way is prepared for the introduction of the school-house.

7. This paper is not based upon an untried theory, but upon the observation of many facts and instances known to the writer as well as to scores in Liberia who have put themselves to the pains of observing the wonderful changes that the last decade has wrought upon numbers of native Africans who have been induced to engage in coffee-planting in Liberia.

In view of the above facts I suggest;—

1. That the Legislature at its next session make a reasonable appropriation to be devoted to the purchase and distribution of coffee seeds

and plants among the surrounding and interior native tribes; and that Government agents be sent to the chiefs with a small bonus to induce them to encourage the cultivation of coffee and cocoa, and that said agents be authorized to survey and grant deeds in fee simple of ten acres each to every adult male or female who will plant out within two years, five hundred coffee and cocoa plants, or five acres for half of that number.

2. That every effort be made and every inducement be held out to capitalists abroad who are interested in African civilization and commerce, to form companies and project enterprises in connection with or without Liberia agents, for raising means to invest in the development of this branch of industry, not only as a means of profit to investors but also of real good to Africa.

3. That Missionary Societies operating in this country be requested to incorporate as far as possible the agricultural feature, especially that which refers to coffee and cocoa planting, with their efforts, not only as a means of rearing self-sustaining institutions, but also of giving permanence and effectiveness to their labors, of affording salutary examples of industry to the heathen tribes among whom they operate, and of aiding West Africa in furnishing the world with a wholesome beverage, that will take the place of the immense quantity of alcoholic poison which is destroying other nations, and is now being poured in like water upon this coast.

4. That Liberian Consular agents abroad be and are hereby authorized and requested to employ their good offices in seeking to enlist as much interest as they can in securing the investment of capital in this branch of industry, the effect of which will be not only to render great pecuniary aid to the country, but also a powerful means in the redemption of Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONROVIA, April 25th, 1881.

G. W. GIBSON.

From the Sierra Leone Reporter.
WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE.

We publish to-day a circular issued by Hon. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State of Liberia, bearing the suggestive title of "The great problem solved! Coffee culture a great agency in the civilization of the tribes of Western and Interior Africa!"

Mr. Gibson advocates the introduction of regular and systematic agriculture as the most effective means of concentrating the labors of the natives, developing their industry, and introducing among them the permanent benefits of civilization.

The Republic of Liberia is setting to this colony the example of advantageous agriculture. It is not many years since the people turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee. The Liberian coffee is now everywhere in great demand. The great coffee-growing countries of Brazil, Ceylon, and Costa Rica, have lately introduced Liberian coffee as superior to the plants previously cultivated by them.

The coffee crop in one of the four sections of Liberia reached last month nearly half a million of pounds. And this crop has been raised by men who not long since were without homes in the Southern States of America. Coming to Liberia and receiving from the Government a grant of twenty-five acres of land, they set to work with no capital but their own practiced industry, and hardly any implements but their hands, and they are now making that country one extensive coffee grove.

The Aborigines in the neighborhood of all the settlements are imitating the colonists in the cultivation of the soil. There are many of them engaged in coffee culture, and have plantations as carefully tended as those owned by the immigrants. Agricultural improvements are intelligible to the comprehension of the natives and welcome to their necessities, holding out the prospect of speedy and permanent advantages. And as they get permanent farms and, consequently, permanent abodes, they begin to see the advantage of other improvements introduced by the colonists, such as roads, bridges, mechanical labors, &c., and their minds become more and more impressed with the value of knowledge and the superiority of the resources of civilization. We consider the views advanced in Mr. Gibson's circular as of the utmost importance at the present moment, and we trust that they will be carefully read and pondered by all our people.

From the Baltimore American.

LIBERIAN PROSPERITY.

WE publish elsewhere an article from a Sierra Leone newspaper, *The West African Reporter*, of May 14, 1881, entitled "West African Agriculture." It is certainly not corroborative of the statements of Bishop Penick and others, deprecating Liberia; and, coming as it does from a source that is not generally supposed to be especially friendly to the African Republic, between which and the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone there is a standing grievance in regard to boundary, it may reasonably be regarded as unexaggerated at all events. And when we find Liberia held up to the people of Sierra Leone as worthy of imitation in agriculture, which is at the foundation of all national prosperity, we may well hesitate before we accept the criticisms of Bishop

Penick and the grumbings of a few dissatisfied returning emigrants without a tolerably large grain of allowance. The fact is that Liberia is now in a condition to work out its own destiny. A voluntary self-paying emigration has commenced, brought about exclusively by the reports received in this country from the friends of the emigrants in Liberia, and which is gradually placing African colonization on the footing of the Irish or German or Italian colonization, which brings such numbers on the same sort of appeal to the United States.

From the (Monrovia) Observer.

UNHEALTHINESS OF LIBERIA.

I beg to make the following brief reply to your question: "Do you, as a practising physician, regard the climate of Liberia as generally unhealthy for emigrants or foreigners?"

I was born and reared in the United States of America; have lived in some portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practised as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convinces me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There has been under my medication, two hundred and five (205) emigrants; only thirteen (13) of this number have died, and four of these of consumption and one in childbirth: the remaining one hundred and ninety two (192) have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours.

The much dreaded African fever is an order of febrile diseases which assumes in Liberia two types; *Febris Intermittens* and *Febris Remittens*. Either of these types is but a bilious or malarial fever in mild form. I have not known this fever, with any of my patients, to assume an inflammatory nor typhoid state; and yellow fever, that dreadful scourge by which thousands in America are frequently swept off, is unknown here. I have not met with a single case of scarlet fever, nor variole in Liberia. It is true that many emigrants are afflicted with distressing ulcers, but the fruitful source of this order of disease is not in the climate. The diet and habits of emigrants are at fault. They come here and long for the "flesh pots" of America, eat foreign salt fish often in a state of putrefaction, or salt pork infested with the *trichina spiralis*, and drink the slops of some foreign brewery, by reason of which digestion is disordered, bile vitiated, blood corrupted, and cutaneous and other diseases of the skin induced.

The climate is not the fruitful source of disease; but it is our tables where gout and dropsies, ulcers and fevers, with other innumerable distempers lurk in ambush among the dishes.—

‘Happy the man

Who feeds on fruit which of their own accord,
The willing ground and laden trees afford.”

A. L. STANFORD, M. D.

Monrovia, April 8th, 1881.

From the New York Observer.

NATIVE SCHOOLS IN AFRICA.

BY REV. LL. D. BEVAN, D. D.

The lecture on planting native schools in Liberia, delivered at the Brick church in this city, on the 17th of March, by Mr. Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, seems to me to be a matter of such importance that I venture to ask you to give me a short space that I may lay the subject before your readers.

Mr. Morris belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of Philadelphia, and both in his business relations and the complete devotion of his energies to the developement of the natural and spiritual welfare of Liberia, he has taken up this as his life-work. About eighteen years ago he determined to labor for the elevation and evangelization of Africa. After visiting Liberia he returned to this country and established business relations with that Republic. In 1876 he was appointed Commissioner of Liberia to the Centennial Exhibition. Although Liberia was unable to make her exhibit, on account of a tribal war, Mr. Morris undertook, at the cost of his own firm, to supply the necessary representation of the products of Liberia, and was rewarded and cheered by securing the medal for the best coffee on exhibition and a diploma for soap made in Liberia from sweet palm oil. The result of this has been that the production of Liberian coffee has received a powerful stimulus in many parts of the world and bids fair to rival and even eclipse the better known forms of that useful plant. The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, in its annual report, Jan. 1, 1877, pronounced the Liberian coffee—“a distinct species and indigenous to the soil of that country.”

Mr. Morris has added to his labors for the material prosperity of Liberia endeavors after Christian instruction. He has established a Christian school there, and has a female teacher already at work, together with her son, who will superintend and instruct the pupils in field labor—the result of which, it is expected, will in time sustain the

school. This is Mr. Morris' principle: having founded a school and started the work, he intends to make it sufficiently productive to pay for all its expenses after the first five years. He hopes to establish one new school for boys and for girls each year, and with this object has brought the claims of Liberia before prominent and philanthropic men both in England and this country. His lecture at my church was listened to by a very appreciative audience. He described the leading products of the country,—its coffee, palm oil, indigo, lime juice, &c. He showed a piece of steel which rang, when struck, with peculiar clearness, showing its highly perfected condition, which had been manufactured, without smelting, from the native steel ore found in Liberia in quantities mountain high.

It was thus that the lecturer explained the possibilities of the development of Liberia, and at the conclusion of his address called upon Mr. Thomas Roberts, a student at Lincoln University, to address the meeting. This young man is a member of the Vey tribe, residents of Liberia—the only heathen tribe known to have invented an alphabet and a written language for themselves, in which portions of Scripture have already been published. Ten years ago that boy was running loose in the African jungles. He gave an excellent address on "Economy," composed by himself, and delivered accurately, with admirable accent—a tremendous answer to the modern scientific and perhaps former even religious depreciation of the possibility of cultivating the colored race. Mr. Alonzo Miller, the son of a chief, also a student at Lincoln, occupying a seat in the pulpit, confirmed the statement of Mr. Morris, that the boys in Africa would be willing to work every day in the field for the sake of the education.

The meeting closed with a few words from Mr. W. E. Dodge, who, it is unnecessary to say, was deeply interested and enthusiastic in everything connected with a cause to which for so many years he has been generously devoted. A collection of nearly two hundred dollars was taken up, and then it was announced that Mr. Dodge and ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, who was present, would make up the balance necessary to add the \$2,000 to the \$3,000, which Mr. Morris had already raised for the building of the school.

Success thus crowned the endeavors for the first school. But, surely, a worker of the self denying and practical character of Mr. Morris will not be allowed to stand alone in this great work. Africa is now open to the world. All the civilized nations are looking towards that continent. I would not undervalue the noble work done for Africa in the past and still carried on by the Christian philanthropy of this nation, but, when we remember the intimate relation of this people to the race

native of that land, and the peculiar claims of Liberia upon this country, we may well ask your readers to look at this work of Mr. Morris and consider whether they are not bound to help a man doing such service to his kind in such Christian and such practical lines. I hope the lead of Gov. Morgan and Mr. Dodge will be followed by those who can aid, whether in large or small gifts. I need not fear that the merchants of our country will find the ways of wealth that Africa will soon open. Oh! that the Church of Christ might be found already occupying the ground with the Christian school and the place of worship and Bible teaching.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

The bark *Liberia*, Capt. Henry Fossett, sailed from New York on Wednesday, June 15th, direct for Monrovia, with fourteen emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. Of these, five are from North Carolina, three from Columbia, S. C., and six from Selma, Ala. Of the adult males, one is a minister of the gospel, one a carpenter, and two are farmers. Rev. James O. Hayes is a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., expecting to labor under the auspices of the "Colored Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the South." He has two brothers with their families in prosperous circumstances at Brewerville. Some of Mr. Hunter's friends went on the bark *Azor*, and their representations of Liberia influenced him and family to determine to join them. Mr. Bateese had letters from acquaintances assuring him that he will improve his condition in that Republic.

The *Liberia* had as cabin passengers, Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, D. D., Bishop of Cape Palmas, and wife, Miss L. Dabney, who goes to reinforce the Episcopal Mission, and several Liberians returning to their homes. The Rev. Dr. Saul of Philadelphia, Pa. writes to this office that he addressed the colored emigrants just before their departure—"with whose respectable and intelligent appearance he was much pleased."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the office of the President, No. 54 Devonshire Street, Boston, on Thursday, June 9, 1881,—having been adjourned from Wednesday of anniversary week. The President, the Hon. G. Washington Warren, occupied the chair. The board of officers of last year was re-elected, a vacancy in the board of managers being filled by the choice of Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D. The only other business of general interest was the passage of a vote requesting the American Colonization Society to designate an agent to make collections in Massachusetts in aid of African colonization.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE LIBERIA, FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1881.

From Black River Chapel, Sampson Co., N. C.

No.	NAME.	AGE	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	James O. Hayes.....	25	Minister.....	Baptist.....

From Warren, Warren Co. N. C.

2	Cora Elizabeth Guy.....	18	.....	Baptist.....
3	Nancy Guy.....	1	.....	.....
4	Nancy Sullivan.....	40	.....	Baptist.....
5	Virginia Sullivan.....	9	.....	.....

From Columbia, S. C.

6	John Batese.....	52	Carpenter.....	Methodist...
7	Susan Batese.....	40	.....	Methodist...
8	Ophelia Batese.....	14	.....	.....

From Selma, Alabama.

9	Gilford Hunter.....	25	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
10	Daniel Hunter.....	23	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
11	Elizabeth Hunter.....	30	.....	Baptist.....
12	Emma Hunter.....	18	.....	Baptist.....
13	Sallie Brooks.....	14	.....	.....
14	Eliza Hunter.....	50	.....	Baptist.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,627 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BACK FROM AFRICA.

Three or four of the "Arkansas Refugees" who embarked at New York about a year ago have returned, dissatisfied with Liberia. They are lead by Edward Taliferro, and prefer to grow cotton in the United States than to raise coffee in the African Republic. The New York Herald states that "Captain Henry Fossett, who has made thirty trips to Liberia and had abundant opportunity to study the condition of the colonists, speaks very deprecatingly of the returning growers, and says they belong to that class who went to Liberia expecting to live without work, and, disappointed in this, came back prepared to grow accordingly. He says that sober, industrious and frugal colored people all do well there, and many of them much better than they could do here."

The emigrants who flock to America and from the East to the West of the United States too often do so under the incorrect idea that the

comforts, not to say such luxuries of life as they may know anything about, are to be had without labor or for next to nothing, consequently thousands of them fall by the wayside, and other thousands who return home carry with them dolorous reports of their experience and of the country.

HON. DANIEL B. WARNER.*

Daniel Bashiel Warner came to his grave in a full age. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 19th, 1815, and died November 30th, 1880, aged sixty-five years. He came to Liberia in the brig *Oswego*, landing at Monrovia February, 1823. While his advantages for securing an education were very limited owing to the circumstances of the colony and his family, yet he applied his mind to study, and laid the foundation for an extensive knowledge of literature which prepared him for the duties of an active and useful life. As a laboring man he started out with the idea of self-reliance, independence, and perseverance. His first service in the Government of Liberia was as Secretary of State, whose duties though at that time arduous, he faithfully performed. Under the administration of President Benson, he was Vice President. In the year 1864, he was elected President, which position he filled four years with honor to the country and credit to himself. In 1877, he was again chosen Vice President, and was re-elected in 1879, which position he held to the day of his death.

The leading principle which seemed to actuate Mr. Warner was strict adherence to honesty and vital piety. In this particular, Liberia has been thus far blessed and favored, most of her leaders having been men of firm religious principles—men who feared God and loved righteousness. Mr. Warner decided this matter early in life, and connected himself with the church in 1831. He was subsequently licensed to preach, and later, in the year 1848, was ordained a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of that office till he was called from labor to reward. As a Christian he was practical in his every day life; as an officer, energetic and constant in his efforts; as a minister, clear and precise in declaring the doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Warner gained for himself a name unsurpassed by any in this Republic, as an honest and straight-forward man. His life in Liberia has been a success, and he came to his death in a full age. If no lettered monument of stone or bronze be erected to his memory, yet on the pages of our history and on the tables of our heart will we inscribe his name, and around our firesides will we teach our children to revere his memory."

*Extract from a discourse by Rev. R. A. M. Deputie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Monrovia, Liberia.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.

The numerous friends of Captain Lyman F. Richardson will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at his residence in Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, June 5th. Captain Richardson was born in Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine, in 1838. For the past twenty years he has been in the service of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, residing as their agent in Liberia and commanding vessels in their African trade, during which time he has made twenty-seven round voyages to the West coast, carrying thousands of passengers without the loss of a single one. His uniform kindness and courtesy toward the passengers and crews under his command made him a favorite, and his fidelity to his employers was appreciated by them.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

J. J. Roberts when elected President of Liberia in 1847, was 38 years of age, and was continued in office 8 years. S. A. Benson, elected in 1855, was 38, and was retained 8 years. D. B. Warner, elected in 1863, was 48: held office 4 years. J. S. Payne, elected in 1867, was 48; held office 2 years. E. J. Roye was 54 when elected in 1869—term 2 years less three months. Mr. Roberts when re-elected in 1871 was 62; and Mr. Payne who was elected in 1875 to succeed him, was then 56. A. W. Gardner, the present incumbent, when elected in 1877 was 57 years old.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the month of May, 1881.

MAINE. (\$500.00.)		NORTH CAROLINA. (4.00.)	
<i>Freeport.</i> Legacy of Capt. Newell Turner, by B. Freeman, Esq.....	500 00	<i>New Berne.</i> Miss Mary Ann Brown.....	4 00
VERMONT. (\$2.00.)		SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$123.00.)	
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Mrs. A. F. Kidder.....	2 00	<i>Charleston.</i> Stephen Brown and others, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia	123 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00.)		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)	
<i>Newport.</i> Miss Ellen Townsend.....	10 00	New York, \$2. Liberia, \$1.	3 00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>New York City.</i> Henry G. Marquand, Esq.....	100 00	Donations.....	2116 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2000.00.)		Legacy.....	500 00
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Colonization Society, J. P. Brinton, Treas., toward passage and settlement at Brewerville of emigrants....	2000 00	Emigrants toward passage....	123 00
		African Repository.....	3 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.	187 50
		Total Receipts in May.....	\$2929 50

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AFRICA'S SERVICE TO THE WORLD.*

IN the sixty-eighth Psalm, and at the thirty-first verse, we read these words: "ETHIOPIA SHALL SOON STRETCH OUT HER HANDS UNTO GOD."

There was for a long time in the Christian world considerable difference of opinion as to the portion of the earth, and the precise region to which the term Ethiopia must be understood as applying. It is pretty well established now, however, that by *Ethiopia*, is meant the continent of Africa, and by *Ethiopians* the great race who inhabit that continent. The etymology of the word points to the most prominent physical characteristic of this people.

To any one who has travelled in Africa, especially in the portion north of the equator, extending from the West Coast to Abyssinia, Nubia and Egypt, and embracing what is known as the Nigritian and Soudanic countries, there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the country and people to whom the terms Ethiopia and Ethiopians, as used in the Bible, and the classical writers were applied. One of the latest and most accurate authorities says: "The country which the Greeks and the Romans described as Ethiopia, and the Hebrews as Cush, lay to the south of Egypt, and embraced, in its most extended sense, the modern Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan, &c., and in its more definite sense, the kingdom of Meroe, from the junction of the blue and white branches of the Nile to the border of Egypt."†

Herodotus, the father of history, speaks of two divisions of Ethiopians, who did not differ at all from each other in appearance, except

* A Discourse delivered at Madison, Wisconsin, during the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, May, 1880, and also in the cities of Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, by REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, LL. D., President of Liberia College.

† Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.—*sub voce*.

in their language and hair; "for the eastern Ethiopians," he says, "are straight-haired, but those of Libya (or Africa), have hair more curly than that of any other people."* "As far as we know," says Mr. Gladstone, "Homer recognized the African coast by placing the Lotophagi upon it, and the *Ethiopians* inland from the east, all the way to the extreme west."†

There has been an unbroken line of communication between the West Coast of Africa, through Soudan, and through the so-called Great Desert and Asia, from the time when portions of the descendants of Ham in remote ages began their migrations westward, and first saw the Atlantic ocean.

Africa is no vast island, separated by an immense ocean from other portions of the globe, and cut off through the ages from the men who have made and influenced the destinies of mankind. She has been closely connected, both as source and nourisher, with some of the most potent influences which have affected for good the history of the world. The people of Asia, and the people of Africa have been in constant intercourse. No violent social or political disruption has ever broken through this communication. No chasm caused by war has suspended intercourse. On the contrary, the greatest religious reforms the world has ever seen—Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan—originating in Asia, have obtained consolidation in Africa. And as in the days of Abraham and Moses, of Herodotus and Homer, so to-day, there is a constantly accessible highway from Asia to the heart of Soudan. Africans are continually going to and fro between the Atlantic Ocean and the Red Sea. I have met in Liberia and in its eastern frontiers, Mohammedan Negroes, born in Mecca, the Holy City of Arabia, who thought they were telling of nothing extraordinary when they were detailing the incidents of their journey, and of the journeys of their friends from the banks of the Niger—from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone and Liberia—across the continent to Egypt, Arabia and Jerusalem. I saw in Cairo and Jerusalem some years ago, West Africans who had come on business, and on religious pilgrimage from their distant homes in Senegambia.

Africans were not unknown, therefore, to the writers of the Bible. Their peculiarities of complexion and hair were as well known to the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, as they are to the American people to-day. And when they spoke of the Ethiopians, they meant the ancestors of the black-skinned and woolly-haired people who, for two hundred and fifty years, have been known as laborers on the plantations

* Herod, iii. 94 ; vii. 70.

† Homer and the Homeric Age, vol. iii. p. 305.

of the South. It is to these people, and to their country, that the Psalmist refers, when he says, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." The word in the original, which has been translated "soon," is now understood to refer not so much to the *time* as to the *manner* of the action. Ethiopia shall *suddenly* stretch out her hands unto God, is the most recent rendering.

But even if we take the phraseology as it has been generally understood, it will not by any one acquainted with the facts, be held to have been altogether unfulfilled. There is not a tribe on the continent of Africa, in spite of the almost universal opinion to the contrary, in spite of the fetishes and greengreases which many of them are supposed to worship—there is not, I say, a single tribe who does not stretch out their hands to the Great Creator. There is not one who does not recognize the Supreme Being, though imperfectly understanding His character! They believe that the heaven, the earth, the sun, moon and stars, which they behold, were created by an Almighty personal Agent, who is also their own Maker and Sovereign, and they render to Him such worship as their untutored intellects can conceive. The work of the Christian missionary is to declare to them that Being whom they ignorantly worship. There are no atheists or agnostics among them. They have not yet attained, and I am sure they never will attain, to that eminence of progress or that perfection of development; so that it is true, in a certain sense, that Ethiopia now stretches out her hands unto God.

If the belief in a Common Creator and Father of mankind is illustrated in the bearing we maintain towards our neighbor, if our faith is seen in our works, if we prove that we love God whom we have not seen by loving our neighbor whom we have seen, by respecting his rights, even though he may not belong to our clan, tribe, or race, then I must say, and it will not be generally disputed, that more proofs are furnished among the natives of interior Africa of their belief in the common Fatherhood of a personal God by their hospitable and considerate treatment of foreigners and strangers than are to be seen in many a civilized and Christian community. Mungo Park, a hundred years ago, put on record in poetry and in prose—and he wished it never to be forgotten—that he was the object of most kindly and sympathetic treatment in the wilds of Africa, among a people he had never before seen, and whom he never could requite. The long sojourn of Livingstone in that land in contentment and happiness, without money to pay his way, is another proof of the excellent qualities of the people, and of their practical belief in a universal Father. And in all history where is there anything more touching

than that ever memorable conveyance, by "faithful hands" of the remains of the missionary traveller from the land of strangers over thousands of miles, to the country of the deceased, to be deposited with deserved honor in the "Great Temple of Silence?"

And this peculiarity of Africans is not a thing known only in modern times. The ancients recognised these qualities, and loved to descend upon them. They seemed to regard the fear and love of God as the peculiar gift of the darker races. In the version of the Chaldean Genesis, as given by George Smith, the following passage occurs: "The word of the Lord will never fail in the mouth of the dark races whom He has made." Homer and Herodotus have written immortal eulogies of the race. Homer speaks of them as the "blameless Ethiopians," and tells us that it was the Ethiopians alone among mortals whom the gods selected as a people fitted to be lifted to the social level of the Olympian divinities. Every year, the poet says, the whole celestial circle left the summits of Olympus and betook themselves, for their holidays, to Ethiopia, where, in the enjoyment of Ethiopian hospitality, they sojourned twelve days.

The Sire of gods and all the ethereal train
On the warm limits of the farthest main,
Now mixed with mortals, nor disdain to grace
The feasts of Ethiopia's blameless race;
Twelve days the Powers indulge the genial rite,
Returning with the twelfth revolving night.

Lucian represents a sceptic or freethinker of his day as saying, in irreverence of the gods, that on certain occasions they do not hear the prayers of mortals in Europe because they are away across the ocean, perhaps among the Ethiopians, with whom they dine frequently on their own invitation.

It shows the estimate in which the ancients held the Africans, that they selected them as the only fit associate for their gods. And in modern times, in all the countries of their exile, they have not ceased to commend themselves to those who have held rule over them. The testimonies are numerous and striking, in all the annals of this country, to the fidelity of this people. The newspapers of the land are constantly bearing testimony to the unswerving faithfulness of the Negro at this moment, notwithstanding the indignities heaped upon them.

But there is another quality in the Ethiopian or African, closely connected with the preceding, which proves that he has stretched out his hands unto God. If service rendered to humanity is service rendered to God, then the Negro and his country have been, during the ages, in spite of untoward influences, tending upward to the Divine.

Take the country. It has been called the cradle of civilization, and so it is. The germs of all the sciences and of the two great relig-

ions now professed by the most enlightened races were fostered in Africa. Science, in its latest wonders, has nothing to show equal to some of the wonderful things even now to be seen in Africa. In Africa stands that marvellous architectural pile—the great Pyramid—which has been the admiration and despair of the world for a hundred generations. Scientific men of the present day, mathematicians, astronomers and divines, regard it as a sort of key to the universe—a symbol of the profoundest truths of science, of religion, and of all the past and future history of man. Though apparently closely secluded from all the rest of the world, Africa still lies at the gateway of all the loftiest and noblest traditions of the human race—of India, of Greece, of Rome. She intermingles with all the Divine administrations, and connects, in one way or another, with some of the most famous names and events in the annals of time.

The great progenitor of the Hebrew race and the founder of their religion sought refuge in Africa from the ravages of famine. We read in Gen. xii. 10, "And there was a famine in the land; and Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there, for the famine was grievous in the land." Jacob and his sons were subsequently saved from extinction in the same way. In Africa the Hebrew people from three-score and ten souls multiplied into millions. In Africa, Moses, the greatest law-giver the world has ever seen, was born and educated. To this land also resorted the ancient philosophers of Greece and Rome, to gaze upon its wonders and gather inspiration from its arts and sciences. Later on, a greater than Moses and than all the prophets and philosophers, when in infancy, was preserved from death in Africa. "Arise," was the message conveyed by the angel to Joseph, "Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word; for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him." When, in his final hours, the Saviour of mankind struggled up the heights of Calvary, under the weight of the Cross, accused by Asia and condemned by Europe, Africa furnished the man to relieve him of his burden. "And as they led him away they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the Cross that he might bear it after Jesus."

And all through those times, and in times anterior to those, whether in sacred or profane matters, Africa is never out of view, as a helper. Egypt was the granary of Europe, often furnishing relief to starving populations out of her inexhaustible abundance. Then in modern times, when the enterprise and science of Europe had added a fourth continent to the knowledge of mankind by the discovery of America, the discoverers found themselves helpless in their efforts to utilize the

richer portions of the vast domain. The Aborigines, who welcomed them to the strange country, were not available for industrial purposes. The imagination of the new comers was dazzled with visions of untold wealth, but they were powerless to avail themselves of it. The feeble frame of the Mexican could not support the burdens of his Spanish taskmaster, and the whole race was passing away with the throne of Montezuma before the mailed warriors of Castile. The despairing cries of a moribund population reached the ears of the sympathetic in Europe, when the Negro with his patience, his stronger physical qualities, and superior powers of endurance, was thought of, and Africa, the grey haired mother of civilization, had to be resorted to for the laborers to work this country, and thus contribute towards the development of modern civilization, and towards making this almost boundless territory what it now is. The discovery of America without Africa, would have been comparatively useless, but with Africa, the brilliant eulogy recently pronounced upon this country by Mr. Bright has become appropriate.

"If we examine," says that distinguished orator and statesman, "all those old empires, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Parthian or the Roman; or if we go still further back in time and place, and examine what we know of the great empires of India or of China; or if we go to a more modern time and regard the fall of ancient Rome; if we look in our own time at the growth of the empire of Russia; if we look at the French Revolution; with all its vast results; if we look at the present power of Germany in Europe; if we look at the vast empire over all the world of most of which we in this little island are for a time the centre, I think we shall admit after all, that there is nothing in all these transactions of history, which for vastness and for permanence can compare with the grandeur there is in the discovery of the American Continent by Christopher Columbus."

But in bringing about these great results, in helping to achieve this material and moral grandeur, Africa has borne an important part. He who writes the history of modern civilization will be culpably negligent, if he omit to observe and to describe the black stream of humanity, which has poured into America from the heart of Soudan. That stream has fertilized half the western continent. It has created commerce and influenced its progress. It has affected culture and morality in the eastern and western hemispheres, and has been the means of transforming European Colonies into a great nationality. And it cannot be denied that the material development of England was aided greatly by means of this same dark stream. By means of Negro labor sugar and tobacco were produced; by means of sugar

and tobacco British commerce was increased; by means of increased commerce the arts of culture and refinement were developed. The rapid growth and unparalleled prosperity of Lancashire are partly owing to the cotton supply of the Southern States, which could not have risen to such importance without the labor of the African.

The countless caravans and dhow-loads of Negroes, who have been imported into Asia, have not produced, as far as we know, any historical results; but the slaves exported to America have profoundly influenced civilization. The political history of the United States is the history of the Negro. The commercial and agricultural history of nearly the whole of America is the history of the Negro.

Africa, in recent times, also, has been made incidentally, to confer an important political benefit upon Europe, and probably upon the whole of the civilized world. When, two generations ago, Europe was disturbed and threatened by the restless and uncontrollable energy of one of whom Victor Hugo has said that he put Providence to inconvenience, (*il genait Dieu*); and when the civilization of the whole world was in danger of being arrested in its progress, if not put back indefinitely, by a prolific and unscrupulous ambition, Africa furnished the island which gave asylum to this infatuated and maddened potentate, and, by keeping on that sea-girt rock the formidable genius, gave peace to Europe, restored the political equilibrium, and unfettered the march of civilization.

And now that Europe is exhausting itself by over production, Africa is looked to to furnish a market. India, China, and Japan, are beginning to consume their raw material at home, thus not only shutting Europe out from a market, but cutting off the supplies of raw material. Expedition after expedition is now entering the country, and intersecting it from east to west and from north to south, to find out more of the resources of a land upon which large portions of the civilized world will, in no very remote future, be dependent. In the days of the slave-trade when the man of the country was needed for animal purposes no thought was given to the country. In those days Africa was not inaptly compared to "An extensive deer-forest, where the lordly proprietor betakes himself at times in quest of game and recreation. He has certain beats, which he frequents, where the deer have their tracks, and to which his beaters drive them. Here he takes his stand and watches for his prey, while the deep recesses of the forest remain to him a perfect *terra incognita*. In the same way the nations of Europe had planted their establishments upon that coast, upon those lines which communicated most freely with the interior, and there waited the approach of their prey, while little thought was given

to the country beyond."

But now things have changed. The country is studied with an almost martyr-like devotion and with a somewhat contemptible indifference as to the inhabitants. In their eager search the explorers have discovered that Africa possesses the very highest capacity for the production, as raw material of the various articles demanded by civilized countries, and for the unlimited consumption of many of the productions of civilization. English, and French, and Germans, are now in the struggles of an intense competition for the hidden treasures of that continent. Upon the opening of Africa will depend the continuation of Europe's prosperity. Thus Providence has interwoven the interests of Europe with those of Africa. What will bring light and improvement, peace and security to thousands of women and children in Africa, will bring food and clothing to thousands of women and children in Europe.

Thus, Ethiopia and Ethiopians, having always served, will continue to serve the world. The Negro is at this moment the opposite of the Anglo-Saxon. Those everywhere serve the world; these everywhere govern the world. The empire of the one is more wide-spread than that of any other nation; the service of the other is more wide-spread than that of any other people. The Negro is found in all parts of the world. He has gone across Arabia, Persia, and India to China. He has crossed the Atlantic to the Western hemisphere, and here he has labored in the new and in the old settlements of America; in the eastern, western, northern and southern states; in Mexico, Venezuela, the West Indies and Brazil. He is everywhere a familiar object, and he is everywhere out of Africa the servant of others. And in the light of the ultimate good of the universe, I do not see why the calling of the one should be considered the result of a curse, and the calling of the other the result of special favor. The one fulfills its mission by domination, the other, by submission. The one serves mankind by ruling; the other serves mankind by serving. The one wears the crown and wields the sceptre; the other bears the stripes and carries the cross. Africa is distinguished as having *served* and *suffered*. In this, her lot is not unlike that of God's ancient people, the Hebrews, who were known among the Egyptians as the servants of all; and among the Romans, in later times, they were numbered by Cicero with the "nations born to servitude,"* and were protected, in the midst of a haughty population, only "by the contempt which they inspired." Africa's lot resembles His also who made Himself of no reputation, but took upon Himself the form of a servant, and,

* Renan's Hibbert Lectures, p. 47.

having been made perfect through suffering, became the "Captain of our salvation." And if the principle laid down by Christ is that by which things are decided above, viz, that he who would be chief must become the servant of all, then we see the position which Africa and the Africans must ultimately occupy. And we must admit that through serving man, Africa—Ethiopia—has been stretching out her hands unto God.

But if we understand the phrase to mean "suddenly," there is every indication that it will receive literal fulfillment. Men are now running to and fro, and knowledge of Africa is increasing. The downfall of Negro slavery in this country was sudden. The most sanguine philanthropists, thirty years ago, did not dream of so sudden a collapse of that hoary institution. And more has been learned of Africa in the seventeen years since slavery has been abolished, than was ever known during all the previous period of modern civilization, or perhaps of the world's history. And now, every possible interest that can give impulse to human activity is aroused in connection with that land; and the current which is moving the civilized world thitherward, gains every day in force, in magnitude and in importance. The man of science is interested on account of the wonderful things that must be concealed in that vast continent. The statesman and politician is interested in the possibilities of new states yet to be founded in the march of civilization. The merchant is interested in the new and promising outlets for trade. The philanthropist is interested in the opening of a career of progress, of usefulness, and of happiness before the millions of that country.

Another indication of the suddenness of Africa's regeneration is the restlessness among her descendants in this country. There are thousands of Negroes in comfortable circumstances here who are yearning after the land of their fathers; who are anxious not so much to be relieved from present pressure, as to obtain an expansive field for their energies; who feel the need not only of horizontal openings—free movement on the plane which they occupy,—but a chance to rise above it—a vertical outlet.

Within the last thirty years the sentiment of race and of nationality has attained wonderful development. Not only have the teachings of thinkers and philosophers set forth the importance of the theory, but the deeds of statesmen and patriots have more or less successfully demonstrated the practicability of it. The efforts of men like Garibaldi and Cavour in Italy, of Kossuth in Hungary, of Bismark in Germany, of the Ashantees, and Zulus in Africa, have proved the indestructible vitality and tenacity of race.

Notwithstanding the wide-spread progress of Mohammedanism in Africa, though it has largely influenced the organic life of numerous tribes in the vast regions of Soudan, yet the Arabs who first introduced the religion, have never been allowed to obtain political ascendancy. None of the Nigritian tribes have ever abdicated their race individuality or parted with their idiosyncracies in embracing the faith of Islam. But whenever and wherever it has been necessary, great Negro warriors have risen from the ranks of Islam, and inspired by the teachings of the new faith, which merges all distinctions in the great brotherhood, have checked the arrogance of their foreign teachers, and have driven them, if at any time they affected superiority based upon race, from their artificial ascendancy. In the early days of Islam, when the Moors from the north attempted to establish political supremacy in the Nigritian countries, there rose up a Negro statesman and warrior, Soni Heli Ischia, and expelled the Moorish conquerors. He destroyed the ecclesiastical strongholds, which were fast growing into secular kingdoms, and erected upon their ruins one indigenous empire, having conquered all from Timbuctoo westward to the sea, and eastward to the frontier of Abyssinia, making about three thousand miles in length. Since then Islam in Africa has been very much modified in its practices by the social peculiarities of the people. And within the last twenty years a distinguished native scholar and warrior, Omaru Al-Hajj, suppressed the undue influence of the Arabs at Timbuctoo—attacked that city in 1864, expelled the Arabs, and with the same troops kept the French on the western side of the Niger. His son Ahmadu now reigns at Sego, and both by diplomacy and force is checking or controlling the renewed operations of the French in the valley of the Niger.

This seems to be the period of race organization and race consolidation. The races in Europe are striving to group themselves together according to their natural affinities. The concentration and development of the Slavonic power in deference to this impulse is a menace to other portions of Europe. The Germans are confederated. The Italians are united. Greece is being re-constructed. And so this race impulse has seized the African here. The feeling is in the atmosphere—the plane in which races move. And there is no people in whom the desire for race integrity and race preservation is stronger than in the Negro.

And I may be permitted to add here, that on this question of race no argument is necessary or effective. Argument may be necessary in discussing the methods or course of procedure for the preservation

of race integrity, and for the development of race efficiency, but no argument is needed as to the necessity of such preservation and development. If a man does not feel it,—if it does not rise up with spontaneous and inspiring power in his heart—then he has neither part nor lot in it. The man who needs conviction on this subject had much better be left unconvinced.

A friend, who belongs to the sturdy family of Scotch-Irish, so influential in the early ecclesiastical and political history of the United States, and who is himself an embodiment of the sterling qualities of his people, has suggested that the stress should not be laid upon race but grace. "It is not *race*," he says, "but *grace*." The alliteration is pleasant and the theory is no doubt sound; but what is race but grace? Is not grace a favor, a gift? And those constitutional differences of organization—the idiosyncracies of different branches of the human family—are they not the result of providential favor, gift or grace? But by grace used in this connection was no doubt meant that supernatural influence, which, taking possession of the heart, not only holds in abeyance, but actually overcomes the natural bent or inclination of the character, where, as a result of surroundings or of hereditary bias, that bent or inclination prevents progress or leads to unscrupulous activity—an influence which supplements deficiencies in the character or cuts off redundancies. But in the great questions of national progress we have to deal with man as we find him, and act with reference to constitutional differences of organization, to circumstances of place and time, which furnish an almost unerring guide in determining the proceedings of certain individuals or classes of individuals.

The Rev. Henry Venn, the late able Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, frequently dealt with this subject in the "Instructions given to Missionaries at their dismissal" from Salisbury Square. In one of these inimitable addresses he says, with large practicality and clearness of judgment:—

"The importance of taking into account national distinctions is forced upon us by the enlargement of our missionary experience. . . . The committee warn you, *that these race distinctions will probably rise in intensity with the progress of the mission.* The distinctions may be softened down by grace; they may be hid from view in a season of the first love, and of the sense of unity in Christ Jesus; but they are part of our nature, and, as the satirist says, 'You may expel nature for a time by force, but it will surely return. So distinctions of race are irrepressible. They are comparatively weak in the early stage of a mission, because all the superiority is on

one side; but as the native race advances in intelligence, as their power of arguing strengthens, as they excel in writing sensational statements, as they become our rivals in the pulpit and on the platform, long cherished but dormant prejudices, and even passions, will occasionally burst forth."*

But to return after this digression. It is no doubt hard for you in this country to understand the strong race feeling in the Negro, or to appreciate the existence of such a feeling. As you look over this land at the Negro population, their condition is such as to inspire, if not always the contempt, the despair of the observer as to their future; and as you hear of their ancestral home, of its burning climate and its fatal diseases, of its sandy deserts and its malarious swamps, of its superstitious inhabitants and degraded populations, you fancy that you see not one glimpse of hope in the dim hereafter of such a race. But let me assure you that ignoble as this people may appear here, they have brought a blessing to your shores; and you may rely upon it, that God has something in store for a people who have so served the world: He has something further to accomplish by means of a country of which He has so frequently availed himself in the past; and we may believe that out of it will yet come some of the greatest marvels which are to mark the closing periods of time.

Africa may yet prove to be the spiritual conservatory of the world. Just as in past times, Egypt proved the stronghold of Christianity after Jerusalem fell, and just as the noblest and greatest of the Fathers of the Christian Church came out of Egypt, so it may be, when the civilized nations, in consequence of their wonderful material development, shall have had their spiritual perceptions darkened and their spiritual susceptibilities blunted through the agency of a captivating and absorbing materialism, it may be, that they may have to resort to Africa to recover some of the simple elements of faith; for the promise of that land is that she shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

And see the wisdom and justice of God. While the Africans have been away rendering service, their country has been kept for them. It is a very insignificant portion of that continent, after all, that foreigners have been permitted to occupy. Take any good map of Africa, and you will see that it is blank everywhere almost down to the sea. Senegambia, that important country north of the equator, has been much travelled, and yet it is occupied only on the coast in spots by Europeans. Going down along the west coast, we find the French colonies of Senegal and Goree, the British settlements at the Gambia,

*Instructions of the Committee, June 30th, 1868. See *Memoir of the Rev. H. Venn*. By Rev. William Knight, M. A. Longmans, Green & Co., London, E. C.

Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos, the French colony of Gaboon, the Spanish island of Fernando Po, and the Portuguese colony of Loando. The most important parts of the coast are still in the hands of the Aborigines. And civilized and Christian Negroes from the United States occupy six hundred miles of the choicest territory in Africa, called the Republic of Liberia. All travellers along the coast pronounce the region of country included within the limits of Liberia, as the most fertile and wealthy along the entire coast, and commanding a back country of untold resources. Europeans tried for centuries to get a foothold in that territory; but the natives would never consent to their settlement in it, while they gladly welcomed their brethren returning from exile in this country.

The exiled Negro, then, has a home in Africa, Africa is his, if he will. He may ignore it. He may consider that he is divested of any right to it; but this will not alter his relations to that country, or impair the integrity of his title. He may be content to fight against the fearful odds in this country, but he is the proprietor of a vast domain. He is entitled to a whole continent by his constitution and antecedents. Those who refuse at the present moment to avail themselves of their inheritance think they see reason to believe that they are progressing in this country. There has no doubt been progress in many respects in their condition here. I would not for one moment say anything that would cast a shadow upon their hopes, or blight in the slightest degree their anticipations. I could wish that they might realize to the fullest extent their loftiest aspirations. It is indeed impossible not to sympathize with the intelligent Negro, whose imagination, kindled by the prospects and possibilities of this great country, the land of his birth, makes him desire to remain and share in its future struggles and future glories. But he still suffers from many drawbacks. The stranger visiting this land, and going among its colored inhabitants, and reading their newspapers, still hears the wail of slavery. The wail of physical suffering has been exchanged for the groans of an intellectual, social and ecclesiastical ostracism. Not long since the touching appeal of a colored man, almost in *forma pauperis*, before a great ecclesiastical assembly for equal rights in the Church,* was wafted over the country, and sent its thrilling tones into many a heart, but yet the only response has been the reverberation of the echo. And who cannot understand the meaning of the hesitancy on the part of the powers that be to grant the appeal? "He who runs may read."

*Rev. Mr. Hammond before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Cincinnati, in May, 1880, on the question of the election of a colored Bishop.

As a result of their freedom and enlarged education, the descendants of Africa in this country are beginning to feel themselves straitened. They are beginning to feel that only in Africa will they find the sphere of their true activity. And it is a significant fact, that this impulse is coming from the Southern States. *There* is the great mass of the race; and there their instincts are less impaired by the infusion of alien blood and by hostile climatic influences. There we find the Negro in the almost unimpaired integrity of his race susceptibility, and he is by an uncontrollable impulse feeling after a congenial atmosphere which his nature tells him he can find only in Africa. *And he is going to Africa.*

As long as he remains in this country he is hampered both in mind and body. He can conceive of no radiance, no beauty, no inspiration in what are ignorantly called "the Wilds of Africa." The society in which he lives in the land of his exile he supposes, from knowing no other, to be the normal condition of man, and fancies that he will suffer if he leaves it. But when he gets home he finds the atmosphere there a part of himself. He puts off the garment which had hampered his growth here, and he finds that he not only does not take cold, but has a chance for healthful development.

There is not a single Negro in the United States on the road to practical truth, so far as his race is concerned. He feels something in him, his instincts point to it, but he cannot act out what he feels; and when he has made up his mind to remain in America, he has also made up his mind to surrender his race integrity; for he sees no chance of its preservation. There is in him neither hope enough to excite the desire to preserve it, nor desire enough to encourage the hope of its preservation. But in Africa he casts off his trammels. His wings develop, and he soars into an atmosphere of exhaustless truth for him. There he becomes a righteous man; he casts off his fears and his doubts. There for him is perpetual health; there he returns to reason and faith. There he feels that nothing can happen to the race. There he is surrounded by millions of men, as far as he can see or hear, just like himself, and he is delivered from the constant dread which harasses him in this country as to what is to become of the Negro. There the solicitude is in the opposite direction. There he fears for the white man, living in a climate hostile, and often fatal to him.

But there are two other facts, perhaps not generally known, to which I would like to call attention. First, that notwithstanding the thousands and millions who by violence and plunder have been taken from Africa, she is as populous to-day as she ever was; and the other

fact is, that Africa has never lost the better classes of her people. As a rule, those who were exported—nearly all the forty millions who have been brought away—belonged to the servile and criminal classes. Only here and there, by the accidents of war, or the misfortunes of politics, a leading African was brought away. Africa is often called the Niobe of the nations, in allusion to the fact that her children in such vast numbers have been torn from her bosom; but the analogy is not strictly accurate. The ancient fable tells us that Niobe clung to her children with warding arms, while the envious deities shot child after child, daughters and fair sons, till the twelve were slain, and the mother, all powerless to defend her offspring, herself became a stone. Now this is not the fact with Africa. The children who were torn from her bosom she could well spare. She has not been petrified with grief; she has not become a stone. She is as prolific to-day as in the days of yore. Her greenness and fertility are perennial. It was said of her in the past, and it may be said of her to-day, that she is ever bringing forth something new.

And she has not been entirely bereaved even of those who have been torn from her bosom. In all the countries of their exile, severe as the ordeal has been, they have been preserved. It might be said of them as of the Hebrews in Egypt, "the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and grew."

No; if we are to gather an analogy to Africa from ancient fable, the Sphinx supplies us with a truer symbol. The Sphinx was said to sit in the road side, and put riddles to every passenger. If the man could not answer, she swallowed him alive. If he could solve the riddle, the Sphinx was slain. Has not Africa been through the ages sitting on the highway of the world? There she is, south of Europe with but a lake between, joined on to Asia, with the most frequented oceans on the east and west of her—accessible to all the races, and yet her secret is unknown. She has swallowed up her thousands. The Sphinx must solve her own riddle at last. The opening up of Africa is to be the work of Africans.

In the Providence of God, it seems that this great and glorious work is reserved for the Negro. Centuries of effort and centuries of failure demonstrate that white men cannot build up colonies there. If we look at the most recent maps of Africa, we see that large tracts have been explored: English, German, Belgian, French and American expeditions have lately described large portions of the continent; but every one must be struck by the enormous gaps that remain to be filled in—the vast portions which the foot of the white man has never trodden. With the exception of the countries south of Egypt

the great lake region, and the strip of country from east to west containing the routes of Cameron and Stanley, and if we leave out the portion of North Central Africa explored by Barth, the country is still as unknown to foreigners as it has been throughout all history, from the days of Herodotus and Ptolemy to the present. Who knows anything of the mountains of the moon? of all that vast region which lies directly east of Liberia, as far as the Indian Ocean? What foreigner can tell anything of the interior of Bonny, or of Calabar? If we examine the continent, from the extreme north to the extreme south, from Egypt to Kaffraria or the country of the Zulus, we see very little yet accomplished. The most successful effort yet made in colonizing Africa is in Liberia. This will be permanent because the colonists are of the indigenous stock. There are six hundred miles of coast, and two hundred miles interior, rescued for civilization. I mean in that extent of country over a million of people are on the road to self-elevation. They come in contact with an atmosphere of growth.

Now the people who are producing these changes have a peculiar claim upon this country—for they went out from this nation and are carrying American institutions into that continent. And this great country has peculiar facilities for the work of African civilization. The nations of Europe are looking with anxious eyes to the "Dark Continent," as they love to call it, probably for the purpose of kindling their religious zeal, or stimulating their commercial instincts. But not one has the opportunity of entering that continent with the advantage of the United States. They cannot send their citizens there from Europe to colonize—they die. France is now aiming to take possession by railroads of the trade of Soudan, from Algeria and Senegal. But the success of the scheme through European agency is extremely problematical. The question has been mooted of transferring their Negro citizens from the West Indies—from Martinique and Guadeloupe—but they cannot spare them from those islands. England would like to transport to the countries of the Niger, and to the regions interior of Sierra Leone, civilized blacks from their colonies in the Western hemisphere; but to encourage such a movement would be to destroy Barbadoes, Jamaica and Antigua. The king of the Belgians, in his philanthropic and commercial zeal for the opening and colonizing of Africa, has no population available. The United States is the only country which, providentially, can do the work which the whole world now wants done. Entering on the West Coast, through Liberia, she may stretch a chain of colonies of her own citizens through the whole length of

Soudan, from the Niger to the Nile—from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

"This country," said Dr. Storrs, "has thousands of liberated and Christianized Africans in it, just at the moment when that 'Dark Continent,' is suddenly opened to the access of the Gospel. God has been building here a power, for the glory of His name, and for His service in the earth. I see the stamp held in the hand, and the liquid wax lying before it; and I do not doubt that the purpose is to fix the impression on that wax, from the engraved brass or stone. I see the men whom man has brought here and whom God has converted, and before them those vast outstretching realms made ready for the truth; and I cannot doubt that His purpose is to fix by these men upon those prepared lands, the inscription of the Gospel and the Cross! And it seems to me that in the end all men must feel this."*

Some have already gone, the pioneers in this great work. Leaving the land of their birth where they have labored for generations, they have gone to brave the perils of another wilderness, to cut down forests, to clear away jungles, to make roads, to build towns, to cultivate farms, and to teach regular industry to their less favored brethren; and they ask you to follow these new settlements as they push into the heart of the continent with all the aids and appliances of your advanced civilization.

In visions of the future, I behold those beautiful hills—the banks of those charming streams—the verdant plains and flowery fields—the salubrious highlands in primæval innocence and glory, and those fertile districts watered everywhere as the garden of the Lord; I see them all taken possession of by the returning exiles from the west, trained for the work of re-building waste places under severe discipline and hard bondage. I see, too, their brethren hastening to welcome them from the slopes of the Niger, and from its lovely valleys—from many a sequestered nook, and from many a palmy plain—Mohammedans and Pagans—chiefs and people—all coming to catch something of the inspiration the exiles have brought—to share in the borrowed jewels they have imported—and to march back hand in hand with their returned brethren towards the sunrise for the regeneration of a continent. And under their united labors, I see the land rapidly reclaimed—raised from the slumber of ages, and rescued from a stagnant barbarism; and then, to the astonishment of the whole world, in a higher sense than has yet been witnessed, "Ethiopia shall *suddenly* stretch out her hands unto God."

* Discourse before the American Missionary Association, October, 1879.

THE UNITED STATES AND LIBERIA.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE SHUFELDT.

The following interesting letter from Commodore Shufeldt is calculated to awaken national interest to the importance of protecting Liberia in all her rights and liberties, and of strengthening her by intelligent and well-appointed emigrants with the powerful aids of civilization.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *April 6, 1881.*

William Coppinger, Esq., Secretary American Colonization Society.

Dear Sir:—I regret that other engagements prevent my participation in your public meeting to be held in New York in behalf of the interests of the Republic of Liberia.

In view of the many failures which have been recorded in every age of the world, that colony may be regarded as a success; yet to those familiar with the present condition of Liberia it is evident that a crisis in her existence has been reached in which she requires the active and persistent efforts of her friends. With all due consideration, not only for the patient efforts of the Society of which you have so long been the esteemed secretary, but for the exertions of Christians and philanthropists throughout England and America, I think there has been too much "waiting upon Providence" for advancing the interest and strengthening the position of the colonists in Africa. Added to the disadvantages of a decreasing revenue, a growing debt and an entire absence of foreign capital, (the investment of which is discouraged by Liberian laws,) there seems to be languor in place of decided action among the men who believe in the capabilities of the African race for self-government, and an utter indifference on the part of the United States towards a colony planted by ourselves in behalf of a race subject for many years to our oppressive laws, and barred by our statutes from taking its place among the nations.

It has been stated and generally believed that the climate of Liberia is fatal to its prosperity. This in a measure perhaps is true, but true only in the same degree as in all tropical countries in either hemisphere. Malarial fevers prevail, but not of a fatal type, and certainly not more aggravated than on our Southern sea-board or throughout Central America. Even if the climate is injurious, it is an evil which disappears from day to day and year to year in proportion as the country is cleared and population increased. If many of the colonists suffer from climatic ills, it is due partly to the hardships incident to emigration, but in my opinion more particularly to the fact that many if not most of the emigrants are of a mixed blood, and conse-

quently inherit the delicacy of constitution common to mulattoes in this country.

Of all the checks to the progress of Liberia, climate, in my opinion, is the least. Its great bars to advancement are: first, the rivalry of the colony of the British crown at Sierra Leone; second, the great flood of Mohammedanism coming from the north and east of the Republic, with apparently irresistible force; third, the want of steam communication and the consequent steady flow of emigration from this country; and lastly, the indifference of the United States Government and the people to the Republic, not only in a Christian and philanthropic point of view, but perhaps more tangibly in its commercial aspect as the objective point for American trade on the west coast.

It may readily be understood that Sierra Leone, under the protection of the powerful Government of Great Britain, possessed of ample means and always sustained by military force, urged on by the persistent efforts of British traders to monopolize more and more the valuable trade of interior Africa, is constantly encroaching on Liberian territory, both upon its sea-shore and upon its rather indefinable internal limits. This aggression, although not countenanced, nor perhaps understood by the people of Great Britain, is nevertheless going on, until at last Liberia, losing not only her territory, but, consequently, her revenue, will dwindle into a mere trading post or missionary station. It is a well-known fact that British steamers stop regularly for the purpose of landing and receiving cargoes on at least two points within the Liberian limits, as understood in this country, without regarding the custom laws of the Republic. The goods thus landed and received are taken to and from the interior of Liberia, thus not only defrauding her revenue, but encouraging the natives to disobey and hold in contempt all her laws. The Liberian Government made its first grave mistake in appealing to the British crown for protection from this injustice. Its appeal should have been to the United States, which, under treaty, is required to protect the colony from the natives within its borders. I do not wish to underrate the many kindnesses of the British Government, and particularly of the British people, extended in earlier times toward this struggling colony. In the great effort made by England for the abolition of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, Liberia was her *moral* ally at least, but times and conditions are changed, and although the foreign slave trade has been abolished, yet it is a well-established fact that domestic slavery exists, not only among the tribes within Liberian territory, but throughout Africa, and to-day contributes by its labor to the commerce of that continent, from which England derives such immense profits. The English philan-

thropists take no note of this fact, while the colonial governments and the British merchant take advantage of its results.

However lamentable, it is nevertheless true that Mohammedanism is carrying all before it in a religious point of view. It has already reached to within 150 miles of Sierra Leone and Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, establishing every where its fundamental dogmas of polygamy and slavery. To those who believe in a higher and purer religion this forebodes a struggle prolonged into the centuries; for it is safe to predict that within the next half century the native tribes of Liberia itself will be converted to that faith unless the Christian friends of the African race in this country and in Europe rouse themselves and determine to resist its encroachments.

The want of steam communication with this country, by which alone a constant flow of immigration, as vital to an infant colony as life-blood to the human system, (we prove it by the constantly increasing wealth and prosperity of our own country,) accounts for the poverty and slow growth of Liberia. A steam communication not only fosters this immigration, but creates a trade to supply the ever increasing wants of the colonists, who in turn barter the products of their new country for our manufactures. It is the merest folly to suppose that in the near future the native African will become a voluntary and persistent tiller of the soil for the sake of the gain arising from commerce. He cultivates the earth to the extent of his necessities, and while the colonists can utilize him in a desultory way, Liberia must look to her imported citizens for a steady development of her agricultural wealth. I fear very much that the Liberian himself does not quite appreciate this fact. A steam line from New York or Baltimore via Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape de Verde, Sierra Leone and Monrovia, would not only prove remunerative at this time, but would rivet that country to this in such a way as not only to inure to our commercial good, but insure the progress and prosperity of Liberia. One thing is certain, unless American capitalists can be found to build American ships for this purpose, but a few years, or perhaps months, will elapse before the English merchant will embrace the opportunity, and we shall have the mortification of seeing the English flag doing the work between America and her colony, thus depriving us of the benefits of opening a trade with Africa, the last and richest field left to the progressive merchant as well as to the missionary. Livingstone has said that commerce and Christianity must go hand in hand in the proselyting of Africa. The people of the United States, therefore, whether actuated by the desire of gain or the desire of good, are interested in the establishment of steam communication between these two countries. Imme-

diate and energetic attention to this fact will obviate that last and greatest bar to Liberian progress—the indifference of the people and Government of the United States to Liberian interests.

The press—the great motor of public opinion in this country—rarely writes an encouraging word, or urges its readers to an intelligent consideration of the great problem now working itself out in Liberia. The ill-timed and ill-digested effort of the Negroes themselves in this country, which ended in the first and only voyage of the bark *Azor*, was ridiculed throughout the land, and quoted as evidence of the incapacity of the race to do anything for itself. No consideration whatever seems to have been given to the condition of poverty and ignorance which checked and hindered these poor people in their first effort to reach a land free from the moral oppression of a superior race. Letters about Liberia speak frequently with quiet self-conceit of the amusing characteristics of society there, overlooking the fact that those people, emerging from a state of ignorance and quasi-slavery, are struggling by the lights they have towards a higher plane, during which struggle they must necessarily endeavor to imitate the manners and customs of their superiors in the land which they have left. That these imitations are sometimes grotesque there can be no doubt, but from the thinking man such efforts merit sympathy rather than derision. At all events, if in the destiny of mankind it is written that the struggle of the inferior to the plane of the superior is to go on throughout the centuries to come, then this, the first effort of the African race to establish a free government upon its own soil, merits and should receive the sympathy and encouragement of every man, woman and child in America.

But the apparent indifference of the American Government to the permanency and prosperity of Liberia has, if possible, less excuse. Our statesmen, in the study of our interests and in the guidance of our policy, should long ago have seen that in encouraging Liberia they would not only afford an outlet to a discontented class of our citizens, and an offset to the predominance of European power upon the continent of Africa, and gain a stand-point for effort as a Christian nation, but would create and foster a market for manufactures which are not only each year demanding foreign marts, but are already eagerly sought after by the 200,000,000 of people who dwell upon that portion of the earth's surface. I do not expect, nor indeed is it necessary, that the Government of the United States should take any aggressive position towards other countries on the African question. A friendly note to a friendly Power, simply indicating that we take an active interest in Liberia, and would not be willing to see her territo-

ry curtailed or her trade restricted, and the occasional visit of an American man-of-war to indicate to the tribes within Liberian boundaries that the laws of Liberia must be respected, would suffice, at least at present, to insure the existence of the Republic.

Much more on this interesting subject occurs to me, but I have said perhaps all that you will care to read, and some things in which perhaps you do not quite concur; but at all events you will permit me to subscribe myself a friend to Liberia.

Very truly yours,

R. W. SHUFELDT.

For The African Repository.

AN UNOBSTRUCTED DOOR.

In *The Presbyterian* of the 2nd of April, 1881, a correspondent at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in his communication bearing date December 14th, 1880, entitled "The Open Door Obstructed," says:—"How much appreciation the Government of Liberia has for the cause of missions may be learned from the following Act, passed at the last session of the Liberian Legislature," an extract from which was given.

The said correspondent asserts that the Act referred to was passed "at the last session of the Legislature"—meaning, doubtless, the session of 1879-80, concealing the fact that the Legislature was in session when he wrote, and the Act was passed at the session of 1880-81, and was approved by the President on January 14th, 1881. Surely the readers of that paper will not believe that its Sierra Leone correspondent could see into futurity and disclose the transactions of the Liberian Legislature, and write of them as "passed" when the transactions referred to did not take place until one month thereafter. He must be a second Elisha "that telleth the king of Israel the words spoken in the bedchamber of the king of Syria."

The said correspondent also informs its readers that in "English Sierra Leone and French Catholic Gaboon" missionaries are above suspicion, yet "put under bond not to engage in mercantile operations, which is entirely just." Is it just in Sierra Leone and Gaboon to put missionaries under "bond to prevent their engaging in mercantile operations," and unjust in "Christian Liberia" to demand the payment of duties upon articles brought into the country for the ostensible purpose of trade? What can possibly be the emergencies of a mission-field requiring hogsheads of tobacco and brass kettles or barrels of powder and cases of muskets? Did the Sierra Leone correspondent know that these are some of the articles invoiced to Lu-

theran, Episcopalian and Methodist missionaries? Did that writer know that the Rev. Mr.—, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, converted the Seminary in Monrovia into a retail establishment? These things were not done in a corner, and in no small degree tended to lessen the esteem of this people for missionaries of that class who, contrary to the instructions of their Boards and the spirit of their great Master, manifest such a love for gain.

The missionaries laboring here for the past forty years have been mostly Americans, or at least were citizens of the United States, and could at all times claim the protection of this and their Government. The Hon. John H. Smyth, the Minister Resident and Consul General, is a Christian and gentleman, to whom all who have been subjected "to extra expense by the arrogance of petty officials" might appeal; but the Freetown correspondent being so far from the truth relative to the passage of an "Act by the Liberian Legislature," cannot safely be relied upon when gratuitously relating what was "told" him respecting the "American Minister's assuring the Liberian Government that the American Mission Boards would not overlook the continuation of a policy so hostile to the cause, and that his Government would undoubtedly concern itself about the interests of the Boards." Certainly not; for granting that all that was "told" was the "truth, and nothing but the truth," yet the "continuation of a policy so hostile to the cause" did not exist prior to the passage of the Act requiring missionaries to pay import and export dues, for even in "Christian Liberia" the scriptural maxim holds good that "where there is no law there is no transgression."

Neither that correspondent, nor any of the missionaries whose cause is espoused, have been required to pay duties upon machinery, books, apparatus, seeds, specimens, implements, household utensils, donations of clothing, or materials therefor, when gratuitously distributed and destined for charitable institutions of learning. But goods, wares, merchandise, canned meats, peaches, and one hundred and one of the other good things of America and England, are dutiable. These latter articles the mission children never see; and as for the clothing, according to the present methods adopted by these missionaries, the clothing of one out of every twenty boys or girls would not cost five dollars per annum, averaging the materials at the American market value.

There are also here other missionaries, receiving salaries from American Mission Boards, who order their supplies regularly from abroad. These deliver their invoices and pay the duties assessed. Does the Liberian pay because he is not a missionary but a citizen,

or should the foreigner be exempt because he is a missionary? Or is it because both are bringing into the country such articles as come under the notice of the law? It is not true that the Liberian Government demands large sums for the privilege of doing missionary work; but it does demand, and justly too, duties upon such articles as are used in "mercantile operations."

The ports of Liberia are in no sense more open to the indiscriminate landing of wares and merchandise than those of any other country, and it is surprising that any one should for a moment think so. Travellers of all shades, grades, and sexes are subjected to the most rigid inspection, and the contents of their trunks exposed to view by "petty officials" in the harbors of New York and Boston, or Liverpool and London, to prevent articles being smuggled that should regularly pass the custom-house. Are they "under constant suspicion?"

While we should be sorry to lose our good Methodist brethren who are always itinerating, or have the Episcopalians to leave us without "succession," as also the Lutherans, who have never gone very far beyond their first opening, yet the Presbyterians will ever continue to educate and instruct the "heathen" hereabouts and elsewhere, that to be loyal to the Word of God implies not to speak evil of dignities, but to give all proper respect to "the powers that be," "for they are *ordained* of God." This her missionaries have endeavored to teach under circumstances "more unfavorable than those of the present" in Liberia; and when the misrepresentations of suspicious characters shall have been removed from this obstructed door, it will open wide and still wider, and the true missionaries of the cross, without purse or scrip, will pursue a "straightforward course on through the dark continent."

A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY.

Monrovia, June 13th, 1881.

OUR LIBERIA LETTER.

Monrovia, July 29, 1881.

I have to announce the death of Hon. James E. Moore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, son of G. Moore, Esq., merchant of this city, and grand-son of the late Elijah Johnson, which took place on the 18th of May. He was a graduate of Liberia College, and proved himself deserving of the highest trust. He had only completed his 33rd year when he died. His death at any time could not have been otherwise than sad, touchingly sad, because his friends and fellow-

citizens looked upon him as a bright and living example of the capacity of the Negro race.

Besides being a partner in the firm of G. Moore & Son, he held at various times the appointments of Secretary of State, acting American Consul General in Liberia, and chairman of the Municipal Council. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of Liberia College. In his death Liberia has lost one of its highest ornaments, and Africa one of her illustrious sons. His memory will live after him, to encourage others to gain the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and to work in the path of duty and usefulness.

The semi-annual examination of the students of Liberia College came off on the 15th July, and was conducted by Prof. Freeman and President Blyden, assisted by a Committee of the Board of Trustees. The pupils have shown during the last two terms, encouraging interest and zeal in their studies, and two or three of them give decided promise of more than ordinary intelligence. The studies pursued have been chiefly Greek and Latin, algebra, arithmetic, geography and natural philosophy.

It is intended, as soon as the College is removed into the rural districts, to connect with its operations a system of manual labor, to teach, especially the native youth who come to it from the interior, the practical use of improved implements of husbandry and of, mechanical industry. The tools of civilization in the hands of trained youth, male and female, will work a wonderful revolution among the interior tribes. There are skilled Negro mechanics here not long from the United States, who could take effective management of that department.

LETTER FROM REV. JAMES O. HAYES.

The bark *Liberia*, which sailed from New York, June 15, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia, July 23, and her passengers were promptly located on their lands at Brewerville. One of their number, Rev. James O. Hayes, a graduate of Shaw University, writes:—"I am, indeed, happy to report my arrival in this country after a pleasant passage of thirty-eight days. I have met many of the prominent citizens and others, all of whom have extended to me the warm hand of fellowship and welcome. Hon. B. P. Yates, who has resided in this Republic fifty-two years, remarked to me that he would prefer Liberia to America, even if he were made President of the United States. I have two brothers and their families, with numerous friends, residing at

Brewerville, and they are prospering finely. The conviction is strengthened by all I see, that persons who improve the advantages afforded immigrants here, could not be induced to exchange countries. This is no place for those who are not industrious and have not the interest of the Negro race at heart."

LIBERIA'S EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

President Garfield in his affliction is the thought and topic of the world. Intelligence of the shooting nowhere produced a more profound sensation than at the several civilized settlements along the West Coast of Africa. The feeling of sympathy in Liberia was intense, and promptly found expression in the following letter written by order of President Gardner. It was penned when the first news of the assault reached that Republic, and before the extent of the injury was fully known.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONROVIA, July 28, 1881.

Sir:—I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your communication conveying the startling intelligence of an attempted assassination of President Garfield, and to express the deep horror which the President experienced at the sad news, and further to beg you to convey to your Government the earnest congratulations of the President at the escape of President Garfield, and his hope also that President Garfield's health has not seriously suffered from the dastardly attempt upon his valuable life.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. GIBSON,
Secretary of State.

Hon. J. H. SMYTH,
Minister Resident, &c.,
U. S. Legation, Monrovia, Liberia.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION.

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian church, New York City, has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, in place of Hon. John H. Smyth, recalled. The latter has proved a valuable and acceptable officer, and it is understood will engage in mercantile pursuits in Western Africa. Dr. Garnet's daughter is a missionary teacher in Liberia, and he goes as America's representative to the

land in which his fathers dwelt, and from which they were torn to be enslaved. His appointment should increase the interest of all good people in Liberia, which still needs the fostering care of the great nations that are in the van of civilization.

ALL SAINTS HALL.

Among the passengers by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York, July 9th, for Liberia, was Miss Margaretta Scott,, for a number of years connected with the Episcopal mission in that Republic. This zealous and indefatigable lady now returns to superintend the erection of buildings and to organize a school in Grand Bassa county, for the higher education of young girls, taking with her some \$5,000 in cash and materials for this purpose. The Legislature of Liberia has appropriated two hundred acres of land, and fully \$6,000 is in charge of Trustees in the United States for this important work. Ten thousand dollars additional are needed for a permanent fund to maintain the school.

RETURNED FOR HIS FAMILY.

The Rev. S. F. Flegler, who went some three years ago, in the bark *Azor*, as pastor of the first African Methodist E. church to Liberia, has returned for his family, and was welcomed in Charleston, South Carolina, with great enthusiasm. He reports having organized three churches, viz: Brown's Chapel at Royesville, with 25 members, Bethel, at Brewerville, with 25 members, and Mount Carmel, at Arthington, with 52 members. Mr. Flegler speaks in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil in Liberia, and of its excellent Republican Government.

FALL EXPEDITION.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch a company of select emigrants by the new bark *Monrovia*, expected to return from the West Coast in season to sail from New York in November next, direct for Liberia.

ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Observer of Monrovia, says: "The anniversary of the declaration of national Independence was celebrated here in the usual man-

ner. The oration was delivered by H. W. Grimes, Esq., and was well received. Mr. F. E. R. Johnson read the Declaration of Independence, B. J. K. Anderson, Esq., conducted the musical exercises,—Mrs S. H. Blyden presiding at the organ. After the celebration the President entertained a distinguished company at luncheon. Secretary Gibson entertained the choir, Orator and members of the Council at supper in the evening.

There was also a celebration at Clay-Ashland, at which an excellent introductory address was delivered by Mr. E. C. Clark. The Declaration of Independence was impressively read by Mr. H. M. Rix. Ex-Senator Blackledge delivered the oration. Mr. Blackledge urged his auditory to exert themselves in their several pursuits for the advancement and aggrandizement of the country, and for the development of its resources. Mr. John W. Good led the choir, whose performances were not the least pleasing feature of the celebration.

The citizens of Schieffelin celebrated the day with due honors. They had a procession with military escort and an oration. In the afternoon there was a public dinner at which appeared, by general consent, nothing but the products of the country. The *menu* consisted among other things of palaver sauce and rice, palm-butter and rice, stewed, baked and fried fish, boiled and baked chicken, stewed chicken with eddoe dumplings, venison, a porcupine baked whole, fuluntonga, pound cake—in making of which very fine cassada-flour was used—and other cakes. The spices and condiments used in the preparation of the food were those indigenous to the country."

The thirty-fourth Anniversary of Liberian Independence was celebrated on the 26th of July, by the colored people in various parts of the United States. At Charleston, Rev. S. F. Flegler, one of the Azor passengers, was the orator of the day, and Mr. W. L. Blakely and others delivered addresses. The exercises at Savannah comprised an excursion to Thunderbolt and an entertainment in the evening at Chatham Hall, in the city, both managed by Mr. Abraham Burke.

GOD'S PURPOSE IN THE NEGRO RACE.

At the African Methodist church in this city, Bishop H. M. Turner delivered a lecture on the above subject. The audience-room, recently enlarged and improved, was filled well-nigh to its utmost capacity. A few of our white fellow-citizens, who chanced to hear of

the Bishop's purpose to lecture, were present. Bishop Turner was elected to the Episcopacy of the African Methodist Church at the General Conference which met in St. Louis last year. He is a native of South Carolina, and now has charge of the Conferences in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. His appearance is striking, indicating a man of intelligence and force. He has a voice of compass and flexibility which he controls with the magic charm of a natural orator. The spirit evidenced throughout was candid, generous and Christian. There was no appeal to race prejudice, but an earnest exhortation to race pride and ambition. He said there was a Providence in the Negro's coming to America and passing through the ordeal of slavery. They had here learned and embraced the Christian religion and are thereby prepared to Christianize their fatherland. He said a Negro sceptic was almost unknown—they are all believers. His argument, based on the history of the races, was at once ingenious and learned. Going back to the origin of the races he ridiculed the literature that attempted to dehumanize the Negro and turned back upon their authors with fine effect the later developments of science. He said the doctrines of Huxley and Darwin had demonstrated one fact if nothing more—the oneness of the human family. That if the Negro is but a developed monkey so is his white brother, though possibly slightly improved. He appealed to his people to rely upon themselves—to strive to be self-dependent. He ridiculed the colored conventions that were held so frequently during the early days of emancipation, and said they were barren of anything elevating and stimulating to their race. These points were occasionally enforced with specimens of the finest wit.—*Vicksburg Daily Herald*,

From The London Times.

LIBERIAN COFFEE.

The species of coffee which is indigenous to Liberia, in West Africa, seems destined to have an important influence on the industry of those countries in which the coffee blight has almost extinguished the Arabian coffee plant. A little pamphlet, by Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, just published by Messrs. Silver & Co., gives some interesting information on the cultivation of Liberian coffee in the West Indies, and especially in Dominica. The plant was first grown in England in the Royal Gardens at Kew, during the year 1872, and from thence seedlings were forwarded, in 1874, to Dominica and to several of the colonies in the West Indies. Fifty years ago Dominica was essentially a coffee country; at one time, indeed, over 3,000,000 pounds of this staple were ex-

ported annually, and the coffee was of so fine a quality that the Dominica produce usually obtained the highest price in the English market. Unfortunately, however, early in the present century, a blight attacked the trees, and within a few years it committed such ravage that the cultivation of coffee became almost extinct. Naturally, on the introduction into Dominica of a new species of coffee, more vigorous than that of Arabia, hopes were entertained that the leaves would be impervious to the ravages of the blight, and these hopes, happily, were fully realized, for the young plants soon shot up into vigorous large shrubs, free from blight, and loaded with flowers and ripe and unripe berries. This immunity from blight enjoyed by Liberian coffee is, as Dr. Nicholls says, of the utmost importance to the welfare of Dominica and the neighboring colonies, both English and French, for there is now nothing to prevent the islands of the lesser Antilles from being once more large coffee-supplying countries. In Dominica the cultivation of coffee may be said to be re-established although it is only yet in its infancy, and the productiveness of the Liberian trees is a matter of astonishment to those of the older residents who remember the coffee estates of 40 years ago. The Liberian coffee plant is much larger than that of Arabia, being, indeed, in its native state, a small tree.

It has several other characteristics which render its cultivation different from that of its Arabian congener, and give it several advantages, all in favor of the planter. Its leaves are much larger; it flowers for several months, so that flowers and berries may be found on the same plant, and the berries are twice the size of the ordinary coffee bean. The ripe berries do not fall from the tree, like the ordinary coffee plant but remain on the tree, without detriment to their quality, for weeks, an important feature where it may be difficult to procure the labor necessary for speedy gathering. Dr. Nicholls gives many useful details as to the mode of cultivation and preparation. The flavor of the coffee, he maintains, is excellent, and he adduces evidence to show that it is quite as good as Java coffee. The success of the Liberian coffee in Dominica has been so great that already large supplies of berries are exported to several neighboring islands. The history of the establishment of the new cultivation, Dr. Nicholls tells us, is full of promise to the future of the island. The plant is thoroughly acclimatized, the young trees are unaffected by blight, and their fruitfulness surpasses all expectations. In the island there are many abandoned estates and large tracts of virgin soil, well watered with fine streams, eminently adapted for the cultivation of coffee and limes and other tropical plants. The plant has also been introduced into

Ceylon, and Liberian coffee from that island has lately obtained 93s. per hundred-weight in the New York market—that is 12s. above the quotation at the time for middling plantation Ceylon (Arabian) coffee to the London markets.

SIERRA LEONE.

We have received a copy of the report on the census of Sierra Leone and its dependencies. The total population is put down at 60,546, and of these only 134 are classed as "whites." With the one exception of Belgium, every European nation, not to speak of the United States and the West Indies, is represented, the English, however, being in a large majority. The African nationalities which go to make up the native population are equally varied. Notwithstanding the fact that there are 140 ministers of religion in the Colony, and double that number of lay preachers, close upon 25 per cent. of the inhabitants are classed as "Pagans," and 5,000 of the balance as Mohammedans. Of the total population 23 per cent. are put down as traders and hawkers, who bring in the articles which the surrounding country furnishes—gold, rubber, beeswax, gum, copal, &c.—*Echo*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

REV. ALFRED F. RUSSELL,—the newly-elected Vice-President of Liberia, was formerly a Methodist preacher, and a son-in-law of the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, one of the most distinguished missionaries and citizens of the early days of the Republic. Mr Russell has of late years been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

LIBERIA AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY—There are eight young men from Liberia at the Lincoln University Chester county, Pa. Four are from the Bassa nation, two are Congoes, one is a Vey, and another an Americo-Liberian. One of them, Thomas H. Roberts, of the Vey nation, received the first prize for oratory at the recent anniversary of Lincoln University.

AFRICAN DEVICES TO OBTAIN WATER IN DROUGHT.—Dr. Matteucci remarks on the almost absolute want of water in Darfur, and the consequent recent cultivation of watermelons by the natives as far as the arid soil will permit. They also utilize the Baobab tree in a curious manner. Hollowing out the huge trunk of the older trees by fire, they, by some prehistoric primitive method, get the hollow trunk filled with water during the rainy season, the water keeping sweet for eight months. The people of Darfur, Dr. Matteucci says, are still in a primitive, uncorrupted condition, a contrast to the Egyptianized natives of Kordofan.

AN AFRICAN GRAPE.—A French explorer, M. Lecart, writes home from Koundian, that he has discovered a vine, which promises to be of great economical value. He says the fruit of the vine is excellent and abundant, its cultivation very easy, its roots tuberous and perennial, while its branches are annual. It can be cultivated as easily as the Dahlia. He, himself, has been eating the large grapes for eight days and found them excellent, and he suggests that its culture ought to be attempted in all vine-growing countries as a possible remedy against the phylloxera. He is sending home seeds for experiment, both in France

and Algeria, and will bring back specimens of the plant in all stages of growth.—*Nature*.

A SUAHILI DICTIONARY.—Dr. Dutrieul, who was obliged to return from Africa to Belgium to recruit his health, is about to start for Africa again, to take part in the service for the abolition of slavery, at the head of which is Col. Sala. He had begun while there before a dictionary of the Suahili language, so common all over Central Africa. Although incomplete, the Executive Committee of the International African Association have decided to print the dictionary as it is, and put it in the hands of travellers for correction and completion.

EMIGRATION.—Among the remarkable movements of this century, emigration has been one. In the last sixty years no fewer than 16,000,000 people have left the old world for America and Australia; and of these the United States received 10,370,000. This change of homes has greatly bettered the state of the emigrants, and has added largely to the wealth of the world. "The British emigrants, in Australia and La Plata have sheep farms, which cover territories vaster than the conquests of Alexander."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of June, 1881.

CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00.)		Guy, toward cost of emigrant passage.....	12 00
<i>Stamford</i> . Charles J. Starr.....	100 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
NEW JERSEY. (\$22.00.)		New Jersey, \$2. Canada, \$1.	3 00
<i>Princeton</i> . Proxy collections, transmitted by Rev. Dr. John Maclean.....	12 00	RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Trenton</i> . John S. Chambers.....	10 00	Donations.....	622 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$500.00.)		Emigrants toward passage.....	12 00
<i>Harrisburg</i> . James Mc Cormick, Esq.....	500 00	African Repository.....	3 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$12.00.)		Rent of Colonization Building..	96 00
<i>Warrenton</i> . Mrs. Cora E.....		Support of schools in Liberia...	90 00
		Total Receipts in June.....	\$823 00

During the month of July, 1881.

NEW YORK. (\$100.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Brooklyn</i> . Mrs. Margaret Dimon, by A. J. Beekman.....	100 00	Donation.....	100 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1.50.)		African Repository.....	1 50
Indiana, \$1. Louisiana, 50 cts.....	1 50	Rent of Colonization Building..	336 00
		Total Receipts in July.....	\$437 50

During the month of August, 1881.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00.)		ward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	50 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> . Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	2 00	INDIANA. (\$40.00.)	
NEW JERSEY. (\$11.00.)		<i>Princeton</i> . Mrs. M.W. P. Lagow.....	40 00
<i>Princeton</i> . Proxy collections, additional, transmitted by Rev. Dr. John Maclean.....	11 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$10.00.)		California.....	\$1. 00
<i>Hollidaysburg</i> . Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00	RECAPITULATION.	
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$20.00.)		Donations.....	63 00
<i>Cobton</i> . Bryan Dudley, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	20 00	Emigrants toward passage.....	70 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$50.00.)		African Repository.....	1 00
<i>Charleston</i> . W. J. Moultrie, to-		Rent of Colonization Building..	104 50
		Interest for schools in Liberia..	29 20
		Total Receipts in August.....	\$267 70

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1882. NO. I.

THE CONTINENT OF THE FUTURE.

AFRICA AND ITS WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT—EXPLORATION,
GOLD MINING, TRADE, MISSIONS AND ELEVATION.

The tide of modern civilization and religious development is sweeping round the globe. With the rapid advance of India, the unparalleled strides of Japan, and the steady progress of China to the new era, Africa is about to reveal its long-kept secrets and its possibilities of contributing to the elevation of its inhabitants and the welfare of the world. Commerce, capital, science, philanthropy and religion have joined hands to penetrate the mysterious land and cast light on its gloomiest portions. Africa is very nearly everywhere regarded as the continent of the future.

GOVERNMENTAL.—France seems about to absorb Tunis and Tripoli, and to unite Algeria to her Senegal possessions. The Chambers have voted eight millions of francs (\$1,600,000) for two railroads: (1) from Algiers to Timbuctoo, across the Sahara, and (2) from Saint Louis, Senegal, to Bamaka and Sego. Two millions of francs (\$400,000) have also been appropriated for the construction of a telegraph line from Dakar to Saint Vincent, to place Senegal in telegraphic connection with Europe. A loan is proposed of forty-five millions of francs (\$9,000,000) for the formation of three hundred villages and the introduction of two hundred thousand colonists into Algeria. This expanding colony is just fifty years old. In 1830 the total exports and imports did not amount to two million francs, (\$400,000.) They have now reached three hundred and sixty-five million francs, (\$63,100,000.)

M. Soleillet and M. Daponchel give the result of their long and thorough reconnoissance as highly favorable to the project of crossing the Sahara by steam, and they describe the desert as far more fer-

tile than is commonly believed. The latter says: "What is being so successfully accomplished by England in India, by the United States in North America, and by Russia in Central Asia, that should we try to do in emulation of their example—seek a continent whereon to extend our beneficent influence, and find, by the employment of our idle capital, at once a new market for the products of our industries and manufactures, and a vast centre of agricultural production, able to supply us, at small cost, with the raw materials not indigenous to ourselves, which we now only obtain with difficulty from foreign sources."

The expedition under Gallieni is stated to have reached Saint Louis from Timbuctoo, having completed a survey for a railroad between those points which is pronounced to be entirely feasible. He met with a friendly reception, and formed treaties with numerous tribes, whereby France is granted a right of way, and may establish ambassadorial or military representatives at the proposed principal stations. M. Mathis has been commissioned by the French Government to explore the country from the bend of the Niger to Lake Tchad. M. L. Vassian, an attaché of the French Department for Foreign Affairs, is to reside for a time at Khartoum, to study the nature of the commercial relations to be formed with Sudan.

At a conference at Paris in relation to the territories between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, it is understood that the decision reached was that the French are to retain the Mellacourt and the English the Scauries. The newly appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, Arthur Eli-bank Havlock, Esq., was one of the representatives of the British Government at the conference.

Portugal is actively caring for her extensive African domain. The Governor-General of Angola has been directed to organize a system of colonization in that province, by selecting a region best adapted for its salubrity, fertility of soil, abundance of water and facility of communication, and to prepare accommodations for one hundred colonists and their families, an emigration having begun from Madeira. Lorenzo Marques, the port of Delagoa Bay, has been ceded to Great Britain. It is the best harbor on the south-eastern coast, while its geographical relation to Natal, Zululand and the Transvaal makes its possession of importance to England. The latter guarantees to Portugal the exclusive right to the territory between the Ambria and Congo rivers. The concession made by the Portuguese Government to the Andra's Land Company, extending from the Shore to the Kafria, at Nyampanga Island, about seven hundred miles, is in course of examination by a party of French mining engineers. The Commercial Association of Lisbon is raising

funds by subscription to be offered to the Government to co-operate with it in the foundation of civilizing stations in the Portuguese-African colonies.

Spain is meditating a protectorate of Morocco. Messers Bolliglia, Mamoli and Pastori, of the "Italian Society for Promoting Commercial Exploration in Africa," have left Tripoli to examine the elevated plain of Barka and to found trading posts at Bengasi, Derna and Tebreck, and afterwards others on the oasis bordering the road to Uadai and Bornu. The Italian Government has contributed generously to outfit the expedition. The same Society has dispatched M. De-meitri and M. Michieli from Khartoum for the Red Sea, with a caravan of seven hundred camels laden with various kinds of merchandise for trade. The Egyptian Government has sent the learned Rohlf's to the King of Abyssinia to arrange mutual relations on a friendly basis. The Sultan of Zanzibar has engaged the intrepid Thomson to conduct a geographical investigation of the Rovouma.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is estimated that fifty thousand natives are annually conveyed to the Turkish and Egyptian ports of the Red Sea, where they are disposed of to dealers. The Sultan of Zanzibar has dispatched an armed force of five hundred men, commanded by an officer detailed from the British Army, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika, and the British Government is to establish consuls at Suakin and Khartoum, with authority to travel in Egypt and on the Red Sea, "to heal the open sore of the world." The French Government is to make earnest efforts and to co-operate with England in all measures having in view the same humane object. The Khedive has appointed Comte Della Salla to the special office of repressing the slave traffic in lower Egypt. It is to be regretted that at the Berlin Congress in 1878, which afforded an excellent opportunity for concerting a treaty on slavery between the Powers of Europe, this good result was rendered impossible by the action of the English representatives.

EXPLORATIONS.—In the exploration of Africa the Germans keep the lead, of which almost nothing is known until they appear after an absence of a few years, with a fund of knowledge that is astonishing. Witness, for instance, the apparition of Lenz from a journey from Morocco to Timbuctoo, and thence to Medine and St. Louis. This famous traveler reports passing through towns of from ten to thirty thousand inhabitants, and of having made discoveries which explode the theory of converting the Sahara into an ocean. He states that the most depressed portion of El Juff, the body of the desert, is some five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and that there

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exist in several cases points which promise to be of great utility for the proposed Bahari railway.

Dr. Poggendorff is penetrating the country inland from St. Paul de Loando, the German Government having asked for him the protection of the Portuguese Government in its African jurisdiction. Dr. Holul will make the interesting researches on the Zambesi, intends to cross the river from south to north. Starting from the Cape of Good Hope he will strike the Zambesi, thence the watershed district between that river and the Congo, and on to Egypt through Darfur.

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Dr. Strobel is exploring Lake Tana. M. Piaggia is traversing South-east of Khartoum, between the Blue and White Nile. M. Lombard, corresponding secretary of the Normandy Society of Geography, has entered on a scientific mission to Abyssinia. M. J. Chouveau, a traveller of fortune and experience, as a traveler, has reached the Gulf of Aden on his way to the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Ferreira, formerly of Benguela, and several officers of the army, have offered their services to the Geographical Society of Lisbon for a Portuguese expedition across Africa, starting from the West Coast. M. Antus is organizing a commercial station at Zomba, where he is to be joined by a caravan whom the Portuguese Government has promised to furnish with great buildings. The learned Dr. Schweinfurth has returned from a visit to the Island of Socatra, off the coast of Aden, and affirms that it is very fertile, with a splendid and varied vegetation. One fourth of its plants are peculiar to the locality.

M. Metastier, who in 1879, with M. Zweifel, discovered the source of the Niger, is again to start from Freetown on a trading venture and to fix the exact geographical position of "the rise of the mysterious river." Lieut. Dumbleton and Surgeon Browning, R. A., are in charge of an expedition to penetrate, by the Gambia, into the valley of the Niger to Timbuctoo. Dr. Gouldsbury lately led an exploring party from the river Gambia, via Timbo and Port Lokko, to Sierra Leone, the outlay for which from the colonial treasury was £4,700. (\$12,000.)

THE CONGO.—The illustrious Stanley has reached his second station on the Congo, Isangila, about 30 miles above Vivi, which point was gained only after faithful but weary toil, and against every kind of difficulty. He was obliged to throw bridges across the streams open, hatchet in hand, a route across dense forests, blow up rocks, leading the way with a group of pioneers, and after advancing a little, to make a halt, pitch a camp, then go back to bring by instalments the rest of the convoy, till all were united. Count de Brazza has ascended the Ogowe to its headwaters, reaching thereby

the sources of several of the affluents of the Congo. Descending one of these, the Alima, partly along the shore and partly by boats, he struck the Congo below Stanley Pool, and coming down the river he met Stanley. It is suggested that a more practicable route to the interior than that by the lower Congo may be opened by the Ogowe and the streams which rise near its source. The Count is again to descend the Alima, this time in a transportable steam launch, and then to make a thorough examination of the valley of the Congo—the area of which is estimated to be four times that of France.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Telegraphic communication has been established between Elmina and Cape Coast. The Portuguese Commissioner of Public Works has constructed in Angola a telegraphic line from St. Paul de Loando to Dondo and Calcullo. Preparations are making for its extension. The French Government proposes to connect Tunis with Corsica by cable. A third cable has been laid from Marseilles to Algiers. A second telegraphic line is in operation between Algeria and Tunis.

GOLD MINES.—Six companies are working on the Gold Coast with encouraging prospects. Improved machinery has been shipped by the African Company, and its mine is reported to be one of extraordinary richness. The success of the Gold Coast Company places it in the highest rank of gold mine enterprise. At meetings of the Effuenta Company (July 7 and 21) resolutions were adopted to create an additional two thousand shares of £5 each, (\$25,) to be distributed among the existing shareholders proportional to their present holding. The number of shares applied for was more than double the amount to be issued. The Akankoo Gold Coast Company—a new organization—has acquired territory on the borders of the river Ancobra, and the celebrated Cameron has been engaged to open up the property. The British authorities have placed a civil commandant with a police force at Tacquah. Much of the delay experienced in the production of the precious metal is attributed in some cases to error of management, perhaps unavoidable, and in all to the many difficulties encountered in an almost unknown region, with the additional disadvantages of a very unhealthy climate for Europeans.

FINANCIAL.—A prospectus has appeared for the establishment of "The Bank of West Africa," capital £500,000, (\$2,500,000,) in fifty thousand shares of £10 each, (\$50.) The chief office is to be in London, with branches at Sierra Leone and Lagos. The shares of the Standard Bank of South Africa, £25, (\$125,) paid, are quoted at 57, and the dividends paid for the last two years have been sixteen per cent. Postal money order offices have been opened between Sierra

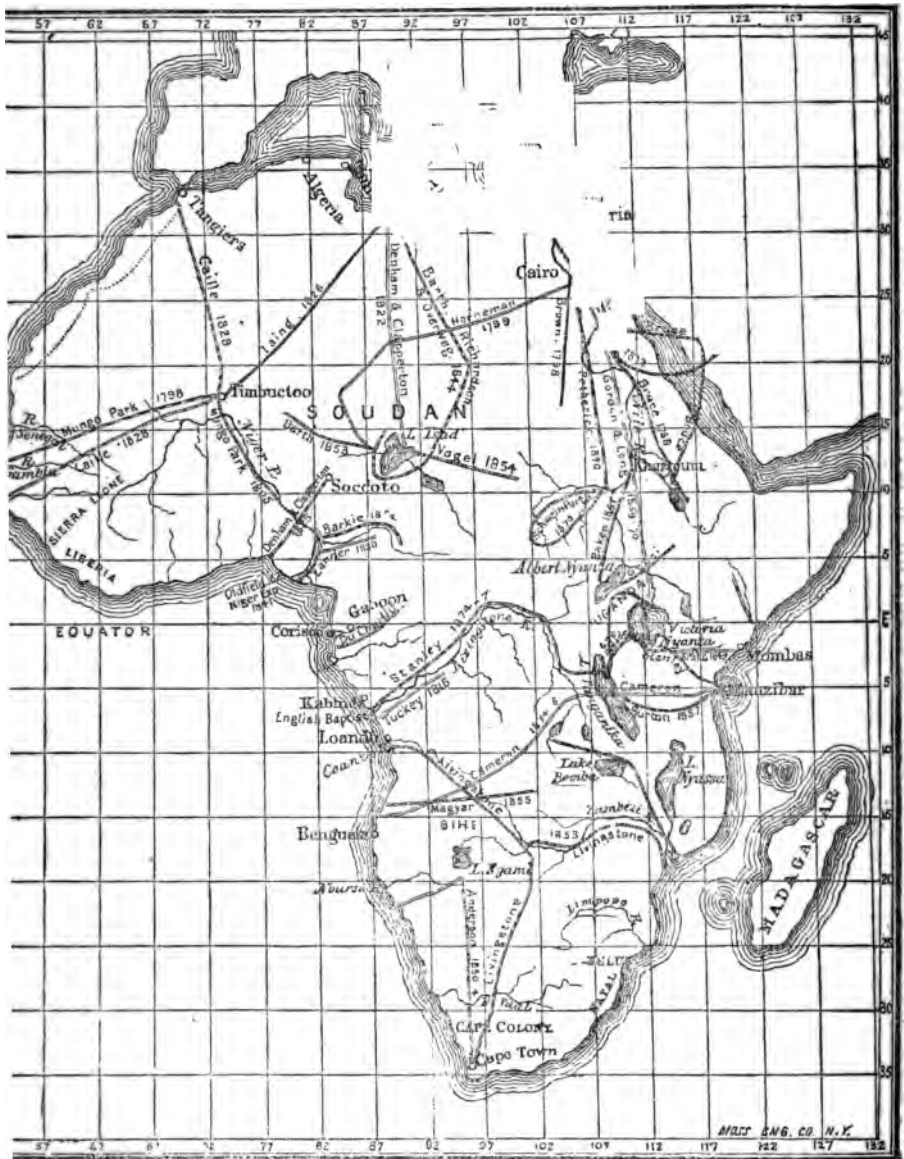
Leone and the Gambia, at the rate of three shillings (75 cents) per £10, (\$50.)

COMMERCIAL.—Africa contains resources upon which large portions of the enlightened world will in no very remote future be dependent, and it possesses the very highest capacity for the consumption of many of the productions of civilization. One of the marked developments is the numerous orders for utensils and simple machinery of various kinds, to be worked by hand or with light power, and for mechanical tools and agricultural implements. The business is already extensive and is likely to be of immense magnitude. Dr. Holub describes Prince Sechele, chief of the Bechuanas, as living in a grand abode, which he had erected in European style, at a cost of \$15,000. Khartoum is making astonishing progress. Magnificent stores have been built within the last three years, and everything in modern civilization can now be had there. The Northwest Company is extending commerce at Cape Juby. The security afforded since the "annexation" by England of Lagos has powerfully helped it to become the "Liverpool of Africa." The declared value of its exports in 1878 was £577,346, (\$2,886,730.) The number, tonnage, &c., of steam vessels which entered Lagos in the same year is thus given:

Nationality.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British.....	144	141,590	5,746
German.....	72	4,251	1,177
Totals.....	216	145,841	6,293

"The Lagos Warehouse and Commission Company," capital £50,000, (\$250,000) in £5 (\$25) shares, has been formed, for the purpose of founding a wholesale warehouse at Lagos, and, when desirable, at other important points on the West Coast. Thus a native merchant will be put in possession of two thirds of the net value of his consignment immediately the Company is in possession of his produce, and he will be enabled to have all his produce realized in the home market.

STEAMERS.—Twenty-five years ago it took a passenger from the United States one hundred and thirty days to reach Corisco; now a trip via Liverpool of about a month, in a palace compared with the pent-up quarters of a sailing ship, and tables furnish with luxuries instead of ringing the changes of salt beef and hard bread from day to day. Twenty-eight steamships afford weekly communication between Liverpool and the West Coast. The vessels of "the African Steamship Company" are named as follows: Africa, Akassa, Ambriz, Benin, Biafra, Ethiopia, Landana, Mayumba, Nubia, Opobo, Whydah and



MAP OF AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS DOWN TO AUGUST, 1877.

Winnebago, and those of "the British and African Steam Navigation Company" bear the following names: Benguela, Bonny, Cameroon, Congo, Corisco, Dodo, Forcades, Formoso, Gaboon, Kinsembo, Loando, Lualaba, Ramos, Roquelle, Senegal and Volta. "The West African Steam Navigation Company" also employ a number of steamships in the West African trade. Messrs. Rubattino & Co. announce their intention to put on several steamers between Genoa and Bengasi. Not a steamer from the United States to Africa!

A company has been formed in New York for "the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight, between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas and Teneriffe, Cape de Verde, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands, and the ports of the West Coast of Africa." The capital stock is \$100,000; and may be increased to \$4,000,000; shares \$100. Such a line would open cheap and rapid communication between the Liberian Republic and our own, furnishing facilities for the thousands of people of color who desire to obtain an expansive field for their energies, and bringing to our market the valuable staples of its productive soil. In relation to this important project an experienced missionary writes: "Often, during these twenty years, I have been surprised at the apparent indifference of American capitalists and ship owners to the share that they might have obtained in the profits of the African trade, other than slaves. I have seen two English lines of steamers (the South and the West, having their termini respectively at the Cape of Good Hope and the mouth of the Niger) develop by rich opposition to five, and the termini of three of them extended from the Niger down to the Congo-Livingstone, and literally every nation of Europe engaged in their profits, while America has scarcely a showing." A subsidy or liberal legislation by Congress is counted upon before additional steps in this enterprise are taken. And among other public action tending to success is the creation and appointment of consuls at the Gold Coast, Lagos and Bonny; and vice-consuls at smaller points between Monrovia and the Niger, to be under the supervision of the Minister Resident to Liberia.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—While the United States flagship Ticonderoga, Commodore Shufeldt, was on the West African coast, two of her officers, Lieut. Drake and Master Vreeland, assisted by eleven men from the ship and twenty-seven natives furnished by the Liberian Government, made a survey of the St. Paul's river, and ran a line of levels along its northern bank and some distance inland, to determine the feasibility of constructing a railroad to connect Monrovia with the Soudan Valley, via Boporo. This reconnoissance proved that the engineering difficulties would be comparatively trifling. There is no

doubt that Monrovia would be the most available point for the starting of such a road, as it would pass through an entirely virgin country and penetrate to a salubrious region, whose resources for trade, known to be prodigious, are as yet untouched. Such a connection with the interior, with the various appliances of civilization which must follow it, would be one of the most effective agencies for promoting a vigorous colonization of the immigrants, who would at once reach a healthy and fertile district, and it would prove a great practical power in the advancement of missionary work, and immediately become an important auxiliary in developing and controlling an immense and valuable commerce.

This reconnoissance was the first made in that quarter, and it has done much toward bringing the interior tribes into commercial and friendly relations with the Liberians. Other surveys were conducted by the same bold and public-spirited officers, including that of the Sugaree and Marfa rivers. The presence of the Ticonderoga and Commodore Shufeldt will long be pleasantly remembered, and good continue to result. This accomplished officer, in a letter dated April 6, 1881, remarks: "In view of the many failures which have been recorded in every age of the world, Liberia may be regarded as a success. * * * This, the first effort of the African race to establish a free government upon its own soil, merits and should receive the sympathy and encouragement of every man, woman and child in America."

LIBERIA COFFEE.—The species of coffee which is indigenous to Liberia promises to have an important influence on the industry of those countries in which the coffee blight has almost extinguished the Arabian coffee plant. In Dominica, W. I., the Liberia coffee, from seedings planted in 1874, has proved impervious to the ravages of the blight, and its productiveness is a matter of astonishment. The stranger is described as "much larger than that of Arabia, being, indeed, in its native state a small tree, its leaves much larger; the berries are twice the size of the ordinary coffee bean, and the flavor is excellent." The Liberia coffee seed has been introduced into Ceylon, and Liberian coffee from that isle commands a much higher price than the Ceylon, (Arabian) coffee. The bark Elverton took from Liberia to Rio Janerio some one hundred thousand coffee plants and fifty thousand pounds of coffee seed, and returning to Monrovia, readily obtained a similar cargo for the same parties in Brazil. A German trading firm is extending the coffee culture a short distance inland, near the Gaboon, with scions procured in Liberia. The Republic is in its infancy with regard to the

cultivation of the far-famed berry. The crop last year is said to have reached a half million of pounds.

MOHAMMEDANISM.—Enthusiastic propagandists of Islam, without commission or compensation of any kind, but trusting wholly to that hospitality which is the pride of the Oriental, pass from village to village reading the Koran and giving instructions to wondering groups of natives. Whole tribes are stated to be converted to the Mahomedan faith. The eminent scholar and writer, Rev. Dr. Blyden, * says: "Africans are continually going to and fro between the Atlantic Ocean and the Red Sea. I have met in Liberia and in its eastern frontiers, Mohammedan Negroes born in Mecca, the holy city of Arabia, who thought they were telling of nothing extraordinary when they were detailing the incidents of their journey, and of the journey of their friends, from the banks of the Niger—from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone and Liberia.—across the continent to Egypt, Arabia and Jerusalem. I saw in Cairo and Jerusalem, some years ago, West Africans who had come on business and on religious pilgrimage from their distant homes in Senegambia." The promoters of Christianity are using these native travelers and missionaries of the false prophet. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in Arabic, printed at Beyrout, are sent to Egypt and for circulation in the Delta and along the valley of the Nile, and to Liberia, whence they are distributed among the inhabitants of vast outstretching realms whose vernacular is the Arabic.

POPULATION.—The population of Africa, exclusive of its Islands, is estimated by Dr. Behm, in Peterman's "Mittheilungun," at 201,787,000. Of these the number of Protestant communicants in the various colonial and mission churches was reported in 1880 as 122,700; the number composing the communities connected with these churches, 506,966; the number of Jews, 350,000; of Coptic, Abyssinian and similar Christians, 4,535,000; of Mohammedans, 51,170,000; of heathen, 145,225,000.

To carry the gospel to these millions, sixty four societies are at work. In South Africa and the colonies and Sierra Leone and Liberia there are connected with colonial churches 468 ministers, evangelists and teachers, of whom 54 are natives. The other white missionaries and teachers on the continent, are reported as 662, with 1095 natives, making 1757 mission workers proper, and 2,255 ministers, missionaries and teachers of all kinds, engaged in religious labors.

The population of Liberia, including Medina, may be 1,400,000.

* Liberal use has been made of the writings of this gifted Negro, and of the pages of the *Missionary Herald*, of Boston; *Foreign Missionary*, of New York, *African Times*, of London, and *L' Afrique*, of Geneva.

The largest proportion of the natives are Mohammedans, perhaps 1,000,000. There are 26 Baptist churches, reporting 24 ministers and 1,928 communicants. The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States reports one bishop and 31 others, missionaries, teachers and assistants, 361 communicants, 597 Sunday-school scholars and 415 in day and boarding-schools. The report of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, gives 25 ministers, 10 assistants, 4 native preachers and 47 local preachers and teachers, 2,200 members, 1,831 Sabbath-school scholars and 300 day scholars. The American Presbyterian Church (North) reports 9 missionaries and assistants, 270 communicants and 65 pupils in schools. Total 104 ministers, assistants and teachers reported, 4,759 communicants, 2,428 Sabbath-school scholars and 780 day pupils.

It is a suggestive truth that a few only of the "104 ministers, assistants and teachers" laboring in Liberia were sent by missionary societies, but that nearly all of them were sent or are the children of men sent by the American Colonization Society as emigrants, and established there with means of subsistence. This single fact teaches that in proportion as the emigrants from this country are multiplied, the Christian laborers are also multiplied.

MISSIONS.—The six European missions commenced in Central Africa since the death of Dr. Livingstone have been constantly reinforced and strengthened, viz.: The Presbyterian stations on Lake Nyassa; the Church Missionary Society efforts on Lake Victoria Nyanza; the London Missionary Society operations on Lake Tanganyika; the French Bassuto extension to the Barotse Valley, and the Baptist Mission and the Livingstone Inland Mission, both on the Congo. The two latter named are pushing inland from the coast; the first on the southern and the other on the northern side of the river. The Baptists are nearing the accomplishment of their first leading design, viz: the establishment of a station at Stanley Pool, to be used as a base of operations beyond. A gentleman has given the £4,000 (\$20,000) necessary to procure a steel boat to be named the "Plymouth," to be used upon the Congo. The Livingstone Inland Mission (undenominational, begun in 1878,) has founded five stations and passed some two hundred of the three hundred miles to overcome the cataracts, where the river stretches out in navigable waters for about one thousand miles. Here it is intended to locate an industrial mission station, and to make the work ultimately self-supporting and self-extending.

An offer of £4,000 (\$20,000) has been made by James Stevenson, Esq., of Glasgow, for the construction of a road between Lakes Ny-

assa and Tanganyika. The gift is based on the condition that the London Missionary Society and the Livingstonia Mission open and maintain stations at Mambe and Maliwanda, on the line of the proposed road, and that the Central African Trading Company undertake to keep up regular communication between Lakes Tanganyika and Quilimane. The distance between the lakes is about two hundred and twenty miles. The London Missionary Society has resolved to assume the conditions as far as it is concerned, and the Livingstonia Mission of the Scotch Free Church has sent a force to begin the station at Maliwanda.

Christendom knows not any other such mission as the Niger mission of the Church Missionary Society, begun in 1867, to evangelize that portion of the continent by native Africans, headed by a native African, Bishop Crowther. Large and increasing Christian congregations exist at Bonny and Brass, and assemblies of varying sizes at Onitsha, Asumare and Lokoja. Sixteen hundred worshippers attended religious services at Bonny last Christmas. Kings and chieftains are erecting churches for themselves and their subjects. A cathedral is to be built at Bonny at a cost of £2,000, (\$10,000.)

The appointment of a Secretary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to superintend its operations in Africa, indicates an earnest purpose with respect to that land. Three pioneer missionaries have been cordially received by the King of Bailunda, and others are on their way to found a station at Bihe, which lies behind Benguela, some 250 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, an elevated region, inhabited by large and compact tribes.

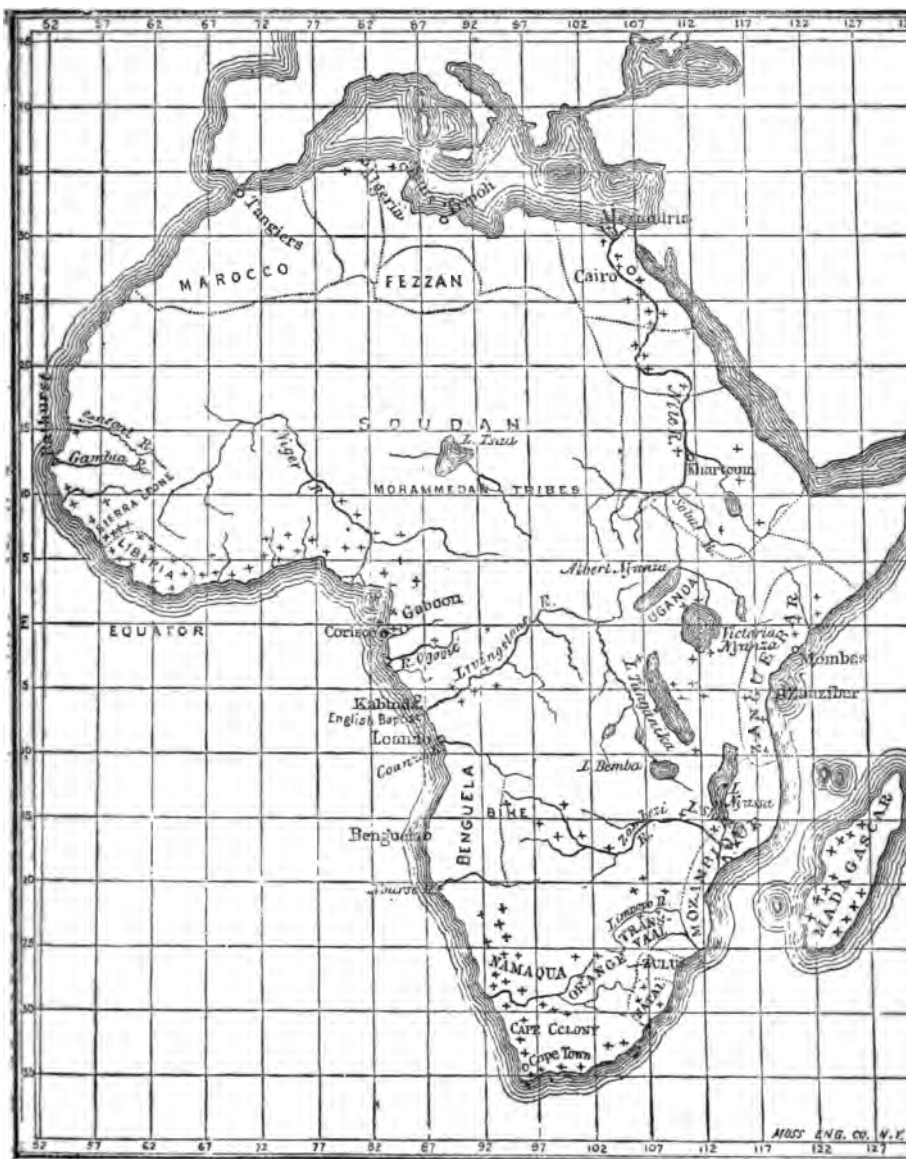
The American Missionary Association has sent two commissioners to select a site for a station near the headwaters of the Nile, in aid of which Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, has contributed £3,000, (\$15,000,) and English Christians have given a like sum. Two missionaries are under appointment to occupy this field. The American Baptist Missionary Union is considering the Soudan as a theatre of labor, stimulated by an offer from Mr. Arthington of £7,000 (\$35,000) toward a mission on an extensive scale in that populous district. No man in this age has done so much to stimulate missionary enterprise as Mr. Arthington. The Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions is contemplating the opening of a station at Kabenda, preparatory to an advance on the centre of the Kingdom of Loango.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This association is quietly prosecuting its work of boundless scope and thrilling issues. An impartial observer of its progress in the United States, and who has personally seen its fruit on the coast of Africa, lately declares: "This was the

first and remains the *only* Society ever organized for the explicit purpose of giving the Negro perfect freedom, of promoting his education for his own good, of making him independent, of giving him a country he can call his own, and of elevating his race to the standard of a Christian nation. * * * * * Liberia's flag is now honored by all Christian nations, and none more deserves honor, for the cause over which it floats is the grandest and holiest which ever gave birth to a nation—the redemption of a whole race of mankind from heathenism and slavery.”

The number of persons provided passage to and homes in Liberia by the Society in 1880 exceeded that in any one year since 1872. One of its recent protégés, Rev. James O. Hayes, a graduate of Shaw University, writes: “I have met many of the prominent citizens and others, all of whom have extended to me the warm hand of fellowship and welcome. Hon. Beverly P. Yates, who has resided in this Republic fifty-two years, remarked to me that he would prefer Liberia to America, even if he were made President of the United States. I have two brothers and their families, with numerous friends residing at Brewerville, and they are prospering finely. The conviction is strengthened by all I see that persons who improve the advantages afforded immigrants here could not be induced to exchange countries.” The Society looks hopefully for that increase in gifts which the broadening work imperatively demands.

CLIMATE.—Africa continues to be guarded by her malarious seaboard and poisonous fevers, and alien travelers, explorers, miners and missionaries still there find early graves. Statistics show the difference in the effects of the climate upon the white, the mulatto and the black man. In the recent Ashantee campaign, out of the heavy death list of forty-two English officers only six died of wounds. Four scientific explorers are known to have fallen in the last few months, including the hardy Popelin, the leader of the second Belgian expedition. Each of the three first stations of the Livingstone Inland Mission has been consecrated by the call of one of its founders to higher spheres and grander activities. The Presbytery of West Africa has had during the past twenty-five years eleven members. Four were pure Negroes, the others mulattoes and quadroons. Of the mixed men six are dead, all comparatively young. Of the Negroes two are dead, both over sixty. Of the two who survive, one is nearly seventy and the other is fifty years of age. The Niger mission of the Church Missionary Society is manned wholly by native Africans, among whom the deaths in twenty-three years have been but eight, and that in a section which is mostly swampy and under water several months in



MAP OF PROTESTANT MISSION STATIONS IN AFRICA.

the year. The Negro is the man of God's right hand in Africa.

WORKMEN.—A convention of colored delegates from twelve Southern States, held at Montgomery, Ala., organized the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, the object of which "is to give the gospel to the people of Africa." Three ministers have expressed their readiness to enter upon labors in "fatherland." The African Civil and Evangelical Association has for its purpose "the sending and supporting of missionaries and school teachers in Western and interior Africa, a duty we owe as descendants of that continent to our kinsmen there." The Presbyterian Synod of the Atlantic, composed largely of Freedmen, has inaugurated a movement looking to missionary efforts in the country of their ancestors.

There is a bright and cheering history of African enlightenment to be written. The six millions of reserve force now drilling in America for the final victory are to be called out. They are now on the move. Thousands have already developed many of the proper qualifications for the work, and are waiting the means to go forward. And this mighty country has peculiar facilities for the introduction and extension of civilization. Europe has no population available. Entering on the West Coast, the people and Government of the United States may stretch a chain of settlements of her own citizens through the whole length of Soudan, from the Niger to the Nile—from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

COLONIES.—A protracted experience convinces us that it may be laid down as a principle demonstrated by numerous examples, that if Western and Central Africa is ever to advance in civilization; if its inhabitants are ever to become not Europeanized, but intelligent, competent and productive Africans; if they are ever to be brought into commercial relations mutually beneficial with Europe and America, it must be by establishing and fostering such colonies as Liberia. If it is the desire of Christians to abolish polygamy, to put a stop to domestic slavery, to encompass and vivify the people by civilizing influences, to elevate their thought, ennoble their action, and regenerate the continent, these things must be done by planting colonies of Christian and civilized Negroes along that coast and in the interior.

"Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us!

The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks

Shout to each other, and the mountain tops

From distant mountains catch the flying joy:

Till, nation after nation taught the strain,

Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

For The African Repository.

THE POLICY OF INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

BY MR. C. T. O. KING, MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

That the American Colonization Society has really succeeded in establishing a community of Negroes, whose language, customs, manners and laws are the *fac simile* of the civilized nations of Europe and the United States, is a fact potent and acknowledged by the world.

The very best virtues of the human heart animated the founders and patrons of the American Colonization Society to attempt what they did, for surely they must have known that they were attempting a project in which many had failed, with what was seemingly much better stock. It was thought that they had great assurance in themselves as well as in their unpromising material; but that material, in the opinion of the active friends of the Society, from what it had already undergone and survived, had stood a test sufficiently satisfactory for them on which to found their efforts, and though it was rude and rough, it was enduring, nay indestructible, and "with firm faith and firm accord" the attempt was made. The result is Liberia.

If disasters grow spontaneously anywhere, it is certainly in new countries. In the establishment of Liberia they sprung up like the thistles and the wheat together, to frustrate the bold design, retarding and annoying it at every step, but unable to destroy it.

Liberia is about as clean hearted a piece of work as the world has ever seen undertaken, for there were no gold mines and wealthy commerce to compensate for sufferings, discouragements, fever, death and contending with the dollar making slave trade: the virtuous success of a Christian-civilized nation was to be without any comforting hope of greed and gain.

Liberia was neither begotten after the ancient or modern fashion, nor by warlike fact. It was calmly organized to come up through danger and difficulties, and to adhere to the holy rule of its origin and purpose:—the redemption and blending together of the black race in its own land.

It was calculated that Liberia would be slow of growth and receive many backsets, be maligned and imposed upon, and sometimes brought to a standstill, either by its own errors or the malice of enemies; that evil influences would sometimes enter and possess it like a bad spirit, and that injurious elements would become a part of its very composition, but that in spite of all it should survive these things and succeed at last. Thus determined, we are

"Surer to prosper than prosperity could have assured us."

In thinking of the mistakes we have made, and the time we have consumed, we have the consolation to know that the best nations of

the world are each a bundle of errors simply corrected and improved upon. They appear to have blundered into success rather than to have followed any well regulated conduct, to say nothing of the hundreds of years which they have wasted or trifled away, before they did attain their present ascendancy.

One of the errors we committed on our being first settled here, and which indeed has chiefly occasioned the writing of this paper, was the distending ourselves along the coast in helpless, isolated points. The localizing the several settlements was an endeavor and necessarily experimental.

We must not forget however that one reason or cause of our spreading ourselves along the coast as we did, was to abolish the slave trade from the neighborhood of the Colony. This led us to overstretch ourselves, but the abominable traffic was completely driven away, so that our imprudence had a virtuous motive as well as a successful issue. To seat the several bands of colonists in places unhealthy or hostile was as likely to happen as to have fallen upon favorable sites. Only long residence, actual experience and close observation could indicate proper selections.

Emigration after emigration came, point after point was occupied on the coast and some distance up the rivers; and these were years of desultory scattering, which indeed would have been less hurtful had the stream of emigration been constant instead of at long and uneven intervals. We were pursuing this vagabond way of occupying when the truth was forced upon us that the emigrants should have been placed with reference to certain conditions, purposes and policies, and that the line of occupation should have been from the coast towards the heart of the Continent.

Thither on this plan commences the march of our settlements;—Brewerville and Arthington being the first of the series, and the St. Paul's generally the directing line. We propose to place a chain of settlements along the banks of that river at such a distance as to easily give the hand to each other in mutual assistance whenever required. Each settlement having in itself the germs of civilization, Christianity and commerce will act as so many lumps of leaven amongst the Mohammedan surroundings, through which they go or prolong themselves. Happy solution at last of a problem that has to deal with the double interest of the emigrant and his Aboriginal brother, the salutary effects of which are already rapidly manifesting themselves!

Had we entered upon this policy before, and aligned ourselves on

the banks of some prominent river leading into the bosom of the Continent, instead of trending along the coast in dispersive, weak and distant communities, we had had by this time a fine native race indentifying itself with us in all interests, and a hundred-fold more trade and agriculture than we now possess, because the elements of the interior to operate on are more numerous and productive, kindlier disposed and of a more developed character.

However it is impossible to cipher out to a certainty the moral affairs of a nation like a sum in arithmetic, and what may appear best at first sight may only be a veil covering many casualties and failures. Experience at last must show the right path, and we shall allow nothing to divert us from pursuing it.

Brewerville and Arthington are self-sustaining, and are on the water road that leads through the Barline, Boozie, and Mandingo countries, which are large terraces of land rising one above another, 1500, 1800 and 2500 feet above the sea level, respectively. And as up these stepping plateaus of hills and plains the bands of immigration go, they will leave far behind them the fever marshes, the heavy forests, and the rough discouragements known so well and suffered so bravely by the pioneers of forty or fifty years ago. Exchanging these scenes and trials for a fertile and open country ready for the plough, they will be cheered with the sight of herds of cattle, horses in abundance, and numerous attended markets; all of which will the more easily reconcile their hearts and minds to their new homes, and be more in keeping with confirmed habits, by seeing things the same in general character if not identically the same in kind.

It must be confessed that our thick wall-like vegetation on the coast, and the general absence of beasts of burden and labor-saving machinery, must wrench with violence, pain and disappointment, the habits and feelings of our emigrants when they have to grapple with our rank tropical vegetation. We have good reason, then, for trying to hasten over the ground by planting model settlements interiorward, so as to be able in a few years from now to transport our coming friends into a region which, if it differs at all from whence they come, differs indeed in their favor: outside of the fact that it is their fatherland, without encroachment or conquest. And the Government has been wise enough to send forth Commissioners so as to have matters not only congenially understood, but desired and respected by the tribes themselves.

This policy suggests an idea not to be lightly regarded but deserving strict and serious consideration. Every immigration ought to be winnowed and sifted so as to aid only such emigrants

as are sure within themselves that they are willing to assimilate in every respect with the circumstances of the country. This is the corner stone on which Liberia is founded.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society held its annual meeting at noon on Thursday, November 10th, in the Society's rooms at No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., presided and Rev. H. L. Phillips acted as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Eli K. Price. Vice-Presidents, Rt. Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Alexander Brown, Esq., Archibald McIntyre, Esq., William H. Allen, LL. D., Com. John Marston, U. S. N., Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Alfred R. Potter, Esq., James M. Pendleton, D. D., Jay Cooke, Esq., C. H. Edgar, D. D., Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Charles R. Colwell, Esq., Charles G. Currie, D. D., John B. Dales, D. D., Jas. Saul, D. D., Alexander Whilldin, Esq., Peter W. Sheaffer, Esq., George Dana Boardman, D. D., Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Robt. Shoemaker, Esq. Treasurer, John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Recording Secretary, Rev. Henry L. Phillips. Managers, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., E. D. Marchant, Esq., S. E. Appleton, D. D., John W. Dulles, D. D., E. W. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Wm. Montelius, Esq., Rev. Henry L. Phillips, O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Rev. R. M. Luther, John H. Atwood, Esq., and Gilbert Emley, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.,

The following is from the Annual Report:—

Sixty-five years ago the American Colonization Society was established in the Capital of the United States, under the leadership of statesmen of the highest character, influenced by the most pure and patriotic motives. The Hon. Justice Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was its first president, Notwithstanding it had to encounter ignorance, prejudice and misconception of the motives of its members, then was laid the foundation of the free Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, composed of citizens of African descent, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. It is remarkable for its rapid growth and for the intelligence and purity of character of its officers of government.

In the year 1830, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was

incorporated under the laws of this State as an auxiliary of the Society at Washington. Aided by philanthropic citizens of the commonwealth and by a bequest of Charles Brewer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, which has been very judiciously managed by the executors, the Society has been enabled to render material aid to the parent Society. During the past year \$2,000 have been contributed to the funds of the Washington Society.

During the past ten years it has extended aid for the payment of passages to and six months support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia to the amount of \$24,205. The funds at the disposal of this and of the parent Society are now so reduced that efficient means must be resorted to without delay to replenish them, or the great work of aiding the colored people of this country, who, in great numbers are desirous of emigrating to Liberia, and of aiding in upholding and advancing the work of civilizing and Christianizing the 'Dark Continent' will soon be brought to a stand so far as these agencies are concerned.

It is a source of much regret that while every nation in Europe is engaged in energetic and costly efforts to obtain a profitable footing in Africa, and some of them have steamers running regularly to the coasts of this country, which has lately been designated as the 'Dark Continent,' and recently and more properly, perhaps, as the 'New World,' that the Government of the United States seems to be quite apathetic or indifferent in regard to reaping the advantages which other nations are sure to obtain through the efforts they are making. By their explorations it is now ascertained that Africa is an immense continent, in which are found navigable rivers, fertile soils and mineral ores of inestimable value, and in the interior, natives much superior to those on some of her coasts, instead of deserts and savages only regarded as fit to be beasts of burden.

The American Colonization Society, at its annual meeting in 1879, applied to the Government of the United States to make a scientific exploration in the interior of Africa from a starting point in Liberia, an appropriation of \$25,000 being asked for to accomplish this object. No action thereon has ever been taken.

It may be well for persons considering the question of emigration to Liberia to know that the first expedition was conceived and carried into effect by Paul Coffee, a colored man of Massachusetts, who took out from Boston 38 emigrants in his own vessel, at his own expense, to the English settlement of Sierra Leone, which adjoins the Republic of Liberia, in 1815. He said he was 'moved to do this by a desire to raise his brethren in the United States to civil and religious

liberty in the land of their forefathers.' This preceded the founding of the Colony and the Republic of Liberia.

The cause of the people of color who desire to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia is one that should commend itself to philanthropists and Christians, to their prayers and substantial aid, to enable them to return to the land of their forefathers, from which they were ruthlessly torn to cultivate the soil, develop the resources, and augment the wealth of these United States of America, our own favored land.

APPOINTMENT OF FINANCIAL AGENT.

The Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., lately appointed special Financial Agent of the American Colonization Society, has been assigned to collect funds, with the approval of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, for six months, from December 1st, 1881. Dr. Syle has shown in various places his qualifications as a teacher, pastor and preacher, and has won success in all. He is an earnest speaker, wise in counsel and energetic in action, and it is believed will commend himself to the friends of the Society as a faithful and capable representative of its important interests.

THE AUTUMN EXPEDITION.

The bark "Monrovia" sailed from New York on Thursday, December 1, with thirty-eight emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. Of these, thirty were from Concord, N. C., three from Fairfield, S. C., and five from Ottawa, Kansas. Eighteen are communicants in Methodist and Baptist churches. Of the adult males, one is a minister of the Gospel, one a house carpenter and six are farmers. All are to locate at Brewerville, to which flourishing settlement they promise to prove a valuable acquisition.

The leaders of this party sought the Colonization Society for passage and homes in Liberia, influenced by the representations of friends and relatives in that Republic.

Among the cabin passengers by the "Monrovia," are Rev. James R. Newby and wife, who propose to engage in independent missionary and educational work in Liberia, and Mr. Philip T. Gross and wife, former residents of Cape Palmas, but who now return after several years' fruitless efforts to improve their condition in the United States. Mr. Gross is a dentist of ability and experience.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE MONROVIA, FROM NEW YORK, DEC. 1, 1881.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
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From Concord, N. C.

1	Jackson Phifer	40	Carpenter...	Methodist..
2	Louisa Phifer	38	Methodist..
3	Ida Phifer	16	.....	.....
4	Louisa Phifer	14	.....	.....
5	Paul Phifer	11	.....	.....
6	Nathaniel Phifer	8	.....	.....
7	Lillie Phifer	6	.....	.....
8	Alice Phifer	4	.....	.....
9	Cora Phifer	1	.....	.....
10	Alfred Phifer	28	Farmer	Methodist..
11	Julia Phifer	24	.....	Methodist..
12	Robert Phifer	4	.....	.....
13	Louisa Phifer	3	.....	.....
14	William Phifer	In ant	.....	.....
15	Mary Ann Phifer	60	.....	Methodist..
16	Isaac Phifer	13	.....	.....
17	Anson Ross	30	Farmer	Methodist..
18	Rachel Ross	20	.....	Methodist..
19	Henry Ross	1	.....	.....
20	Hattie Alexander	49	.....	Methodist..
21	Hiram Alexander	23	Farmer	Methodist..
22	John M. Alexander	19	.....	Methodist..
23	James Alexander	16	.....	.....
24	Charles Alexander	11	.....	.....
25	Thomas Morton	30	Farmer	Methodist..
26	Betsy Morton	29	.....	Methodist..
27	Hettie Morton	7	.....	.....
28	Samuel Morton	5	.....	.....
29	John Morton	4	.....	.....
30	Mary Morton	3	.....	.....

From Fairfield, S. C.

31	Isaac H. Smith	33	Farmer	Baptist....
32	Betsy Smith	38	.....	Baptist....
33	Lizzie Smith	13	.....	.....

From Ottawa, Kansas.

34	Albert Goodwin	45	Minister....	Baptist....
35	Mary Ann Goodwin	38	.....	Baptist....
36	Albert Goodwin Jr.	21	Farmer	Baptist....
37	Julia Jackson	27	.....	Baptist....
38	Albert G. Jackson	Infant	.....	.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,665 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will celebrate its Sixty-fifth Anniversary in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1882, at 7.30 o'clock, when Rev. Wm. Rankin Duryee, D. D., Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. and others, will take part.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS will hold their annual session in the Colonization Building, commencing on the same day, at 12 o'clock, M.

DESIRE FOR A PERMANENT HOME.

Applications for passage to Liberia continue to be received by the American Colonization Society. The applicants are self-moved, being generally influenced by letters from acquaintances in that Republic. They come from all parts of the country, but especially from the States of North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. They also proceed from some of the "Refugees" in Kansas, one of whom writes: "This is a good State, but 'tis too cold for Southern Negroes.'" There exists much unrest, a desire for a permanent home, and an aspiration for nationality, among the American people of African descent, and migration on their part to "Fatherland" promises to become a significant event.

GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES.

We have been much interested in the perusal of a handsome Volume entitled: "Sketch of EDWARD COLES, Second Governor of Illinois, and of the Slavery Struggles of 1823-24. Prepared for the Chicago Historical Society. By Hon. E. B. Washburne."

Governor Coles was born in Virginia, in 1786, and was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and at William and Mary College. Among his classmates were General Scott, President Tyler, Senator William S. Archer, and Mr. Justice Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He held the office of private secretary to President Madison for six years. It was to Mr. Coles that Jefferson addressed his famous letter on slavery in America, in 1814. In 1816 he was sent by President Madison on an important and delicate mission to the Emperor of Russia. In 1819 he removed with his slaves to the Illinois Territory, and there emancipated them. In 1822 he was elected Governor of the Territory, and continued in that office four years. In 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, and died there in 1868. The larger

portion of the sketch is taken up in giving an account of the great share Governor Coles took in the efforts made to keep slavery out of the Territory. Mr. Washburne has rescued the name and public services of Governor Edward Coles from oblivion, and contributed to the civil history of the State of Illinois the biography of a noble and pure man. Governor Coles was a life-long friend of African Colonization, a Vice President of the Society, and a liberal contributor to its treasury.

LIBERIA AS I SAW IT.

Mr. Ackrel E. White, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a teacher connected with the Mendi Mission, now in the United States, thus writes to the *Southern Workman*:

"Having heard so much that was not true about the Republic of Liberia, I once felt as I guess most people feel who have not seen it, that Liberia is not what it ought to be, and that the name is more than the country. I still held this feeling even after I had been in Africa two years. I was very near the boundary line of Liberia, yet I had heard very little more about the country than I did before going to Africa. This made me doubt the welfare of the Republic the more. About this time Mr. Gomer of the Shengay Mission, wrote me a note asking me to accompany him to Liberia, and as I was very anxious to see a country governed by colored men, I accepted Mr. Gomer's offer. The 5th of March, '79, was named for the day when we should start. We were to take the Coast steamer at Sierra Leone, which was to sail the 6th but did not sail till the day after, (7th.) We started from Freetown Saturday morning, and landed at Grand Bassa Monday morning. We were kindly taken from the steamer by Mr. Clinton, a Liberian, in his small boat, (as there is no wharf for the steamers,) and were landed across the Great Bar which gives name to that part of Liberia. After we had gotten on shore, and walked about three hundred yards, we reached the town of Buchanan. We were kindly received by all the people we met, and no one of note was allowed to pass our boarding house without being called in and introduced to his brothers, the colored missionaries from over the sea. All of them seemed glad to see us, and claimed us to be their own relations, only separated from them by the Atlantic Ocean. We were shown around the town, and were taken to the leading men who could not call on us at our boarding place on account of business,

The condition of the country was, as it were, thrown open to us in good clean cut English. And as we went and saw the true condition of

the people and country, I was convinced that I had a very wrong idea of Liberia and her people. One can always tell kindness that is given for a good name and not meant, because there is always a stiffness to it which will stick out, it matters not how hard the giver tries to hide it. But these people showed more real kindness than any people I ever met. A common word with them is, you are at home, or make yourself at home, for you are welcome. And with these words, as we looked at the speakers we could see the expression on their faces which told us truly we were welcome. In walking around with these people and hearing their common sense talk expressed in good English, I forgot for a time that I was in Africa, and I felt sorry about the wrong idea I had had about the place and people. But my strongest feeling was that I was glad I was a colored man, and was owned by these people to be one of them, though on a different side of the Atlantic. I may say here that that was the first time I had ever felt proud of my pure Negro blood; but not the last. Our stay in Bassa was not long as I wished, as we wanted to see more of the country. So we left for Monrovia, the Capital, with many of the people's "God bless you's" on us.

After sailing about a day and a half we landed at Monrovia, where we were kindly received by all. Monrovia is a town of 13,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Cape Montserrado, near the mouth of the Montserrado river. It stands several feet above the level of the sea, on the stony bluff of the Cape. The houses are very large, most of them are made of bricks, and are two and three stories high. The people live on the second and third floors, as the first floor is damp during the rainy season, which makes it unsafe to live in. This part of the house in most cases is used for the stores. We were shown around the town and taken to all the places of interest, including the coffee farms. We went up the St. Paul river to some of the new settlements, and found the people hard at work and doing well. Most of them are farmers, and are hard at it, raising coffee, peanuts, ginger and arrow root. Some of them raise rice and sweet potatoes, but those who farm for the market raise only coffee, peanuts, arrow root, and ginger.

We were there during the coffee picking season, and it was a beautiful sight to look out on the coffee farms, and see the little coffee trees laden with the red pods of coffee, reminding one of a fine cherry orchard when the cherries are ripe. All the people seemed busy at work, picking, cleaning, and drying coffee. We went to many of these farms and found that everybody who tried could make a living. We only saw two men from the United States who wanted to return to

make it their home again, and truly I think (as I told one of them) that Liberia would be blessed if they were to leave. They were holders up of the corners of the streets. The people have a fine country, and are trying to make it something. They have done extremely well in the few years they have been trying. One of the best marks of the progress of the people is the number of churches and the attendance at church and Sunday school. The ministers don't think they have done their duty when they have preached two sermons on Sunday to the older people, but are seen in the Sunday schools, either to give a lecture or to take a class of old people. One of the best sermons I heard while there was preached by Rev. J. C. Pitman to the children. He took as his text, "Train up a child in the way he should go," &c, and it was a fine sermon. He preached to the children simply and plainly, and truly I think that both young and old are benefitted by it. Taking these two things, church and school, one might see that Liberia cannot be at a stand-still; progress may be slow, still she moves. After I had seen the true condition of the people, I was convinced that Liberia is the black man's home.

As we were returning, we met on board the steamer, Dr. Blyden, and had his company from Monrovia to Freetown. On the way, we talked over the past, present, and future condition of the black man, and Dr. Blyden seemed to think that the black man's worst days were past, and his best days were not far in the future. The doctor's way of expressing himself was enough to make one think he knew what he was saying, whether he did or not. So, since my visit to the Negro Republic, I have changed my mind about the place, and think every colored man and every white man who has had any thing to do with the Colonization Society, should feel proud of that black Republic across the sea."

THE DEBT TO AFRICA—THE HOPE OF LIBERIA.

Never before since the foundation of Christianity has there ever presented a more favorable concurrence of means for civilizing a heathen people, than that which now obtains in the relations of the colored people of this country to Africa.

LIBERIA—as a beacon light upon a mountain—now stands out to view a self-governed community of *free* colored people on the threshold of African civilization; proclaiming to the whole Christian world the Providential guidance of our fathers in founding the American Colonization Society, by means of which the way has been opened, and a substantial free government for the liberated slaves of America, pro-

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vided at the time of all others the most propitious for the fulfillment of its destinies.

The emancipated slaves of America have had a bitter experience in the effort to become freemen in this country. Their present greatest need is sound information on the status of Liberia as a government, its geography, climate and productions—information fully in the possession of the American Colonization Society, and now more than ever before, full of promise for the future of Africa.

Of the climate of Liberia and of liability to acclimating fevers, the writer can aver from actual observation that, as compared with the same latitude on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of America, the advantages are decidedly in favor of Liberia. Moreover, that the liability to fevers and risks to health in general are quite as great in any equally extensive line of coast from North Carolina to Texas, as on the section of African coast occupied by Liberia. And all accounts agree that on and after proceeding into the interior about forty miles, the climate is in a high degree salubrious.

Coffee, sugar, cotton, rice and all the different kinds of vegetables, fruits, spices and dye plants peculiar to tropical and semi-tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. To coffee in particular the climate and soil seem to be peculiarly well adapted; the quality produced being equal to the best Java, and the yield abundant.

Ibrahima Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, has recently requested the Liberian Government to assist in opening the roads for trade from that wealthy emporium to Monrovia. That city is said to contain about 20,000 population, and the country round about, to be thickly settled and abounding in cattle, hides, sheep, goats, horses, asses, rice, peas, corn, ground-nuts, cotton country cloths, butter, rock-salt and gold in great abundance. All he wants is free and uninterrupted intercourse between Medina and Monrovia, in order that the wealth of that interior region may pour down into the markets of Liberia. The request has been readily acceded to and negotiations are now in progress for accomplishing the purpose.

The Niger Valley, which lies east of Liberia, has a population of fifty millions. These people are Mohammedans, but from recent developments, like the people of Medina, they are ready to receive Christian instruction—which has already been carried to them from Liberia—a section of territory containing 500,000 having applied to be taken under the Liberian Government.

The significant unrest of the colored people throughout the United States is known to all observers. The Colonization Society estimates

the number now considering the question of removal to Liberia at 500,000. Behind these are 4,000,000 more, only awaiting needful authentic information on the true status of Liberia—this it is the first duty of the American Colonization Society to give—and than it surely, there is no subject which would be more likely to receive the substantial support of all true friends of genuine freedom to the African in America, and the civilization of Africa. *Needful information directly to the colored people* by intelligent agents, qualified by actual knowledge of Liberia; in conjunction with cheap, regular and rapid passage thither, are the present and the most important desiderata for the fulfillment of Africa's destiny.—*Dr. A. N. Bell, in The American Church Review, for October, 1881.*

THE SOUTH EASTERN CONFEDERATION:

We are pleased to notice that the pacific course pursued by the Government sometime ago in connection with the rebellious attitude assumed by the native tribes below the Cavalla river, is having a favorable issue. The confederated tribes have made overtures to the authorities at Cape Palmas, not only for the reopening of trade and social intercourse, but also for the establishment of a civilized settlement among them.

We trust that every proper step will be taken to turn to good account this hopeful state of affairs, and that soon the tribes in this section, as those nearer Cape Palmas, will assume relations that will identify their interests more completely with the civilized subjects of this Government.

The point near Half Berreby, at which the natives wish a settlement to be established, is a very favorable place for both commercial and agricultural purposes, and ought, we think, to be occupied as soon as practicable. "A stitch in time saves nine" is an old adage that contains much forcible truth. If the now disputed point near our North-west boundary, which has cost the Government so much time, money and valuable life, had been occupied years ago by a settlement of Americo-Liberians, there would have been no "North-west boundary question" to decide.—*Liberia Herald.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, B. Matthews, Esq., has, under the direction of the President, been engaged for some months in repairing and improving our public edifices. The Executive Man-

sion, the Liberia College building, the Independence Hall, and the Representative Hall were all to be repaired or improved. Having completed the work on the Executive Mansion, he has been engaged for several weeks in making extensive and much needed repairs on the College building. The Government is determined to make it safe, strong and comfortable. The new Independence Hall has been nicely painted and glazed, while the Representative Hall is also undergoing considerable repairs. The Custom House for Monrovia, for which a large quantity of material has already been collected, will be commenced early next year, we learn.—*Liberia Herald*.

THE CULTIVATION OF COCOA.

We beg to invite the attention of our readers and the citizens generally to the "Act to encourage agriculture throughout the Republic of Liberia." The Legislature at its last session passed this timely Act with the view to stimulate the cultivation of an article of produce which grows luxuriously in all parts of Liberia, and which is greatly in demand in foreign markets. We trust that the several Superintendents of Counties will take special pains to promote the growth of cocoa not only by civilized planters but also by the large body of natives in and about our settlements. Encouraged by the gratifying progress that is being made in the production of coffee, introducing as fast as possible a greater variety in the number of articles produced for home as well as foreign consumption. The cocoa commands a ready market abroad, and is less expensive in its preparation than either sugar or coffee. Hence in view of the limited capital in the hands of the great majority of our farmers, it would be well that they give a much larger measure of their attention to the culture of this article.

In this connection we take the liberty of suggesting also the importance of producing in much larger quantities than at present, the bread stuffs and vegetables so necessary for home consumption, viz: rice, eddoes, yams, potatoes, cassadas, beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, &c., all of which with attention can be raised here in great abundance.

We are gratified to learn that the farmers on and about the upper part of the St. Paul's river,—Arthington, Millsburg, Crozerville and Carysburg,—have set a noble example, in this respect, during the present year, and that large quantities of Carolina rice have been successfully produced. A considerable quantity of fine cabbages have also reached the Monrovia market from the districts of Crozerville and

Carysburg this season, showing that the friends in those sections are alive to the importance of planting not only coffee for foreign exportation, but also the delicious vegetables so necessary to comfort and abundance at home. We trust the day is not distant when rice, yams, eddoes and corn will enter largely into our list of exportable articles. We were informed a short time ago that yams would always find a ready market in Liverpool—*Liberia Herald*.

AFRICA FOR MOHAMMED.

While all enlightened nations claim Africa for Christ, it is well for us to know the difficulties in the way of this consummation, and hear the counter-cry of those whose interests point them to a different end. Mr. Wilford S. Blunt, who has been more or less engaged in researches in Arabia, writes an apparently careful article in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The Future of Islam," which contains the following warning note:

"The Christian missionary makes his way slowly in Africa. He has no true brotherhood to offer the Negro except in another life. He makes no appeal to a present sense of dignity in the man he would convert. What Christian missionary takes a Negress to wife, or sits with the Negro wholly as an equal at meat? Their relations remain at best those of teacher with taught, master with servant, grown man with child. The Mohammedan missionary from Morocco meanwhile stands on a different footing. He says to the Negro, 'Come up and sit beside me. Give me your daughter and take mine. All who pronounce the formula of Islam are equal in this world and in the next.' In becoming a Mussulman even a slave acquires immediate dignity and the right to despise all men, whatever their color, who are not as himself. This is a bribe in the hand of the preacher of the Koran, and one which has never appealed in vain to the enslaved races of the world. Central Africa then may be counted on as the inheritance of Islam at no very distant day. It is already said to count ten millions of Moslems."

This argument proceeds on the premise that Christian missionaries to Africa will always be white people—an assumption not sustained even by present facts. With that fallacy out of the way, has the Mohammedan religion any truer equality to offer than the Christian?

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERIAN CONSULS.—The following Consuls have been appointed by the Government of Liberia, viz: Joseph W. Yates, Esq., at New York, Edward S. Morris, Esq., at Philadelphia, and George W. S. Hall, Esq., at Baltimore. These gentlemen have each visited the Republic and are conversant with its condition and prospects.

MR. EDWARD S. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Commissioner for Liberia at the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta. In connection with his labors in Liberia, Mr. Morris has established there a school in which there are now fifty children, ten of whom are the sons of chiefs. He has begun the planting of the cinchona tree and the production of lime juice and refined palm oil. Considerable attention has also been given to coffee culture, resulting in the production of a very fine standard of that article.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of September, 1881.

VERMONT. (\$36.55.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Essex.</i> Annuity of Nathan Lathrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex:	36 55	Donation.....	20 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$20.00.)		Annuity.....	36 55
<i>Philadelphia.</i> F. G. Schultz.....	20 00	African Repository.....	6 25
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.25.)		Rent of Colonization Building....	123 00
New Hampshire, \$2. Virginia, \$1.		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
North Carolina, \$1. Arkansas, \$1.25, Kansas \$1.....	6 25	Total Receipts in September.....	\$275 80

During the month of October, 1881.

CONNECTICUT. (\$1069.56)		KANSAS. (\$100.00)	
<i>New Haven.</i> Estate of William Bostwick, residuary bequest.	1069 56	<i>Ottawa.</i> Rev. Albert Goodwin, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	100.00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Kingston.</i> A family contribution	100 00	Arkansas.....	1 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$29.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Charleston.</i> W. J. Moultrie, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	29 00	Donations.....	101 00
LOUISIANA. (\$1.00)		Legacy.....	1069 56
<i>New Orleans.</i> Henry Adams...	1.00	Emigrants toward passage.....	129 00
		For African Repository.....	1 00
		Rent of Colonization Building..	175 00
		Total Receipts in October.....	\$1,475 56

During the month of November, 1881.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$100.00.)		<i>Fairfield</i> Isaac H. Smith, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	
<i>Dedham.</i> Miss M. C. Burgess.	100 00		25 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$25.00.)		<i>Charleston.</i> William H. Hubbard, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	15 00
<i>Greenwich.</i> Miss Sarah Mead.	25 00		
NEW JERSEY. (\$100.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Haddonfield.</i> Samuel Nicholson.....	100 00	Donations.....	225 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$245.00.)		Emigrants toward passage.....	327 00
<i>Concord.</i> Jackson Phifer and others, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	245 00	Rent of Colonization Building..	171 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$82.00.)		Total Receipts in November	\$723 00
<i>Jonesville.</i> Limerick Long and others, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	42 00		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Presented January 17, 1882.

Grateful to God for past success in this important enterprise, and hopeful of greater triumphs in the future, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

The death-roll of the year has at its head the name of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, a man whose extraordinary career seems to have been designed, as few others, alike to lift men up to nobler levels, and to evoke a human tenderness whose touch makes the whole world kin.

Two Life Directors and two devoted friends and supporters of the Society, have also been removed by death since the last anniversary.

GEORGE LAW, ESQ., of New York, who rose from poverty and obscurity by untiring industry and energy to large wealth and influence, constituted himself a Life Director in 1855, by the gift of one thousand dollars, thus manifesting his appreciation of our beneficent operations.

During the entire period of the Society's existence, and in all the stations of honor and usefulness which the REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D., of Connecticut, occupied, he cherished a deep interest in its high mission, and a warm sympathy with the people who, in humble spheres and through rough paths, have founded and built up Liberia. He was constituted a Life Director in 1840.

WILLIAM TRACY, ESQ., LL. D., President of the New York State Colonization Society, was one of its active counselors almost from the very beginning, and by his facile pen and his eloquent advocacy of its claims, helped to promote the great object in this country and the cause of education in Liberia.

In the decease of JESSE MEHARRY, ESQ., of Indiana, this Society, in common with many others of a similar character, is bereaved of an enlightened advocate and liberal benefactor. A bequest of five thousand dollars testifies to his continued devotion to this agency for the elevation of the colored race.

Not only in the circles of their acquaintance, but in thousands of hearts and homes, the memory of these departed friends is precious.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1881 have been :—

Donations	\$3537 00
Legacies	1606 11
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	854 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	1801 50
Other sources.....	2108 15

Receipts.....	\$10,325 16
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Balance, January 1, 1881.....	17 49
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Making the resources.....	10,342 65
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The disbursements have been.....	10,280 12
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Balance December 31, 1881.....	\$ 62 53
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The financial outlook of the Society is such as to call for sober thought and energetic action. The work grows, but the receipts have fallen off. There is need of those large personal contributions which have some times been received in the past, but which must become far more common if the work of African Colonization is to keep pace with the march of Providential events.

EMIGRATION.

Two companies of emigrants were sent by the Society during the year, viz : Fourteen persons by the bark Liberia, June 15, and thirty-eight persons by the bark Monrovia, Dec. 1. Many of these people have relations and acquaintances in Liberia, and their representations of its condition and prospects caused them to remove. They are industrious and enterprising, and of good moral and religious character.

The emigrants went from the following named places, viz : Sampson County, 1 ; Warren County, 4, and Concord, N. C., 30 : Columbia, 3, and Fairfield, S. C., 3 : Selma, Alabama, 6, and Ottawa, Kansas, 5. Twenty-eight were reported as communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, eight are farmers, two are housecarpenters and two are ministers of the Gospel, one of the latter being a graduate of Shaw University. All of them joined the vessels at

their own expense, after contributing \$487.00 toward the cost of passage from New York. They were amply provided for at sea and for acclimation at Brewerville, to which expanding settlement they promise to be a valuable addition.

"The Arkansas refugees," sent in May, 1880, are represented to be "pushing rapidly ahead." Their leader, Mr. Richard Newton, in reply to the question as to how he liked Liberia, answered: "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold;" and added, "We were told that we would not live here three months, but here we all are after many months, in good health, having lost by death only one little child, while during the few weeks we stayed in New York, we buried several of our number." Others of the "refugees" have written in glowing terms of their African homes.

In regard to the health of immigrants, Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., states, "I have lived in portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practiced as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convince me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There have been under my medication two hundred and five immigrants: only thirteen of this number have died, and four of these of consumption. The remaining one hundred and ninety-two have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours."

A prominent citizen writes: "We have been receiving accessions within the last ten years of strong, industrious men, who are building up settlements that will live, and they are rapidly pushing toward the interior. They are enlarging their agriculture and are becoming self-supporting. In a few years, if such accessions are kept up, the people will be in a great degree self-reliant and self-expanding."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-one years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,577, and a total from the beginning of 15,575, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,297 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

The following letter from Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877, appeared in the *African Expositor*, of Raleigh, N. C.;—

" BREWERVILLE, March 7, 1881.

Dear Mother: I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year: have a fine son, will be three months old on the 30th of this month. I have three houses built upon my town lot, and am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation and expect to put out fifteen hundred more in September. If you want to live in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and in working on my farm. This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start you can live better here than in America. I think you all will be satisfied in this country. Ever your son.

SHERWOOD CAPPS."

Mr. Ackrel E. White, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a teacher in the Mendi Mission, now in the United States for a brief season, writes to the *Southern Workman*, of Hampton, Virginia:—

"Having heard so much that was not true about the Republic of Liberia, I once felt as I guess most people feel who have not seen it, that Liberia is not what it ought to be, and that the name is more than the country. I still held this feeling even after I had been in Africa two years. I was very near the boundary line of Liberia, yet I had heard little more about the country than I did before going to Africa. This made me doubt the welfare of the Republic the more. About this time, Mr. Gomer, of the Shengay Mission, wrote me asking me to accompany him to Liberia, and as I was very anxious to see a country governed by colored men, I accepted his offer."

Taking the British mail steamer at Sierra Leone, Mr. White first visited Grand Bassa, with which and its citizens, he records his great gratification. He continues:

"We landed at Monrovia, where we were kindly received, by all. The houses are large, most of them of brick, and are two and three stories high. We were shown around and taken to all the places of interest, including the coffee farms. We went up the St. Paul's river to some of the new settlements, and found the people hard at work and doing well. Most of them are farmers, raising sugar, coffee, peanuts, ginger and arrow-root.

"We were there during the coffee picking season, and it was a beautiful sight to look out on the farms and see the little coffee trees, with the red pods of coffee, reminding one of a fine cherry orchard when the cherries are ripe. All the people seemed busy at work, picking, cleaning and drying coffee. We went to many of these farms

and found that every body who tried could make a living. We saw only two men from the United States who wanted to return to make it their home again, and truly I think (as I told one of them) that Liberia would be better if they were to leave. They were holding up the corners of the streets.

"The people have a fine country, and are trying to make it something. They have done extremely well in the few years they have been trying. After I had seen the true condition of the people, I was convinced that Liberia is the black man's home."

APPLICATIONS.

As a result of their freedom and enlarged education, the descendants of Africa in the United States are beginning to feel themselves straitened, and many thousands of them are convinced that in Liberia only will they find the sphere of their true activity. Applications to bear the precious treasures of science and religion, and to obtain homes in that Republic continue to press upon the Society. A few of these spontaneous appeals are presented, as follows:—

HELENA, ARK., *July 13, 1881.*

A company of 103 men desire me to write to you and say that they want to go to Liberia in the Spring. We expect to have five or six hundred dollars to help us to the land we hope to settle on. Please say what you can do for us. JOHN H. CARR, *President.*

GORDONSVILLE, KY., *August 6, 1881.*

Being desirous of emigrating to Liberia, I wish to be informed how and upon what terms I can get there. I would prefer going as a missionary, as I am a minister of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion. Please give me all the information concerning the case, and oblige

MATTHEW CLARKE.

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C., *Nov. 7, 1881.*

The colored people of Newberry Township, No. 4, are very much interested about going to Liberia. We are not able to take ourselves, and beg you to tell us what to do. We have 300 wanting to go as soon as we can. We cannot move without aid, and never will be able as long as the sun shines in South Carolina. Please help us. We are praying every day to the Lord to enable us to cross the sea to Africa.

W. C. METTS.

DEEP CREEK, VA., *Nov. 19, 1881.*

There is a party here desiring to embark for Liberia in May, 1882. Please give me full instructions for them. Not having the money to

pay for the voyage, can any provision be made for them? The people are diligent, honest, and religious. They want to leave this country because they can scarcely live here. S. H. TOWE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 4, 1881.

I am one of the prime movers of the Negro exodus to Kansas, having organized the first Migration Society in Mississippi. Many of us have been benefitted by the change. This is a good country, but it is too cold for the Southern Negro: consequently a large number of us have organized ourselves for the purpose of removing to Africa. We want to make this movement a great and successful one, and so will you be so kind as to let me know what your Society can do for us. GEORGE CHARLES.

FOX LAKE, WIS., Dec. 24, 1881.

I have a great desire to go to Liberia. I would like to know what is the least that the Society will charge to take my family, six of us, all told, of whom four are children, whose ages range from eight to two years. I may not be able to go before November next.

JOHN CARTER.

NAVAL SHIPS ORDERED.

The countenance and aid of the Government, which was first bestowed under the administration of President Monroe, has been again granted, and two men of war, the Galena, from the European Squadron, and the Essex, on her way from Norfolk to join the Pacific Squadron, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to visit Monrovia, "to manifest the friendly disposition of the American Government towards the citizens and Government of Liberia." President Gardner will be offered passage to such points of the Coast as may be necessary in the suppression of insurrection, if any, among the native tribes against the authorities of that Republic.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is flourishing and hopeful. The people are industrious, and instead of importing all the sugar and coffee consumed, as was the case a few years ago, there is a considerable exportation of these and other commodities. "Very marked progress has been made," observes the *Liberia Herald*, of August 17, "during the last decade. Nor has the advance been only in one or two directions. The man who went in and out among the laboring classes of our citizens ten years ago, who frequented the villages and rural districts, who took the pains to inform himself with regard to their condition then, and

contrasts it with their present circumstances, must be struck with the rapid advancement that has been made. This improved state of things has resulted partly from the fact that the people have addressed themselves more earnestly to faithful, diligent labor, and partly to the fact that their industry has been better directed.

"We have remarked that the progress of which we are speaking may be seen in more than one direction. There has been a marked commercial improvement, first, in the largely increased value of exportations to foreign countries. An unprecedented quantity of palm oil, palm kernels, india rubber, camwood, ginger and coffee have characterized the shipments of the last few years. A legitimate consequence of this may be seen in the growth and improvement of commercial operations at home. The new and substantial warehouse of Messrs. G. Moore & Son, the elaborate commercial establishment of Mr. R. A. Sherman, just being completed, with those of Messrs. Dickinson, Worrell, and H. Cooper & Sons, not to mention the many others of which we have heard in other parts, give unmistakable evidence of activity and thrift in that department of industry.

"Another evidence of real progress is to be found in the largely increased attention given to agriculture. Within the past decade entire neighborhoods of farming districts, covering many thousands of acres of land, have sprung into existence where before nothing but the spontaneous growth of the soil could be found. This statement does not apply simply nor mainly to the two new settlements of Arthington and Brewerville, peopled by immigrants just come into the country, but more particularly to the number of old settlers, Congoes and Aborigines, who have, within the last few years, turned their attention to farming as a business.

"Another respect in which the progress of the State must be evident to every unprejudiced observer, is the attention that is being given to education by the citizens as well as by the Government. Some years ago nearly all the schools in the country, both for civilized and uncivilized youth, were sustained by foreign benevolence. Now the Government supports over fifty schools, besides which there is quite a respectable number of self-supporting day schools, wholly sustained by the parents of the children who attend them. We remember the time, and not a great many years ago, when in entire settlements and counties the idea of paying for the tuition of their children or even books for their use in schools, never entered the minds of parents. This was not considered an item of expense for which they had to make any provision. Now it is altogether different. The school tax, tuition fees, and money for school books, claim and receive

their place among the necessary expenses in almost every well regulated family.

"Go into many of our stores and even little shops in this town, and in the same apartment with American and English prints, cotton, shoes, &c., you see offered for sale the spelling book, reading book, slate, pencils, copy books, &c. This is a new feature in Liberian shop-keeping, and is a very striking evidence of improvement in the right direction. These shrewd shop-keepers, finding that there is a growing demand for these things, and that they can sell books as well as manufactured goods and provisions, have very wisely arranged a division of their capital to meet this demand.

"The ecclesiastical interests of the country also bear testimony to the progress of the material wealth of the nation. Only a few years ago the means for the support of our ministers and the building of churches were almost wholly the gift of foreign Missionary Societies, and the several Boards that were operating in this country at that time, expended annually about one hundred thousand dollars. Within recent years this income from abroad has been cut off, some Boards having ceased all appropriations to the missionary work in Liberia, and others that formerly appropriated from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually having reduced their appropriation to four or five thousand. Notwithstanding the ministry has been sustained, old churches kept in repair and new ones built by home contributions. To meet these new demands hundreds of dollars have been contributed where a few years ago there was none.

"If Liberia can be allowed to go on even at the present ratio, her progress in the next twenty years will be simply wonderful."

ELECTION.

According to the Constitution of Liberia, the President, Vice President and members of the Legislature are elected every two years. The election which took place on the 3d day of May, resulted in the choice of President Gardner—to a third term—and the candidates generally of the party of which he was the chief nominee. The campaign resembled in many respects that which closed, in the preceding November, in the parent country of the African Republic.

The Legislature authorized a vote on an amendment to the Constitution, lengthening the Presidential term to four years, but the constituencies did not express themselves on it, and the law for the next two years, at least, will remain the same.

STEAMSHIPS FOR WEST AFRICA.

An auspicious movement in its bearing upon the future of this Society and of Liberia, is the formation in New York, in March, of a company for "the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight, between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas and Teneriffe, Cape de Verde, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the West Coast of Africa." Hon. William E. Dodge and other well known merchants and capitalists are incorporators. The capital stock is \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$4,000,000. The President, Joseph W. Yates, Esq., of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, has been for many years engaged in the West African trade. Hundreds of the emigrants sent by this Society since the war have had passage in the sailing vessels owned and run by this old and experienced shipping house.

The recent impulse given to commerce from the Gambia to the Niger by the rapid development of industries—especially those pertaining to gold mining, the production of palm oil and the culture of coffee—gives promise of large trade between the United States and West Africa. The number of emigrants for Liberia will be sure to multiply with the increase of wealth and intelligence among the American people of color, and the improved facilities for reaching the land of their ancestors. Many of the prosperous among this class in New Orleans and other cities are turning their attention in that direction; and public meetings have been held and memorials numerously signed asking Congress to render substantial assistance to the proposed line of steamers.

The reinforcement of Liberia by industrious and enterprising black Americans would produce excellent results. It would enable that Republic to push its way from the seaboard into the interior, civilizing and controlling the dense native tribes, establishing a profitable traffic with them, and steadily developing the vast agricultural resources of its fertile soil; and it would cause a demand for manufactured goods which would keep the mills of the United States working at their utmost capacity, and every branch of industry would feel the impetus of the new market.

Too long have the citizens of America allowed the merchants of England, France and Germany to reap the rich rewards of the African trade. A whole continent lives in ignorance of the blessings of the most wondrous age the world ever saw, and the money to shower them upon the ignorant at a profit is lying idle, not knowing what to do. England, with a home population not so large as that of the United States, has not less than twenty-eight steamships running to

and from the West Coast of Africa, while only a few small sailing vessels are dispatched thither from this country. American policy with Africa is far below the measure of its abilities, and equally remote from its true interests.

EDUCATION.

The question of education for settlers and Aborigines is now engaging the earnest attention of the leading minds of Liberia. It is felt that education for that Republic is more important than it is for any other civilized nation. Its circumstances are peculiar. There are internal and external reasons that make universal education among the Liberians essential and indispensable. It is needed for healthful, inward growth as a republican, constitutional government, and for healthful outward growth as the citizens advance into the interior—that they may judiciously and safely absorb and assimilate the Aboriginal elements, Mohammedan and Pagan.

Never was there a better opportunity for a benevolent individual to be a lasting blessing to oppressed humanity, by founding in Liberia a seminary for the intellectual and moral development of a race of aspiring and anxious young women, whose power for doing good must depend on a system of training brought within their reach. May the time soon come when some one of large Christian heart will give or bequeath a portion of his or her bounty where it shall descend as an ever-flowing blessing to posterity, and be a memorial in grateful hearts more durable than granite or marble!

The three schools at Arthington and Brewerville, supported by this Society, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. That at Brewerville, Rev. J. W. Blacklidge, teacher, has an "attendance of 42 boys and 43 girls, all promising scholars,"

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas has been in uninterrupted operation for the past five years, and under one very competent and faithful instructor. The number of pupils averaged about 60 the year round, mostly colonists, male and female. A new house has been specially erected during the past season for the school, part of the lumber and other materials having been shipped from this country.

The New York State Colonization Society continues to sustain the Fulton Professor in Liberia College, and it has also aided during the year, in various institutions in the United States and in Liberia, thirty-five young colored men in preparing for the Gospel ministry in Africa.

THE COLLEGE.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., who was inaugurated President January 5, writes cheerfully of the prospects for Liberia College. Professor Freeman is united with him in instruction, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, who has acquired a good reputation as a traveller and Government surveyor, is engaged as a tutor in mathematics, and will give special attention to instruction in surveying (field work) for which there will be increasing demand. There have been marked indications of desire among the people to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the College, and when it can be moved farther back from the coast, so as to relieve students from some of the expense and temptations connected with its present location, as well as larger opportunities for manual labor, which would be to some an advantage, it is expected that a great gain will be made. The College contains more students in both departments than ever before.

Under the date of November 23, Mr. C. T. O. King writes: "The examination of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College came off on the 14th inst. It was surprisingly satisfactory. The order, regularity and promptness of the students gratified every one present. President Gardner, the Secretary of State, and many prominent citizens were in attendance.

"The examination in the Collegiate Department took place on the 16th inst. The largest room in the College edifice was crowded. Persons from the rural districts whose sons and relatives are in the Institution, were eager and anxious spectators. President Gardner and Cabinet, Chief Justice Parsons, Mayor Fuller, the American Minister and other foreign representatives were present. The students were examined by President Blyden and Professor Freeman. President Gardner, in a speech at the close of the exercises, said: 'When I see such young men as these before me, I consider that Liberia's future is safe.' The American Minister delivered an address which elicited great applause. A striking feature was the presence of two Chiefs of the Vey tribe."

COLONIES THE HOPE OF AFRICA.

That the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY employs the most hopeful expedient for spreading the Gospel and the blessings of civilization and liberty over Africa, is shown in the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., whose opportunities for observation during thirty-one years' residence on that Continent are unquestionable, and in whose judgment those who know him have much confidence.

“MONROVIA, APRIL 15, 1881.

“The bark *Monrovia* sailed yesterday for New York with a valuable cargo. She takes 150,000 lbs. of coffee, besides other products of Liberia. Another American vessel is now lying in the harbor receiving cargo. She will sail in a few days. Contrast the condition of things in Monrovia harbor in 1881 with what it was in 1821; and contrast the results of purely Missionary work on any part of the Coast for the last sixty years with the result of the work of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, during the same period. With all the labors and sufferings of foreign Missionaries and the vast amount of money spent during that time by Missionary Societies, you will find nowhere on this Coast, as the result of such operations, so large an amount of agricultural production, the result of free and civilized labor, and done by purely Negro hands and under Negro direction—the Negro, who it is said, will not work except under white taskmasters.

“Everywhere the Missionary by himself finds his work greatly hindered and often neutralized by the proceedings of unprincipled European traders. Here the demoralizing work of such men and their unhallowed impulses are regulated and controlled by civilized laws, and the work of civilization can go on. In some of the great oil rivers in Lower Guinea, the unlimited introduction of ardent spirits is killing out the natives before the eyes of the helpless Missionaries. I do not see how the missions now being established in Central and South-West Africa are to escape these influences. I fear that the same story of vast expenditures and like results must always be experienced in Africa where the Missionary alone attempts to carry on the work. I wish it were possible to convince the wealthy and benevolent friends of Africa in America that the most effectual way of opening up this land and civilizing its people is to penetrate the country from the points where civilized Governments hold the Coast, and by means of civilized Colonies extending into the interior.

“The two new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, though not more than ten years old, have contributed a large portion of the cargo which the *Monrovia* has just taken away. I think if your commercial men, your statesmen, your religious men knew the work which the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has accomplished, especially within the last ten years, with two purely Negro settlements, they would not hesitate to adopt the theory and policy of the Society as the theory and policy of the Nation in dealing with Africa and the Negro. It has taken hundreds of men who were ten years ago producing cotton in the Southern States as serfs, and made them in Africa the proprie-

tors of land, the directors of labor and the producers of thousands of pounds of coffee, which they are shipping to America. And this it has done at a trifling expense, under tremendous disadvantages. Now, suppose that instead of the four thousand it has sent out since the war it had sent out forty thousand with the means to settle them on the highlands of the interior, see how much coffee would have been thrown into your market, and how much land in Africa would have been improved, and how many more of the Aborigines would have been brought under civilizing influences. But for the want of knowledge of and confidence in the Society's operations, your rich men and benevolent men allow hundreds of thousands of blacks to wander about from the South to the West, wasting time and energy and the best years of their life."

EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE.

We would by no means detract from the excellence of other Associations which adorn the United States or the world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere, yet that Society which is designed not merely to ameliorate the condition of the African in America by providing him a home in the land of his ancestors, but also to pour the radiance of Divine truth on a vast Continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether regard be had to the benevolence of its character or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in all the ranks of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

No part of the world has so strong a claim on the energies of the American Church and people at this time as Africa—especially its Western regions. America alone has the population available and willing to go up and possess it for God and the elevation of themselves and their race.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is encouraged to press on with renovated resolution and zeal in the prosecution of its object, until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ: to whom be glory forever."

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, 4½ street: Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pastor of the Church, read selections from the 68th Psalm, and led in prayer.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read portions of it.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.

Hon. G. Washington Warren then addressed the Society, as follows:

Mr. President: The two powerful addresses, to which we have listened, recall to our minds those delivered in the past. In reference to one of these I offer a single resolution appropriate to the present time and which speaks for itself:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, holding its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening preceding the centennial anniversary of Daniel Webster, one of its life-long Vice Presidents, and remembering the last great service which that pre-eminent statesman and patriot nine months before his decease rendered in its behalf by presiding over its annual meeting thirty years ago, and by making an eloquent and masterly address, in which he clearly set forth the power and duty of the National Government, acting within the sphere and scope of the Constitution of the United States, to give it pecuniary aid toward accomplishing the great object of this Society—the colonizing of Liberia by those wishing to return to their fatherland—deems this a fit occasion to place on record its renewed acknowledgments to him and its appreciation of that illustrious life and character whose fame is indissolubly associated with the grandeur of the country and has added lustre to the National capital.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Rev. James Saul, D. D., it was ordered to be printed in the newspapers of the city.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1882.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson., D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of the same are requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in giving its use for our Anniversary last night.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D. and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Henry G. Marquand, Esq., of New York, as an additional Vice President, as follows :

PRESIDENT,

1858. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1833. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindaly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D. Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1882.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D. was appointed Chairman, and at his request, Rev. Dr. Syle led in prayer.

Mr William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, saying, "Detained by weather; will come to-night if it holds up."

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Mr Fendall and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through Mr. Fendall, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1882, viz:

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Arthur M. Burton, Esq. Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The following named Members were reported to be in attendance: viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also a list of the property of the Society, and a state-

* Not in attendance.

ment of Receipts by States during the year 1881.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Hon. Mr. Parker stated that at the suggestion of several Directors and in pursuance with our custom in the case, he had arranged for the members of the Board and of the Society, to call upon the President of the United States, to pay their respects, to-morrow as soon after 12 o'clock as convenient.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Morris and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Dr. James Hall, Dec. 21st, Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Dec. 22d, Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 10th, Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 12th, Rev. W. H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 13th, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Copping, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1882.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Syle, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Education respectfully report that they learn with much satisfaction of the continued attention given to this subject by organized efforts in Massachusetts and New York, as also by earnest minded individuals who see and feel its great importance. Some of the schools recently established aim at gathering in the sons of native chiefs and instructing them in arts and agriculture as well as in book-learning, while, at the same time,

the Liberian Government is undertaking to establish a common school system, besides sustaining a Preparatory Department in the Liberia College. To this latter Institution great interest attaches as the existing model and practical exemplification of what local education can attain in the present circumstances of the Republic.

Your Committee would recommend the selection and support of well trained Negro teachers as a most desirable employment of any funds which may be placed at our Society's disposal for such purposes. And they judge it of the utmost importance that female education should receive special attention at this time. A Christian father at the head of a family of children whose mother continues a heathen, is not in the position to exercise the influence needed now in Liberia—influence for the Christianization and civilization of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report :—That they have never been more profoundly persuaded of the importance of the objects of the American Colonization Society. Liberia is no longer an experiment. The black man has proved his capacity for self-government. In the present state of the Republic we see a promise of a glorious future of prosperity, honor and usefulness. A wise and stable government, a healthful climate, and the gift of a fertile plantation, an ample livelihood for the industrious, and political equality for all, invite our colored fellow citizens to return to their native land. Here they are unhappy. Restive under their race-disabilities and anxious for their future, they are discontented and unsettled. The impression is wide-spread among them that America cannot be their future home. The development to which they aspire and of which they feel themselves capable, cannot be attained amid the palpable disadvantages to which they are subjected in a struggle for place and power with the dominant race of the world. Thousands of them are asking to be sent to Africa. These appeals come to our Society not from the uneducated and degraded, but from men of culture and character and noble aspirations. They are not here by their own will. This country has used them for its own aggrandizement. American prosperity is largely due to their labor. We cannot therefore, without injustice, nay, without criminal disregard of their sacred rights, refuse their demand for passage to the country from which they were forced in chains of servitude.

Your Committee therefore beg to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society, touched by the plaintive appeal of the Negro for restoration to his fatherland, and recognizing Africa as his true home and Liberia as the Providential arena for the working out of the high destinies of his race, do pledge itself to renewed effort to excite a deeper and wider interest in African Colonization, and to secure the means required by the exigencies of this great cause.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Saul at the meeting of last year and laid over, was called up, amended and adopted, as follows :—

Resolved, That this Society invites the attention of the friends of Africa to the propriety and necessity of giving earnest consideration to emigration, and to the education, civilization and Christianization of the people of the African Continent.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GARDNER.

The writer of the letter below was a colored boy who was taken by his parents to Liberia from Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831, when eleven years of age, and he has not been out of Liberia since. He is now President of that Republic, and writes these words. They will be read with wonder, admiration, and also with intense satisfaction, by all those who love the colored race and wish its advancement.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONROVIA, December 1, 1881. }

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind and interesting letter of Oct. 29th, reached me yesterday, the 30th ult., just one month from the date of posting. Your congratulations on my re-election to the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia are gratefully received. It is a matter of no little gratification to me that the humble efforts being put forth by my administration to promote the interests of this youthful nation are appreciated by old and faithful friends of Liberia at a distance.

This is the anniversary of the day when, in 1822, the question was decided by cannon and garments dyed in blood, whether the returning exiles from the United States would be permitted to have a foot-hold in the land of our fathers. The material and physical odds were greatly in favor of our ignorant and misguided Aboriginal brethren, but the God of battle was on our side. He sheltered and favored us. One chased a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. The colony gained a firm foot-hold, and has since continued to govern this portion of Africa, according to the principles of pure Christianity and enlightened civilization.

The old feuds between us and the natives have passed away. As I write, the citizens are going to and fro, preparing for the festivities and rejoicings of the day, and the Aborigines are fully taking part in the congratulations. The sons of those who resisted us with arms are in line, carrying muskets and swords in the military part, of the procession, and one of the Aborigines will be among the clergymen to take part in the religious exercises of the occasion. This is progress. But we are aiming at much more than this. We want the sanguinary memories of the day to be blotted out in a full recognition of the brotherhood and oneness of Colonists and Aborigines.

I have written a circular letter to all the powerful chiefs of the country as far inland as Musardu, informing them of the desire of the Government for their presence and co-operation at the meeting of the Legislature this month. The time will come when the native chiefs and communities of the interior will join us in celebrating the

day on which our pilgrim fathers landed on Providence Island, as the epoch which marked the beginning of Africa's regeneration. I am the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, and I am endeavoring, in my humble way, to so conduct the affairs of this nation, that when my time comes to pass away from earth, I may bear the intelligence to those who have gone before me, that not only the ship of state, which, in 1847, we launched in fear and trembling, is still afloat with timbers sound and spars unharmed, but that the Lone Star of Liberia untarnished, is pushing its way eastward—successfully achieving victories of peace even to the slopes of the Niger, gathering willing thousands under its elevating and hopeful folds.

Our schools, to which you refer, I am happy to say, are gaining in interest among the people. The masses are feeling more and more that education and liberty are inseparable, and they are rejoicing in their increasing privileges. Liberia College is a growing centre of attraction. The achievements of that institution during the past year have given general satisfaction, and I am anxious that the Government shall do all in its power to make it the University of this part of Africa. I trust that the friends of Liberia in America will come to the help of the College at this time. The experience of the past will guide us in the future. I want to see it developed to its utmost capacity. I believe in the dictum of Thomas Jefferson, "Make the University as good as possible, and the spirit of education will permeate the masses, in the end securing for them the highest possible attainments."

The American Colonization Society must feel greatly strengthened in its work. It has achieved what no other philanthropic agency in modern time has accomplished, and what, perhaps, no nation could have effected, viz: the giving to the Negro an independent home in the land of his fathers, where he has unlimited scope for development and expansion. Had Liberia been the colony of a powerful Government, political and commercial jealousies, and the purposes of party spirit, might have prevented the surrender of the colony to the absolute control of the colonists. Hayti had to fight for her independence. It is not practicable for Great Britain to give up Jamaica, or Barbadoes, or Sierra Leone, or Lagos. But the American Colonization Society founded a nation and continues to strengthen it in order to elevate a race and redeem a Continent. So God takes the weak things of the earth to confound the things that are mighty. May God bless the Society and give it increasing power in the eyes of the citizens and Government of the United States.

Yours respectfully, ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

PROVIDENTIAL IN ORIGIN AND MISSION.

The conviction is deepening and spreading that the American Colonization Society is providential in its deepest Christian sense, in both its origin and mission. And especially now is the hand of God opening the way for enlarged successes in its philanthropic work.

Such was the feeling expressed by members of the Society and of the Board of Directors at the annual sessions held in January. The Minutes of the meeting, with most of the papers then presented, are given in this number. Also, the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report. The addresses by Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D., were admirable and impressive in their presentation of the claims of African Colonization. These we hope to have enrich other pages of the REPOSITORY.

The prospects for the future progress of the work are bright and hopeful. The quality of the applicants for homes in Africa is improving in intelligence and material substance, and the agricultural and commercial developments of Liberia are increasing in quantity and value. The cause of education is also making marked advance in that Republic.


CALL UPON PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

On Wednesday, January 18, the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society called, as is its custom during the first year of every new Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to pay its respects to President Arthur.

President Latrobe introduced the members and stated the object of their visit. President Arthur responded; expressing gratification at the call, and said that he had always taken great interest in the work of the Society, which was, in his judgment, eminently practical. The interview was exceedingly pleasant.

DR. THEODORE L. MASON,

A Vice President of the American Colonization Society, elected in 1874, died at Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, February 12. A fearless friend of all who are unbefriended, an efficient and loving follower of Jesus, a man who united a careful and indefatigable industry and unspotted integrity, genial, generous and helpful everywhere, how can he be spared? But how high and holy and beneficent must be the service prepared for him above, since the Master who never mistakes, thought good to take him there!



THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 1882.

It is intended to send as many emigrants to Liberia as can be provided for with the assistance of the friends of Africa and the African race, by the bark "Monrovia," which is expected to sail about June 1, from New York. A careful selection will be made from the thousands of applicants waiting to be assisted in removing from this country. Thirty thousand dollars for the current year could be advantageously used, and for this amount the American Colonization Society appeals to the friends of Christian progress in Africa.

AN EMIGRATION FUND is needed for the purpose of sending semi-annually, with the means of settlement, a well-selected company of thrifty emigrants.

AN AGRICULTURAL FUND is needed for supplying seeds and farming implements to the emigrants and settlers.

AN EDUCATION FUND is needed for the more thorough education of the youth of Liberia, on whom will soon devolve the task of conducting the Government.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The bark "Monrovia" arrived at Monrovia, January 13, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. They landed safe and well and proceeded to Brewerville, where they are to draw their lands and settle.

A leading member of the Liberia Government writes to this office as follows: "The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them towards the interior as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN LIBERIA COLLEGE,

An erroneous statement was made some months ago in an African paper with regard to the teaching of the English language in Liberia College. This statement has found its way with unfavorable comments into several American papers. The Trustees of the College, at a meeting held January 5th, thought it necessary to authorize a denial of such report, and that the charge that President Blyden had ordered the Principal of the Preparatory Department not to teach the English language to the younger pupils is without foundation.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MONROVIA.

Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General from the Government of the United States, arrived at Monrovia, in the English mail steamer Nubia, from Liverpool, December 22. He had been warmly received. President Gardner, in his inaugural address delivered January 2, referred to Dr. Garnet in a complimentary way, and paid an interesting tribute to his predecessor, Mr. Smyth.

Rev. Dr. Blyden, President of Liberia College, entertained the American Minister at dinner on January 4th, at which were present about seventy guests, including the Cabinet officers and the members of the Legislature, the Chief Justice, foreign Representatives, &c., &c., Dr. Garnet is stated to have been in his happiest mood, and to have made a most entertaining and instructive response to the address of welcome delivered by President Blyden. He expressed his agreeable surprise at everything he had seen in Africa, and as more than pleased with the country. He said that he believed great things were in store for Liberia, and that these were the beginning of good days for the Republic.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY LIBERIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Liberia College, held at Monrovia, January 13, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the following named persons: Rev. John Peter Knox; Rev. David Agnew Wilson; Rev. James W. Horne; Rev. Alexander Crummell; Bishop J. Theodore Holly; Hon. John H. Smyth; Prof. Richard T. Greener; Prof. W. S. Scarborough, and Prof. H. R. W. Johnson. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. James S. Payne, ex-President of Liberia; and the degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Charles A. Pitman, and Mr. Alfred B. King. Mr. Pitman is a native African, and Prof. Johnson was born in Africa of American parentage.

WEST AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS.

We lately received by the same mail steamer at Liverpool, four newspapers printed on the West Coast of Africa, viz: *The Times*, of Lagos, the *Reporter* of Sierra Leone, and the *Liberia Herald*, and the *Observer* of Monrovia. The latter has for its motto. "May we discern, unseen before, a path to brighter destinies." These publica-

tions bear unmistakable evidence of intelligent editorial conduct. The following notice of a marriage is interesting :

"Two native Africans were united in holy matrimony at Mount Olive, on the Farmington river, Liberia. The name of the groom is Daniel Webster, and the bride's name was Harriet Beecher Stowe. The services were conducted by the Rev. James H. Deputie of the Methodist, and the Rev. Robert A. M. Deputie of the Presbyterian faith—both colored pastors."

From The New Orleans Republican.

THE EXTENSION OF OUR COMMERCE.

The marked attention bestowed on Africa, commercially, since that "Dark Continent" has been comparatively laid bare to the knowledge of Christendom, indicates the existence of an undeveloped wealth sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the most enterprising nations of Europe. In the race for the acquirement of new dominions and their national wealth, England and France give promise of repeating in Africa the fierce commercial and political rivalries and strife which they carried on for several generations in the colonial history of our country and Canada. The statesmen of these two mighty nations clearly foresee that unless the virgin wealth of the countries of Africa is developed and possessed, the industries and energies on which they depend to maintain their superiority in the family of nations will be restricted to narrow spheres and barren lands; for Asia has about given all that she has to the material greatness of mankind; practically, that vast continent has become effete. No other portion of the world, if we except our own continent, is left as a commercial customer for the crowded manufactories of Europe, and it may be taken for granted that the time is not distant when the United States will have need of the trade of this whole continent, or turn to find new fields elsewhere for the sale of her wares.

The gigantic efforts France is putting forth to secure a solid and extensive commercial foothold in the rich valley of the Niger, proves that she is thoroughly alive to the wants of the near future. Her projected railway from the southern limit of Algeria into the heart of Soudan, twelve hundred miles long, which was first undertaken during the ministry of Mr. De Freycinct, in 1880, is intended to flank the English on the west coast by taking away all the trade of the interior by rapid transit to the Mediterranean seaboard for export to Europe.

While European nations by this far-seeing policy are carving out markets for their future commerce, the United States, the most active and enterprising among all civilized powers, cannot afford to be indifferent. Our country is being rapidly populated beyond all parallel known in history. Our industries are becoming varied and increasing with the population. The countries south of us down to Cape Horn, are more of markets for European enterprise than they are for us, but even did we receive our share from South America, how long will it be before we will be crowded in that quarter? Is it not the part of statesmanship, while Europe is stretching out her hands to Africa, that land of vast commercial possibilities, that we also should hasten thither to compete with her in the future? Many of our wares which are in prime demand among the Africans are decidedly superior to those manufactured elsewhere. We want no colonies. we need no empire in that "Dark Continent" as do the countries of Europe; to them we leave that vain ambition, But we do want and we should extend our commercial intercourse with Africa, that we may reap with them all the riches hidden in that land of mysteries.

It is with sincere gratification we find that Senator Kellogg and some of the Louisiana delegation in the House of Representatives are alive to this matter, and have written to the committee in this city, which has been circulating the petition for a subsidized mail line to Liberia, to persevere in their good work, and when ready to go on to Washington, where the Senator and his colleagues will do all in their power to aid the project. The active sympathy and co-operation of some of the leading merchants of this city attest their patriotism and clear-headed business instincts.

Let us vie with Europe in extending our commerce into the tropics, and our commercial greatness will be insured beyond a doubt,

The following is a copy of the petition which has been already numerously signed in this city and state:

"To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Louisiana, would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to authorize the establishment of a line of mail steamships between a port of the United States and a port in the Republic of Liberia, on the West Coast of Africa, and to grant an appropriation adequate to support the same.

Your petitioners beg leave to state that the immense natural wealth of Africa, which is attracting the commercial attention of the

civilized world, is in no part of that continent more signally displayed than in West Africa.

For nearly thirty years that section has furnished a lucrative and highly growing commerce to two English steamship lines of twenty-eight vessels. American cotton fabrics and other articles of our manufacture, owing to their superiority, are in far greater demand than similar articles of European manufacture.

As the key to the rich valley of the Niger, Liberia must, in time, be the natural outlet of the commerce of West Africa.

Moreover, your petitioners would state that, as the Liberians are Americans by descent and in tastes, it would promote the growth and prosperity of that youthful nation; and finally prove a mutual benefit to both countries to be allied by steam communication."

TRADE WITH WEST AFRICA.

Mr. Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, spoke before a large and interested company of Boston merchants at the board of trade rooms, December 8, noon, upon "Liberia, its products and undeveloped wealth, and the present opportunities for trade with the West Coast of Africa." Mr. Morris needs no introduction to the Boston public, for he has been here a considerable portion of his time during the past two weeks presenting the cause in which he is interested, and the knowledge of what he has done and is doing for the people of Liberia, and through them of other portions of Africa, preceded his coming here.

Mr Morris began his address by speaking of the form of government of Liberia, which is strikingly similar to that of the United States, and of the appearance of the settlements and customs of the people. He then turned to the subject of productions. Of these, coffee was named as the chief. The soil of Liberia is exceedingly rich, and the plant in a few years yields a profitable return. It grows wild in some places. Perceiving what a chance there is for money-making, men women and children have the coffee fever, and thousands of trees are being planted; but there is a sale for all coffee that can be raised, and American capital would find the country and the trade deserving of attention. Aside from the coffee interest, which is the backbone of the country, an extensive business is done in palm oil, camwood and limes—this fruit being valuable for the oil that is extracted from it, and in which, until recently, Sicily has had a monopoly. The camwood is so hard that the edge of an axe is turned if applied to it, but it fortunately happens that a mountain of steel ore stands near by, and here the

people find an implement with which they can fell the trees. In all these articles the trade is not by any means developed as it should be. The Liberians have not the resources to bring about such a result, and look to Americans to help them and substantially benefit themselves at the same time. In the interior, back of the Republic, is found the very flower of the Ethiopian savage tribes—men capable of accomplishing a great deal in the way of building up a trade, and apparently desirous of so doing. Mr. Morris urged his hearers to investigate for themselves and catch some of the chances for making fortunes which are now passing by unheeded. He exhibited specimens of native fabrics, and the loom with which they were made, and samples of coffee, palm oil, steel and other products. His address was interesting throughout, and received close attention.—*Daily Advertiser*.

From the New York Observer.

A YOUNG REPUBLIC'S PRODUCTS.

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1882.

A public address was delivered last evening in this city, in the State Capitol, by Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, Liberia's Commissioner to the International Cotton Exposition, and also to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The audience was composed of whites and blacks, including about thirty colored students connected with a Baptist Theological Seminary in this city, and two of their white instructors. The chair was occupied by Dr. Miller, a former Senator of the United States, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Martin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Miller briefly sketched the progress of modern exploration and discovery in Africa, and referred to the deep interest felt by the whole civilized world in that immense continent and its population of 200,000,000.

Mr. Morris, being introduced, said the Republic of Liberia comprises about twenty thousand citizens,—American Negroes and their children,—and exercises control over a million or more native Africans. Its jurisdiction and territorial dimensions, by voluntary annexation, are continually extending. In area it is about six hundred miles in length by two hundred in breadth. In the interior, back of Liberia, lies the immense region of Soudan, including the Niger valley, the population of which is estimated to be ninety millions. Liberia is the gateway to this vast land and its people, through which light, knowledge, religion and civilization may be caused to pass and be diffused among them.

Mr. Morris reached Atlanta only a few days before the Cotton Exposition closed, but in time to make an exhibit of Liberian products.

This consisted of coffee, sugar, ginger, spices, indigo, palm oil, and soap made from it; camwood, native cloths, and specimens of pure steel ore in its virgin state, and hammered, without smelting, to a bar. A mountain of this ore exists in Liberia, like the iron mountain in Missouri. He showed the same things on the occasion of his public address, together with a small hand-loom, weighing less than two pounds, used by the natives for weaving cotton cloth, and a large package of samples of English cotton goods manufactured for the African market. These were furnished by the State Department to the Cotton Exposition. That branch of industry is now monopolized by England, but a wide field is presented for American enterprise, and our people ought to avail themselves of it.

The International Cotton Exposition has developed this fact, new and surprising to many, that notwithstanding the prodigious magnitude of the production of cotton fabrics by manufacture, more cloth is to-day woven by hand throughout the world at large than is made by machinery! The authority for this statement is Mr. Edward Atkinson, who, in an address delivered at the Exposition grounds, Nov. 3, 1881, affirmed: "There is a vastly greater number of people in the world who are to-day clothed in these hand-made fabrics, than are supplied with goods from our modern machinery. Almost all Asia still uses these primitive machines." Mr. Morris represented that the same thing is true of nearly all Africa. Intimately related to this fact and the small hand-loom which he exhibited that is used by millions in that continent, Mr. Morris states that he found in the Cotton Exposition an ancient, primitive machine used in the South before Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin. It is said to be more than a hundred years old. It combined three processes connected with the conversion of cotton into yarn for weaving purposes. By the first the lint was separated from the seed; by the second the lint cotton was carded into rolls; and by the third it was spun into thread, which was transferred to a loom and woven into cloth. Mr. Morris said he was charged by a large manufacturing company in Philadelphia to search for such a machine, and, if he found one, to buy it for a model, the object being to manufacture them on a large scale and sell them to the natives of Africa, with a loom attached for weaving cloth a yard wide, to be used in place of their little hand-loom that weaves only narrow strips four inches in width. It is confidently expected that this old, primitive cast-off American machine, forgotten and unknown, exhibited as a fossil and relic of former days, and completely overshadowed by modern, improved machinery for manipulating cotton, will invade, revolutionize and conquer Africa, and come into

general use among the natives of that continent. If this result shall take place, it will be one of the strangest, most unlooked-for, and most extensive fruits of the International Cotton Exposition.

Mr. Morris is a Quaker, and a fervent, evangelical Christian. He is laboring for the intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of the Negroes in Liberia and the regions beyond, as well as for commercial ends. He thinks a line of steamships between the United States and Africa ought to be established. England has twenty-eight steamers engaged in commerce on the West Coast of Africa alone, and she, as well as France and Germany, is earnestly striving to extend her trade in that part of the world. The United States should enter the list with these nations as a competitor for the benefits of Africa commerce, and also pour over that continent the blessings of enlightenment, Christianity and civilization.—J. H. MARTIN.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN 1881.

In a review of the present condition of the slave-trade and slavery, in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, it is stated that the Egyptian Government continually gives public expression of its wish to put down the slave-trade, and that Tewfik Pasha has more than once announced his intention of abolishing the institution of slavery throughout his dominions. Traffic in slaves is carried on in the Soudan and on the shores of the Red Sea, and slaves find their way from Central Africa to the households and harems of the Egyptians and Turks. It would seem that so long as domestic slavery is upheld by the Egyptian Government, slaves will be hunted in Central Africa and brought to meet the demand. Still, very much has been done within twenty years to limit the slave hunts of Eastern Central Africa.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has heartily seconded the English in suppressing the slave-trade on the eastern coast, and it is almost extinguished. On the Portuguese west coast of Africa "the present gun-boat blockade has been shown to be ineffective," and the plan of trying to stop the trade must be changed.

In Brazil there are still more than a million and a half of slaves, although a law went into effect in 1871 that all children of slaves are born free. This would require almost a century from that date for slavery to expire there, but its end is hastened somewhat by the freeing of slaves by many private persons. Agitation for complete emancipation is kept up in Brazil.

In Cuba there are now not less than 200,000 Negroes called "apprentices," who, under the law of May, 1880, are to be gradually set free, till in 1889, slavery will cease in Cuba.

Only by determined and persistent efforts can the terrible evils of the slave-trade and slavery be rooted out of Africa. The missionaries of the various Protestant societies of Europe have already done much to abate the slave traffic of Eastern Central Africa, and thus prepare the way of the Lord Jesus there, so that Christianity may take deep root in that land.—*Friends' Review*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ESSEX, Commander A. H. McCormick, sailed from Norfolk, Va., January 6th, to join the Pacific Squadron. On the way out she will visit Liberia. The fighting at Cape Mount, in the northern part of Liberia, was confined to the natives of that region, until the Robertsport settlers, acting on their own responsibility, took an open and disastrous part, July 4. The authorities at Monrovia had remained neutral in the controversy, and they have just been invited by the belligerent chiefs to arbitrate in the interests of peace.

ASSIMILATION.—Hon. Wm. M. Davis, of Monrovia, ex-attorney general of Liberia, recently married Miss E. J. E. Seton, a native of the Grebo tribe, educated in the schools of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. This is the first marriage of a prominent and influential Americo-Liberian with one of the Aborigines, and the influence, it is said, has been salutary in those communities.

THE LIBERIA INTERIOR ASSOCIATION.—A society has been formed at Monrovia having the name of the "Liberia Interior Association," and aiming at the development of trade with the interior, of seeking means of transport and beasts of burden suitable to the country, and for promoting the commercial, agricultural, and political interests of the interior.

TO PREVENT WARS.—The new governor of the English colonies of West Africa addressed a letter to the native chiefs on his arrival at Sierra Leone, informing them that, while the English government desired to maintain friendly relations with them all, it was determined to prevent any wars or acts of violence which should hinder the prosperity of the colonies, and entreating them to do all in their power to further the progress of civilization among their people, by protecting the travellers and traders who may pass through their territories on their way to or from the interior.

AFRICA IN A NUTSHELL, by George Thompson, formerly a Missionary to Africa and author of various works on Africa. Published at Oberlin, O., by the author, 1881. This manual of 56 pages, 16^{mo}, is full of valuable facts pertaining to the physical features, people, animals, climate and resources of Africa, with a condensed summary of missionary efforts and results hitherto achieved. It is good for those who cannot afford time for more; but better for those who can be incited by it to further reading and researches, and thus to generous giving, earnest prayers and self-denying efforts, to evangelize and save her 200,000,000 of degraded people.

REMARKABLE DRAWINGS.—While no trace of written language is found in Africa south of the equator, the Bushmen have a remarkable skill in drawing upon the sides of grottoes and upon rocks, figures of animals, men, scenes of dancing, hunting, and battle, and the art is cultivated even in modern times; for the Boers also figure in some of the battle scenes. The drawing of some of the figures is excellent.—*L'Afrique*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1881.

NEW YORK. (\$120.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates & Porter-field.....	100.00	Donations.....	120.00
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. William Wendell....	20.00	For African Repository.....	5.00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$5.00)		Rent of Colonization Building.....	374.50
<i>New Hampshire \$1. Connecticut \$2. Maryland \$1. Mississippi \$1.</i>	5.00	Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90.00
		Total Receipts in December....	\$589.50

During the month of January, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (\$100.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00)	
<i>Henniker.</i> Legacy of Mrs. Mary L. N. Connor, by Abel D. L. F. Connor, Ex:.....	100.00	<i>New Hampshire \$1. Georgia \$1. Indiana \$1.</i>	3.00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$5.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Concord.</i> Mrs. G. M. Barrett.....	5.00	Donations.....	55.00
CONNECTICUT. (\$50.00)		Legacy.....	100.00
<i>New Haven.</i> R. S. Fellowes, Esq..	50.00	Emigrants toward passage.....	12.00
WISCONSIN. (\$12.00)		For African Repository.....	3.00
<i>Fox Lake.</i> John Carter, toward cost of passage to Liberia.....	12.00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	73.50
		Total Receipts in January.....	\$243.50

During the Month of February, 1882.

MAINE. (\$5.00.)		Lincoln. Mary Davidson.....	1 00
Showhegan, Mrs. L. W. Weston.	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
VERMONT. (\$14.46.)		Maryland, \$2. Virginia, \$1. Mis-	
Essex. Annuity of Nathan		souri, \$1.....	4 00
Lathrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex:	14 46	RECAPITULATION.	
ILLINOIS. (\$40.00.)		Donations.....	45 00
Champaign. Mrs. Lulia Burn-		Annuity.....	14 46
ham, \$10. Wm. R. McKinley,		African Repository.....	4 00
Mrs. Hannah McKinley, each \$5.		Rent of Colonization Building....	168 00
Miss Mary Anna Finley, \$2....	22 00	Interest for schools in Liberia...	20 20
Carbondale. Miss Essie C. Finley.	10 00	Total Receipts in February.....	
Jacksonville. Mrs. Sarah Capps,			\$260 66
\$5. Cash \$1.....	6 00		

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

By REV. DR. E. W. SYLE, FINANCIAL AGENT.

<i>Philadelphia.</i> Miss H. S. Benson, \$200. Arthur M. Burton, \$25. Rev. Dr. John W. Dulles, Anonymous, Mrs. E. Perkins, each \$10. Rev. Dr. R. M. Luther, Hon. Stanley Matthews, each \$5. John Welsh Dulles, Miss C. C. Biddle, Mrs. Syle, W. & P. Nichols, each \$2. Miss Freeman, \$1.....	\$274 00
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1882. No. 3.

THE PRESENT SUCCESS OF LIBERIA: ITS EXTENT AND MEANING.*

Mr. President and Members of the American Colonization Society:

It is with feelings of sincerest pleasure that I come before you to-night to congratulate you on the completion of another year of labor for the noble cause in which you are engaged. This Society is gaining what we in America may call a venerable age. Yet we must remember that the trees which stand the longest and wave the strongest branches in our forests are not those which spring up to their fullness of height in a short period. Through a stretch of years, longer often than the ordinary life of man, they grow slowly but surely, sending out their hidden roots painfully and laboriously through the earth or the rocky fissure, till the springs are reached which summer never dries and frost never congeals. Their saplings at first grow rather in girth than in height, pushing out branches firmly set on the parent stem and able to resist the storm. Those who tread the woodland path may not at once note the growth; those who live by the forest side may scarcely be attracted; but at last, when the winds of a score of years have wrought their will, the massive tree which seems suddenly to emerge from among its companions, becomes the pride of the community, as it is seen rooted, erect, and advancing where others have decayed and fallen. Such, it seems to me, has been the course of the Society represented here to-night. Two generations have gone by since its seeds were planted by the hands of prayerful and loving men. Its advance has been through bitter storms assailing it on every

* An address by the REV. WILLIAM RANKIN DRYER, D. D., delivered at the Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 17, 1882.

side. From the very nature of its life it awoke special opposition, and if cursing and contempt, if partisan dislike at home or foreign hatred could have rooted it up, long ago this organization would have ceased to be. But it is not destroyed, thank God, but holds on its way with a prosperity around and beyond it, which defies the will of enemies. Like some graceful palm it uplifts its fruitage now where every eye can mark it; a fruitage as beautiful and beneficial as any merely human organization has ever gained. It presents LIBERIA, the one Negro Republic which Africa or the world knows, as the direct result of its prayers, its wisdom, and its sacrificing labor. It claims what no other organization for the benefit of the black man can claim, that the present condition of Liberia proves that the conceptions of the founders of this Society were as grand and as permanent for good as those which have long been the pride of history. It has done more than bestow a civil freedom, it has done more than lift the intellect of the Negro, it has done more than merely colonize. *It has already, I profoundly believe, laid the corner-stone of a nation.* It has created an earthly home where the Negro finds himself without a social obstacle before him, and with every advantage which his fellow-men enjoy, able to develop every God-given power and to upbuild the highest manhood as citizen and as individual. A Society that planned such a work as this might have seemed, sixty years ago, but a company of enthusiasts. To-day the result declares that its members have been workers together with God. They were in the line of righteousness and wisdom when they began, their present successors are in the line of righteousness and wisdom still. The old battle cry of the Crusaders, "*Vult Deus, Vult Deus,*" "God wills it," may be written over your doors, for facts accomplished show the will of God in the past, and become, in a high degree, the foreshadowing of that will in the future.

Liberia, we believe, is no longer an experiment, but a success. Look at it! It holds within its borders 15,000 of the very best Negroes which this world contains, men and women trained to support themselves by honest labor in this life, and led by Divine love to hold the truest and noblest religion which has ever stimulated aspiration, encouraged hope, and comforted the spirit when beset by trials, anxieties, and sorrows. It contains hundreds of homes where the correct and loving principles of the Bible prevail. It contains scores of villages, some beginning to rise to civic dignity, where the spires of churches pierce the surrounding foliage, where school-houses send forth their bands of children, where busy industry sings its daily song, where wealth concentrates, and public spirit advances. It contains

tracts of country where fifty years ago the forests only waved, but now dotted with plantations sustaining and enriching their owners. In these homes and communities children are born year by year who are Liberians purely and simply, without a single tie binding them to this country beyond ancestral association, like that which binds you and me to England, France, Holland, or Germany. Around these thousands of colonists increasing in number and influence, are seen the children of Africa itself, admiring the power of men of their own color and capacities, and seeking by close association to rise to the same level. They come not as to strangers, but as brother to brother, asking for themselves and their children the political and religious advantages which have already lifted those who have returned from exile. I have not overdrawn the picture. Let a man read or let him spend a month on the Atlantic and pass over to the "Dark Continent," and the reality will be far more impressive than the description. No, no; you cannot blot out Liberia. It has reached the point where it can smile at sneers, for it no longer halts. With easier movement year by year, it proves that the tottering steps of the past were not of old age, but of infancy; that its former weakness and simplicity giving advantage to every other nation preceded manhood and not decay. An advantage no African government, from Morocco to the Cape, possesses, attaches itself to Liberia, as it holds itself in closest relation with our own country where millions of the Negro race have already gained many of the advantages of Christian civilization. Among these the question of emigration is constantly stirring the hearts of the wisest and best, and the streams which turn to Africa grow larger every year. Such facts may rightly warrant the belief that Liberia has already passed the worst dangers besetting the earlier life of a nation, and warrant the anticipation of a future of a still firmer prosperity.

What is the meaning of this success? Granting the reality of present attainment, of what special interest is it to us. It means just what such men as Samuel J. Mills, and Robert Finley, and Bushrod Washington, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Lott Cary, and scores and hundreds of other Christian patriots, two generations ago, intended it should mean. It is the success of a combined Christianity and Republicanism upheld by Africans on Africa's own shores. And is not that enough to touch the heart and prompt the service of Americans of every race? In the very Constitution of Liberia, while religious liberty is jealously maintained and religious tests abolished, the Christian religion is acknowledged as the grand source of the highest blessings. To extend Bible Christianity is the glorious aim of ev-

ery earnest follower of the great Redeemer of men. Nineteen centuries ago, He, at whose feet our noblest civilization still is sitting, looked forth from the Mount of Olives with a vision that swept the globe. With amazement, His followers, few and feeble as they were, heard these words; "All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth, go ye therefore and disciple all nations." From that hour a conquest began which, with strange ebbings indeed, has never ceased its advance. A new civilization, founded on a Divine revelation of mercy and a Divine command to recognize and develop the brotherhood of humanity, began to flash its light amid the philosophies of Greece and the camps of conquering Rome. One continent after another accepted the religion of Jesus, and the Book which proclaimed His truth became one of the most important factors in social and civil life. Slowly but surely the ideas of the Crucified Nazarene supplanted all other religions. Asia, whence the Gospel sprang, was swept by the heresy of Mahomet, which linked an eternal truth to an eternal lie. The truth lifted men from the savagery of heathenism, but then became conservative when moral progress had just begun. The lie of the Arabian prophet made bigotry and hatred supremest virtues, and impeded all moral elevation for twelve centuries, till Christianity in our own age began to retrace the paths her first ministers had trodden. In Europe the doctrines of Jesus ruled supreme, and in their purest form passed to our own shores. In Africa along the coast of the Mediterranean and the borders of the ocean, Christ's name and work were honored in early days, and then were almost extinguished by the reign of the Koran. But beyond the mere edges of this vast continent no gleam of Christianity has ever shone. The larger portion of Africa's millions have never had the slightest knowledge of Jesus the Christ. These millions are chiefly massed in the interior, on that wonderful and varied surface which reaches from the Southern border of the Sahara to the jungles which mark the course of the Zambezi as it turns to the Eastern ocean, and those which mark the Coanza seeking the Western seas. We know them as Negroes, separated by personal appearance and special race development from all the rest of human kind. Within this vast interior, amid these hosts of the moral subjects of God, only the most debasing forms of heathenism have found a home, crossed here and there by the Mahommedan doctrines which have penetrated from the North. The Arab has come into the interior, with some of the force of earlier days, and has already subdued savage tribes, lifting them indeed above their fellows, but alas! only lifting them to become worse despots and tyrants. At last, in our own times, the banner of the Cross was carried by a mission-

ary explorer into the very heart of the great peninsula, and scores of devoted travelers have followed the "weaver boy of Blantyre" in the direction to which his heaven-sent enthusiasm first pointed. Before the century closes, the geographical features and social condition of the long-sealed continent will undoubtedly be disclosed, and that land which Christian love first opened, Christian generosity and sacrifice are striving to hold. But at what a cost is it done. Every fresh revelation seems to present new obstacles. The white man of the past has created a bitter prejudice against the white man of the present, for it was by his greed chiefly that the slave-traffic became extended till hate and discord were planted through every kingdom. Beyond this prejudice, climatic conditions and race distinctions raise barriers which declare that a permanent occupation by the white man is impossible. The Christianity of Europe and America is making noble sacrifices, and heroes of the faith are seizing single points here and there only to pass over their work after a few months or years, as they die martyrs to their devotion. We but quote from missionary reports which bring such facts as these; "Out of 117 Wesleyan missionaries sent out in forty years, fifty-four died on the field, thirty-nine in one year from their arrival, and thirteen of the survivors returned home in less than two years after reaching Africa. Half of the one hundred and nine missionaries sent out by the English Church Missionary Society in thirty years, died at their posts and fourteen more returned home." And so the list is given in every Society. We do not sorrow over the sacrifice. Martyr blood has ever been the seed of the Church. But in God's wonderful wisdom there are other agents prepared for the extension of Christ's kingdom. There are Christian Negroes by the hundreds and thousands who have learned the sweetness and light of Christ's truth through years of sorrow. These can be sought as the means by which Christianity can secure the firmest foothold and make the largest and most permanent conquest. It was this inspiring idea which burned in the soul of Robert Finley, and Mills, and Ashmun, and Cary. They consecrated this Society to more than temporal advantages. And when we look at Liberia with its scores of churches and Christian schools, not flourishing as exotics but upheld by the people themselves, we are bold to affirm that as a Christian attempt to enlarge the Kingdom of God, it is one of the wisest of the plans which the church at home can sustain. There have been forty years of missionary labor in China, and ten self-supporting Chinese churches are the result, Liberia is filled with churches and schools. Their members are pushing into the interior every hour, and new communities are founded. One such

church with pastor and people of the same race is worth a hundred so-called churches holding on to some foreign missionary as to its only source of life, and ready to sink into the surrounding heathenism if disease strikes the exile down. The domestication of fifteen thousand black men on African shores, is an achievement in which the germs lie of a permanent conquest of Africa for Jesus Christ. The appeal of Liberia for prayer and sympathy and aid, should stir every church at home, for it is *the appeal of the best equipped missionary force* that the church knows. The banner of the Cross is there upheld not by a single foreign hand, not by a few families separate in appearance and mode of thought from races around them, but it floats at the head of an organized army of believers, it is borne by Negroes themselves who look to the same Redeemer we adore, who have chosen their fathers' home for their own earthly years, and whose motto above all expressive of merely temporal aims is, *Christ for Africa, and Africa for Christ.*

Passing, however, from this highest point of view, there is another meaning to the prosperity of Liberia which should awaken a constantly increasing interest. There are forms of government which present some admirable features. But our American hearts warm the most and beat the tenderest to political institutions which are "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which recognize no distinctions between men but those which spring from voluntary action, and which afford the individual the fullest, freest opportunity for the development of his powers. Few and far between on earth are governments which make possible such lives as those of Lincoln and Garfield. In the whole of Africa there is but one, and that one is Liberia. Kingly absolutism, colonial dependency on foreign armies, and race republicanism mingled with forms of slavery, are found in all the others. We can use of Liberia alone the words which our great historian Motley, so truly uttered of our own land:—"This nation stands on the point toward which other people are moving—the starting point, not the goal. It has put itself, or rather Destiny has placed it, more immediately than other nations, in subordination to the law governing all bodies political as inexorably as Kepler's law controls the motions of the planets. The law is *progress*; the result, *Democracy*." As our own ancestors wrought out the problem, so the good and wise founders of Liberia believed that the Negro race could work out its own development in the region of earth first designated by Divine Providence for its home. Where no social forces resulting from the mingling of the European or the Asian should interpose obstacles, they founded the Negro Republic, regardless of the sneers

with which that foundation was laid. They pressed upon the early colonists the perils to which free governments are exposed, but none the less did they believe that it was the best and truest form of political life. For thirty-four years Liberia has been known as a free and independent nation. Those at the helm of power have found it no holiday task. Yet year by year every impartial observer can mark advance. The messages of such men as the Presidents Roberts, and Benson, and Warner, and Gardner, show a development which is already proving to every gainsayer that the Negro is capable of self-government. As one of their own writers recently pointed out, Liberia, after varied experiences, has emerged into a condition where the nation is "confident, hopeful and self-reliant." Who that has studied history could expect more? The colonies of America required fifty, eighty, one-hundred years of constant fostering before the slightest signs of native strength appeared. And who should rejoice over this growth more than the children of freedom in our own land? Putting aside the fact that the founders of Liberia were born here, that its recruiting colonists came from the ranks of our own citizens, the very character of the government appeals to our hearty and constant sympathy. It is our own system reproduced, it is the spectacle of another race working upward on the same path which we have trodden. We know what obstacles they must meet by our own experience, and we cheer them on by the hope which once filled the hearts of our fathers and now fills our own. Can any American allow the shadow of colonial enmity to blast the growth of this offspring of liberty? A thousand times we should answer, No. We hear of foreign traders defying Liberian laws and threatening European force against her if she maintains them. The American people will have a word to say, we think, if ever the attempt is made. We exercise no protectorate, but we do extend the hand of sympathy. That sympathy should even now be so expressed, that Liberia should feel emboldened to take her stand on her undoubted national rights, and exercise her undoubted national duties. There is a bit of America in Africa to-day which America at home means shall have fair play, even if that seems to stretch the Monroe doctrine. This colonial annexation system by European governments has already been checked by the statesman whose ideas now govern England. As against internal disorder and heathen or Mahometan attack we can trust the young Republic to its own strength, guided and increased by God. We believe that it will subdue such foes by steady Christian kindness as much as by the exercise of military force. We believe that if unhindered by European selfishness the growth of the Republic will extend toward the heart of the Con-

tinient where Dr. Blyden declares the true manhood of Africa exists to-day, and the two streams, one from the shore and one from the centre, will mingle their knowledge, power, and aspirations, to become, as a united people under a free government, like one of their own magnificent lakes on whose shores every fruit of a true prosperity may abound, and over whose waters the friendly flags of every race may wave.

In the position this Society holds toward the Republic, its mission is not yet accomplished. We may believe Liberia already a success, yet may freely admit that it has not yet attained the strength it must possess before our anxieties may cease. It is independent of our counsels and guidance, it never can be independent of our sympathy. Nay, it asks for that sympathy so that its own advantages in its own appointed work may be fully set forth. The Negro race of America asks advice or aid; it must be given by this body. Church and State alike need to be enlightened and stimulated, channels of trade need to be indicated, and more than all, emigration should be guided and protected. We rejoice to know that the best thought of our Negro citizens recognizes with growing clearness the simple and sincere philanthropy which animates this Society, and that increasing numbers are freely choosing African homes. In spite of all sneers and outcries we believe they choose wisely. As Liberia rises in the scale the children of those Negroes who remain here will learn that the sentimental or partisan theories which held their fathers to these shores were of little value compared to the brave earnestness which led others to seek a country of their own. As African manhood grows on African shores, it must advance with far more rapidity and permanence than in a country where centuries of oppression not only have debased it but created an atmosphere of feeling which no human law can reach. To show to the struggling individual or family that God Himself has opened a way of escape from such distinctions of race as will be made for a century to come, and to point them to a home in the land of their ancestors, this Society must hold on its way till Liberia itself assumes the labor and starts a bureau of colonization sustained by its own means.

Such a completion will bring the joy of a full success, and such a completion we may anticipate in a no very distant future. It has been a long and trying labor amid the bitter political struggles of our country to sustain this organization, but its aims have been so pure and its trust in God so firm that its present success has been attained. The foundation stones of another Republic we believe have been permanently laid, and the very toil and care demanded in that work may

guide safely our prediction of what the future must disclose. In the great commercial city close to my own New Jersey home, I sometimes pass deep excavations in which, week after week, the patient workmen toil. The rushing crowds above them scarcely deign a look, only a few stragglers now and then peering over the brink with curious eyes. Little those builders care. By the very care they take, by the very time they consume, they show that they understand what a structure they intend to rear. On such foundations only the lordly building rises where merchants may carry on their world-reaching business, or millionaires may shelter and preserve their costly treasures. And so the first three-score years of Liberia's history are no wasted years. The foundations laid by earnest men are slowly rising above the surface. No shouts of conquest, no applause of the people, may have been gained. We may say of the young Republic as Heber sang of the first temple;

"No workman's steel, no pond'rous axes rung,
Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric sprung."

Yet those foundations foretell the character of a nation soon to be. A nation self-ruled by principles based on a Bible-taught religion. A nation eager by voluntary desire for service and sympathy rather than for conquest, and rising to eminence on the lines of action which the greatest Teacher of the universe indicated when He proclaimed "Who-soever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." A nation able to walk abreast with other peoples, in its self-respect and energy, as it exchanges the special gifts won by its own labor from a tropic soil, in the world's great market. A nation blest of God and esteemed by all true men. This is the Liberia of the future to which the Liberia of the present points our gaze. The night is passing and the dawn breaks into day. By the signs of that coming glory, all that those who have toiled so faithfully in the work of upbuilding this great cause, need to-day is what a great thinker pronounced the secret of all lasting success: *Courage, courage, COURAGE!*

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our unfeigned gratitude is due to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, in view of the auspicious circumstances under which it is our privilege to meet again for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the State, and devising measures for the promotion of the national interests.

We have been blessed during the year with general health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop which has failed for several years past has this year been abundant. The coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield.

The election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic came off in May last with becoming order, giving assurance of the stability of our institutions, and of our ability to maintain a Republican Government with its official rotations and changes. The constituencies did not vote to adopt the constitutional amendment submitted by the Legislature, following, perhaps, a wiser instinct than appears on the surface.

INTERIOR AFFAIRS.—There has been marked improvement in our relations with the interior. Roads long closed have been opened, and intelligence of that fact has been sent to me by powerful Chiefs. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have now nearly exhausted themselves. The periodical wars are, for the most part, the results of long-standing feuds arising from the horrible foreign slave trade, that dreadful scourge which distinguished the intercourse of the European world with Africa for more than ten generations. These wars will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the people. About the middle of the year, I received a letter from Prince Jiah of Gallinas, one of the most influential of the belligerents, given assurance that the wars in which he has been engaged with districts in the neighborhood of Robertsport, had no hostile reference to the Liberian settlements. It is of the greatest importance, however, that the Government use every possible means to maintain order in our territories, and see that legitimate commerce is not interfered with. The expenses of meeting native difficulties, have all along been drawn from the general contingent fund at the disposal of the President; but that fund is not sufficient for dealing effectually with the numerous questions which arise in connection with Interior matters. There should be an increased appropriation, in keeping with the "Act to maintain peace on the Highway to the Interior," for aboriginal purposes, at the disposal of the Department of the Interior, under the direction of the President, that we may be able in native difficulties to bring such influences to bear in promoting their settlement, as shall put an effectual stop to hostilities, and keep the roads permanently open. It is encouraging to know that there is a large element among the Aborigines utterly dissatisfied with these periodical wars, and anxious for such quietness in the country as shall allow them to improve in agriculture,

and to enjoy the advantages of uninterrupted trade. That element would readily come to the assistance of the Government in any effort put forth for removing the causes and extinguishing the smouldering embers of belligerent conflagrations. The suggestions made by the Secretary of State, in a circular issued the early part of the year, as to the importance of systematic agriculture among the natives of civilizing purposes, would find a ready and practical response among a large majority of the Aborigines. And I would most respectfully recommend that the Legislature encourage the general cultivation of permanent farms among that portion of our citizens, in order to a *perpetuation of peace* in the country and the diffusion of secular and religious knowledge.

The friendly communications of which I notified you in my Annual Message of 1879, between this Government and Ibrahima Sissi, King of Medina, continue. That monarch has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for the facilitation of trade.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Amicable relations continue uninterrupted between this Government and foreign nations. The Government of the United States still manifests a friendly concern for the prosperity of this Republic, and is anxious to afford us every protection in its power against unfriendly influences, whether proceeding from within or without. When there was a rumor two years ago of a French Protectorate of Liberia, a letter from the Department of State at Washington, to the American Minister in Paris, contained the following paragraph:—"When it is considered that this Government formed and fostered the nucleus of a native representative government on the African shores, and that Liberia so created affords a field of emigration and enterprise for the lately emancipated Africans of this country, who have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity, it is evident that this Government must feel a peculiar interest in any apparent movement to divert the independent political life of Liberia for the aggrandizement of a great continental power which already has a foothold of actual trading possessions on the neighboring coast."

In this connection, I entreat you to join me in renewing the expression of the national sympathy with the Government of the United States, in the distressing loss they have recently sustained in the melancholy death of an able and honest Chief Magistrate.

It is my duty to inform you that Her Britannic Majesty's Government having acquired *erroneous* information as to the actual relations between Liberia and the Kingdom of Medina, have written to express their disapproval of the annexation of that territory to Liberia. So numerous have been the kindnesses extended to this Republic by the

Government of Queen Victoria, from the day that in weakness we declared ourselves a free, sovereign and independent State, that we cannot doubt that in addressing to us that communication, Her Majesty's Government was influenced by the most friendly motives. In reply, I assured Her Majesty's Government that the Kingdom of Medina had not been annexed to Liberia. We reserved to ourselves the right, however, if circumstances make it necessary or possible to affect such an annexation with the full and free consent of the people of that country, to pursue whatever course our national interest may require, in the exercise of the right guaranteed to independent communities by the law of nations. The whole policy of the British Government in their treatment of us, I am bound to acknowledge, has been to encourage our growth and expansion in the interest of commerce and civilization.

Toward the end of February last, there arrived in Monrovia harbor, the German Corvette "Victoria," Commander Valois, sent by His Imperial Majesty's Government to demand indemnity for the outrages perpetrated upon the crew of the wrecked steamer "Carlos," of whose loss on the Kroo coast I notified you in my last Message. Commander Valois had instructions to co-operate with the Government of Liberia in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the robbery and outrage on the property and persons of German subjects. After preliminary arrangements as to methods of co-operation between the Government and the Commander, I proceeded, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, on board the "Victoria," to Nanna Kroo—having stopped at Sinoe to receive Col. W. E. Harris and an interpreter. After an interview with the chiefs at Nanna Kroo, during which I impressed upon them the importance of the mission which had brought the German War vessel to their doors, and pointed out to them the account which they will always be called upon to render, for any unlawful interference with peaceful foreigners whom accident or any other cause may bring to their shores, I then informed them that it became my unpleasant duty to inflict severe punishment upon them for the misdeeds which they allowed their subjects to commit, and ordered them to deliver up the parties among them who had plundered the seamen of the "Carlos." They surrendered, after some hours delay, five men whom they charged with being concerned in the robbery. These, with five of the chiefs, were brought to Monrovia. The chiefs, after a short detention, were allowed to return home, having bound themselves to pay the full amount of the pecuniary indemnity. Before leaving Nanna Kroo, it was thought advisable to destroy the town in order to impress more deeply upon the minds of the Natives

the serious responsibility they incurred, in ill treating or otherwise interfering with peaceful strangers in their country. This visit of the "Victoria" to the coast, and the discreet co-operation of her gallant Commander with the Government, have done a great deal to enhance the prestige of the Republic among the coast tribes, proving to them that infractions of the peace and disregard of the usages of civilized nations, in their dealings with the life and property of foreigners, will not be passed over with impunity. The "Victoria" returned to this port in October, when the Government paid over to her Commander, through the Imperial Consul, the whole amount of the pecuniary indemnity of \$5,375.00 which was to reimburse the crew of the "Carlos" for damages sustained in consequence of the plunder of their property and ill treatment of their persons.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The condition of the financial affairs of the Government will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Our responsibilities as a member of the community of nations are very serious. We have to bear the burdens, and should see that we enjoy the rights and privileges of nations. Among those rights is that of regulating the revenues with reference to national exigences. Experience has shown us that we cannot exist respectably as an independent nation without having a revenue in moneys of universally recognized value. The inconveniences suffered by the Government in consequence of our present system, are too numerous to mention. The present income of *one tenth* in money available abroad, is far from being sufficient to meet our wants. I would most earnestly call your attention to the urgent necessity of immediate legislation on this subject. I would recommend the passage of a law making all custom dues payable in gold or silver coin, while giving to the currency now in circulation the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, and for all Government claims, except custom dues. Sound financial principles, and our daily experience, teach us that the Government should receive, through at least one channel of its income, money of an intrinsic value, such as gold and silver coin, that the nation may advance along the line of progress which is necessary to the perpetuation of its existence, and to any measure of respectability among the nations of the earth. If there is any class of our citizens—I would fain hope that there is no such class—disposed to complain of the legislation now recommended, only a short time will be necessary to satisfy such, if they are sincerely patriotic, that my recommendation on this subject is conceived in the highest interest of the country. The wisest financial legislation is that which tends to diminish the public burdens, and open up avenues for the

general improvement of the country, giving to the daily laborer as well as to all the servants of the Government who are the servants of the people, such remuneration for their services as will enable them to supply themselves not with luxuries, but with the necessities of life. Such legislation will also enable the Government to discharge its pecuniary obligations, both foreign and domestic, with greater fidelity, relieving it from the burden of paying excessive prices for common articles, and thus enabling it to carry on necessary public improvements.

In accordance with the law passed at your last session, the three ports of entry, namely Sassa-town, River Cess, and all the coast to the northward of Robertsport, were thrown open as additional ports of entry. Although the time is not long enough to enable us to form an accurate estimate of the results, I feel justified in stating that matters, so far, have worked favorably.

AMERICAN COTTON EXHIBITION. The Government, by invitation, appointed Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, to represent Liberia at the International Cotton Exhibition held in the State of Georgia in October last.

EDUCATION. Reports from the School Commissioners in the several counties are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities in the subject of education. Liberia College, under the new auspices, has made encouraging progress. Considerable repairs and improvements have been made by the Trustees to the College edifice. The building has been in a measure reconstructed. The road leading to it has been cleared of bushes and repaired, and a new road over a better route is in process of construction by the Government. Everything now about the College premises wears the aspect of life and earnestness. The number of students at present residing in the building is larger than at any previous period, and there is every prospect of an increase in the number during the coming year.

I would suggest the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to give increased efficiency to that important institution. And in this connection, I would respectfully recommend that such an amendment be made to the military laws of the Republic as to exempt from military duty all students of Colleges and High Schools while prosecuting their studies, in such institutions. And for the further usefulness of Liberia College I would that you make the appropriation of three thousand dollars, an annual grant for the use of the College, and that you supplement it by the creation of ten or twelve scholarships in the College of at least one hundred and fifty

dollars a year each, for four years, to be competed for by young men over thirteen years of age and under twenty-two, to be selected from the four counties of this Republic.

FUTILE ATTACKS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS. Liberia has been subjected during the year to more than the usual attacks and misrepresentations; but these attacks have all come from persons in the greenness and freshness of their years, and in the novelty of their Liberian experiences. Some have been in Liberia and some have not. I feel sure that with riper manhood and wider experience, other sentiments will inspire their vigorous pens.

Notwithstanding misrepresentations, a more accurate knowledge of the condition of things in this Country is spreading among our brethren in America, who, as they have access to enlarged measures of information and culture, and as they grow in self-respect, must find their way to the land of their fathers.

"I am persuaded that there are great things in store for Liberia and the land of our fathers. Foreigners are fighting for entrance into this Continent on the north and on the south, on the east and on the west; but the will of God is being accomplished. We have endured as a race long and severe afflictions, and the Most High "will make us glad according to the days wherein He has afflicted us and the years wherein we have seen evil." Let this nation place itself in harmony with the plans of His Providence as they are being daily unfolded, and we shall move on with accelerated and uninterrupted progress.

OBITUARY. Since your last session, death has deprived this nation of the valuable services of the late Hon. James E. Moore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and James R. Moore, Esq., Collector of Customs for the port of Grand Bassa County. While deeply deploring the loss of our fellow citizens thus called away one after another, let us be animated with a spirit of renewed zeal to act well our part in the discharge of the solemn duties we owe to God and the commonwealth.

Invoking the guidance and direction of Heaven upon your present deliberations, gentlemen, I remain your obedient servant,

ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

Monrovia, December 10th, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

BY THOMAS R. HAZARD, ESQ.

I am glad to learn through your April number that the project is revived of establishing a line of regular steam ships to the West coast of Africa under the auspices of a private company in New York. It is what should have been done, I am fully persuaded, by our Government, years ago, not only for the purpose of conveying the mails but of affording a cheap conveyance for colored emigrants and to aid in securing to the United States the growing commerce of the tropical regions of the "Dark Continent," which, ere the next century closes, I believe, will exceed in importance as a market for the manufactured productions of both Europe and America (and especially for cotton fabrics) any other quarter of the globe. In view of the measures that are being so perseveringly prosecuted for securing the advantages of this rich harvest of the future by most of the leading nations of Europe, the supineness of our own Government, which should, be first in the race, seems to me inexplicable.

More than thirty years ago, during the severe crisis of our country immediately antecedent to the passage of the fugitive slave law, I prepared a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a line of Government Postal Steamships to Liberia, containing a provision for the outward passage of free colored emigrants to Liberia at a nominal cost. I handed this petition to Mr. Clay on the occasion of a visit at my house. The next morning when about to leave, holding the document in his hand he said to me with much earnestness "Mr. Hazard, I have read this memorial and I approve of every word in it. I will take it and see that it is properly presented in the House of Representatives, and will make it the *closing act of my political life to have it carried into effect.*" These were the substance and I think nearly Mr. Clay's exact words. To the prayer of the petition I had obtained the signatures of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and all the heads of departments in the Government of Rhode Island, all the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly excepting six, and all the Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas. The petition called for an appropriation of public money, and of course had to go to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay (who was in the Senate) had it properly presented, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, chairman. It, with some other documents germane in character, was duly considered by the Committee, and favorably reported to the House with a bill for the establishment of a line of government Postal Steam ships to

Liberia, touching on their return (I think) at Cadiz, Lisbon, Brest and some port in England. The Committee's report called for an appropriation of five millions of dollars (a great sum in those days) which, with Mr. Clay's lamented death not long after, probably prevented the favorable consideration of the bill. Is it not possible, let me ask, that through the representatives of the Government of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, a bill of somewhat the same character might be again revived—and passed by Congress, thus connecting by an indivisible link the two Republics on either side the Atlantic Ocean, and forming a nucleus that might expand its humanizing and commercial benefits to both Republics to magnificent proportions, in the end not to be estimated in figures or expressed in words?

THE OPENING UP OF AFRICA.

All persons "friendly to Africa and the African race" were invited to attend the meeting held last evening, April 16th, in the Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, New York. The following call had been circulated:

"In view of the various efforts now being made for the opening of Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity, and the spontaneous and earnestly expressed desire of many thousands of intelligent, religious and morally trained persons of color in the United States to settle in Liberia, the undersigned request that a public meeting be held in this city, to give expression to our interest and that of the community in the importance of these movements and to contribute aid in their furtherance."

This call was signed by E. D. Morgan, H. M. Schieffelin, Charles P. Daly, J. D. Vermilye, R. T. Wilson, J. J. McComb, Algernon S. Sullivan, W. E. Dodge, Henry G. Marquand, I. N. Phelps, Benjamin B. Sherman, Henry Day, A. A. Low and Hooper C. Van Vorst. At 8 o'clock last evening the church was well filled by a large and attentive audience. Hon. William E. Dodge, presided. The devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Ireneus Prime, were opened by the singing of the hymn which begins "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." After this and a prayer, Mr. Dodge briefly explained the object of the meeting. He said in part;

"The American Colonization Society has been in existence sixty years. It has prosecuted the work of colonization in Liberia with commendable energy. White missionaries have been sent to all

parts of Africa, although many of these have been stricken down by the fatal climate. In its early days, the Society had only a few colored men to call on who had been educated for the work. But within the last ten years education has been spreading among the colored race. There are now in our midst many Negroes who have been graduated from colleges and other institutions of learning. Many of these are asking whether Providence is not calling them to go to Africa and make known the truths of the Gospel. Hence a new work was opening up for the Colonization Society. What they want to know now is where the assistance is coming from to enable them to proceed with the work which has been opened up to them."

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, was next introduced. He delivered an able address, in which he showed the extent and importance of the great Continent which is awaiting "civilization, colonization and evangelization." In the course of his remarks he said :

"Looking back over twenty-five years, it is almost impossible for me to realize the changes that have occurred. At one time I did not favor the work of the Colonization Society, because I believed that it made strong the hands of slavery by removing from among us emancipated slaves, and with them the results of this work which proved their fitness for freedom. But there is no longer any slavery, and there is no pressure on the Negro to leave our shores. In fact the pressure, I believe, comes from them. No discredit attaches to the mission on which it is proposed to send them. It is a great work in a field which God has suddenly opened up to them. No greater eulogy could be pronounced on the colored race here than is suggested by the intention of the Society to use its members in building up Christian institutions in Africa. The greatness of the field has only become apparent to us within the last few years. In fact, our knowledge in regard to Africa has, within a comparatively recent period, been multiplied and completed to an extent that is scarcely appreciated, and will hardly be credited. If you want to bring this fact to you very clearly, look into the earlier volumes of our cyclopædias and examine the learned and able articles that were written as late as 1858 or 1859. Compare these with the articles in more recent editions of 1878. Here is only a difference of twenty years of time. The amplification of knowledge which these articles illustrate is scarcely equalled by that accomplished through the discoveries of Columbus.

"Africa contains a population of 200,000,000—more than twice the population of the Western Hemisphere. Its agricultural and mineralogical resources are inexhaustible. The interior of it is neither a sandy wilderness nor a series of marsh lands. The coast that is noto-

rious everywhere for its malaria, presents no fair indication of the interior. Here is an almost unbroken succession of table lands rising everywhere from 2,000 to 2,500 feet high; here are mountains larger than any in this country or in Europe; a system of lakes surpassing even the magnificence of our own. Victoria lake is larger in area than the State of New York; mighty rivers flow through the country, and the climate is healthful and delightful. This is the country which commerce is bound to develop within the next fifty years. It has been said that Africa is like Noah's ark, which had few men but many beasts. The truth is that the human inhabitants are almost beyond count. There are races among them who are just as different from one another as the Turk from the Russian, and the Frenchman from the Chinaman. And many of them are highly susceptible to cultivation. Around this immense Continent commerce has been hovering for many years. It is now on the point of making its way into it, and its progress will be attended by the grandest results. Just as great inventions burst upon the world, and a dozen minds claim the first thought in the direction of their accomplishment, so the nations of the world seem to have turned their attention to this great 'Dark Continent' as with one mind. England, Belgium, France, Italy and Russia have sent out scientific parties there, and commercial embassies to increase our knowledge of the country. There are now steamship lines to the west coast of Africa from France and England. There are several steamship lines on the rivers of Africa. Railroad construction has been prosecuted vigorously. One road is to be built from the northern coast south through the Desert of Sahara. There is already telegraphic communication from the Cape of Good Hope to England, and there will soon be connections from the former point to the northern coast of the Continent. The country's wealth is almost boundless. There are gold, silver and diamonds from the South African mines, coal, iron, tin, copper, malachite, cotton, and wool. One million pounds of coffee a year are exported from one district; ostrich feathers, tobacco, hard woods and paper stock are sources of wealth.

"Commerce is certain soon to possess this great Continent of Africa. Shall Christianity go with it? Thirty-four missionary societies are now represented in Africa. Much precious life has been sacrificed and still more will be sacrificed. Nothing worth having has ever been won without such sacrifice. In this case, civilization must be accomplished through colonization by colored men from this country. We shall return to Africa the civilization which came from it. The great process of Providence will be complete and the millennium may be ushered in."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison followed with a brief address. His remarks were in substance as follows: The American Colonization Society was organized in 1816 to establish a Christian nation among 200,000,000 barbarians. We point to Liberia as the result of our labors. We are in daily receipt of letters from colored people through the country begging to be sent to Liberia. We need \$25,000 now to carry on this work. A part of this amount is conditionally pledged.

The Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock was the last speaker. He referred briefly to the fact that the opening up of Africa would furnish a much needed market for the manufactures of England and America.—*New York Tribune.*

TO ENLIGHTEN AFRICA.

A large meeting in behalf of the American Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church on Murray Hill, last Sunday evening. The audience, including many prominent citizens, was the largest assembly convened in this cause in this city for a long series of years. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided, and in a few words earnestly commended the work. Rev. Dr. Addison of Washington city, with great clearness and force, presented the "plans and purposes of the Society, showing that several hundred thousand colored people are longing to be sent to Liberia, but the Society is unable, for want of means, to give them passage. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs and Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, in speeches of great ability and interest, exhibited the condition and future of the continent of Africa, its resources, extent, and promise, and the advantages of commerce with it, and Dr. Storrs showed that the world's progress had largely been by the means of colonies. This is the instrumentality that will yet bring that "Dark Continent" into the light, and fill it with the benign influences of Christian civilization.

Dr. Addison, in asking for funds, said, that \$25,000 are urgently required to meet the exigencies of the Society that is pressed with applications from men of color, wanting to go to Liberia. One man in the house had offered to give \$500 if nine others would do the same. Two colored men came forward at the close of the meeting, expressing deep interest in the cause.

The meeting was exceedingly effective, and the advocacy of the cause by such men as those who called and those who addressed the meeting, must give it increased favor in the eyes of the Ameri-

can people. It deserves to hold a high place among the great instruments for the conversion of the world, as it has in its work the elements of vast usefulness to the continent of Africa, and to the colored people in the United States. We trust a new impulse has been given to it, and that the cause will enjoy a larger measure than ever of the sympathy and prayers of the Christian public.

The New York Observer, April 20th.

(The following deserves the thoughtful consideration of the friends of Africa in every State of the Union.)

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Attention is respectfully invited to the reasons why it is incumbent on us to continue, for some time longer, that fostering care over the Republic of Liberia, which has been exercised by this country and Government since the days of President Monroe.

1. Liberia is America's tribute of restitution to Africa; the first and only colony ever planted by the people of these United States, outside of their own territory. It ought surely to be adequately supported.

2. Liberia, for the last thirty-five years, has sustained itself as an independent Republic, in spite of enormous difficulties, and much opposition. We cannot be indifferent to such efforts, or refuse our sympathy and aid where they are so much needed.

3. The best form in which to render effective aid, is to assist in strengthening Liberia, by sending there good, well-selected emigrants. This the Colonization Society undertakes to do; and it is for this object contributions are solicited.

Knowing that this subject has been in a kind of abeyance for some time past, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Society have directed me, as their Secretary, to present afresh the claims which this subject has upon all who are concerned in the Christianization and civilization of Africa, especially that portion nearest to us, the Western Coast, from which so many thousands were brought away, enslaved. To these same shores it is fitting that we should send back some of their descendants—enlightened and evangelized.

The Colonization Society only purposes in the present, to transfer about three hundred each year; but they would regret the necessity of doing less than this, especially now, at the time when some fifty

thousand applicants are begging to go to the land of their fathers, and entreating our Society to help them on their way.

How worthy our object is, and how well adapted to its accomplishment are the means employed, may be gathered from the well-considered and reliable testimony contained in the subjoined letters, which are given in the order of their respective dates:

FROM THE RT. REV. BISHOP STEVENS.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 21, 1881.*

It is the opinion of wise and active men, that the spiritual and social regeneration of Africa, can, under God, be best secured by the efforts of her own sons. We, in the United States, remembering what a source of material wealth has been derived from the enforced labor of Africans on our own soil, ought to feel that a great obligation rests upon us, to raise and enlighten that class, whether here or in their original home. To secure this object, the American Colonization Society and its branch in this State, are making strenuous efforts; efforts moving in two parallel lines of Evangelization and Colonization, which together will carry inestimable benefits to that "Dark Continent." Most heartily therefore, I commend to you the Rev. Edw. W. Syle, D. D., and the work which he represents, and ask for him your kind consideration. Very truly yours,

WM. BACON STEVENS.

FROM THE REV. DR. BREED.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 6, 1882*

The Colonization Society is doing an excellent work for Africa and service for our own colored people, in spreading information respecting the land of refuge ever waiting for them, and in keeping an open door for those among them, of ambition and intelligence, to a country where they are free from the oppressive weight of superiority on the part of another race. Yours very truly,

W. P. BREED.

FROM THE REV. DR. BOARDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 20, 1882.*

For some years, it was my honorable distinction to be officially connected with the Colonization Society. During that time I became personally familiar, not only with the general methods of the Society, but also with its specific workings. My conviction, based on this personal acquaintance, is as follows: It has undertaken a colossal

and most beneficent enterprise, and is carrying on its work with such intelligent and scrupulous fidelity as must, with the blessing of God, issue in glorious results. The redemption of the "Dark Continent" must, in my judgment, mainly come, through Christian Africans trained in America.

GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN.

FROM THE REV. BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 23, 1882.*

I most heartily wish you great success in advocating the cause of the American Colonization Society. The regeneration of Africa requires not only Christian missionaries, but also Christian colonists, who shall show the natives the superiority of Christian arts and civilization. Her sons, in our land, are gradually becoming so enlightened and so experienced in business, that they will feel it to be their duty to give a helping hand to their brethren who are in darkness. To your Society must they chiefly look for that assistance which they will need for settlement in Africa.

Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Yours very respectfully,

EDW. W. SYLE,

*Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society,
and Financial Agent of the American Colonization Society.*

REV. DR. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

"The following particulars of the last days of this remarkable man, whom hosts of friends on three continents cherished for his talents and character, are given in a communication from Mr. C. T. O. King, dated Monrovia, February 17:

"You will learn, no doubt, with regret, but not with surprise, of the death of Hon. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia. He never fully recovered from his first attack of African fever. His old complaint of asthma was developed by the action of the climate, and it was impossible for him to obtain relief until death released him.

"His impressions of Liberia were most favorable. He had the privilege, he said, of beholding the noble St. Paul's river and spending a few days on its banks; and he was permitted to visit the Liberia College, being delighted with everything there except the site of the building.

"Dr. Garnet died at four o'clock, A. M., of the 13th instant. He breathed his last as quietly as an infant falls asleep, and his countenance wore a smile in death. He felt that his work was done. His remains were interred with military honors, while minute guns were fired from Fort Norris. The funeral obsequies were conducted by the leading minister of each denomination in Monrovia—Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal—Present Blyden preaching the discourse from 2 Samuel, c. 3, v. xxxviii, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'"

Letters have been received from Mrs. Barboza, Dr. Garnet's daughter, whom he rejoined in Liberia, giving interesting details of his arrival in that country, of the cordial welcome he received, of the hopefulness and activity with which he began his life among the Liberians, and of the fatal illness which took him away after he was thought to be on the road to recovery.

When Dr. Garnet sailed from New York he was nearly prostrated by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. His friends were, therefore, agreeably surprised to hear that during the week he spent in Liverpool he was apparently in better health than he had enjoyed for several years. His trip from Liverpool to Monrovia seemed to be equally favorable in its effects, and he reached the Liberian capital on Dec. 22, in excellent spirits. His circle of friends and acquaintances was very large, and he was welcomed with an enthusiasm which, perhaps, no other man of his race would have evoked in that country. The first week, however, he devoted mostly to his family and his private affairs. His household effects had been sent on in advance, a house had been engaged for him, and he busied himself with preparations to settle in his own home, with his granddaughter as his housekeeper.

On January 4, a reception was given to him by Dr. Blyden, President of Liberia College. The members of the Government and the representatives of foreign governments were present. The newspapers published in Monrovia had a long account of the speeches, and said that Dr. Garnet was in "jovial mood," and made some happy remarks. That very evening, however, he was beginning to feel the approach of the insidious African fever, which is certain to afflict all newcomers on that part of the west coast. Two days later he was compelled to take to his bed. Mrs. Barboza left the school she was teaching at Brewerville, and, with her daughter, devoted herself to the patient, who had a comparatively mild attack of the fever.

In about three weeks Dr. Garnet had so far recovered as to go to Brewerville, some fourteen miles distant, reached from Monrovia by

canoes and row boats on the St. Paul's river. Dr. Garnet stood the trip well, and spent four days at his daughter's home. His friends all thought he was becoming rapidly acclimatized, and he himself believed he was very happily getting through the preliminary hardships of a residence in Africa. His daughter urged him to remain with her until his strength was fully restored, but he was anxious to return to Monrovia and to enter upon his official duties, and so on Feb. 9, Mrs. Barboza accompanied her father back to the capital. He felt so well that two days later she returned home, leaving him in his own house, under the care of her daughter.

On the morning of Feb. 12, a messenger brought tidings that a dangerous change had occurred in her father's condition. She reached Monrovia that afternoon. He had died about four hours before her arrival. He had had a serious attack of asthma, and being still enfeebled by the fever, he was unable to rally, and succumbed to the new complication after a few hours' illness.

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference session opened January 31 and closed February 5, at Monrovia. Rev. Charles A. Pitman was chosen President, and Rev. James H. Deputie, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Blyden addressed the Conference as fraternal delegate from the Presbytery of Western Africa. The Baptist Providence Association was represented by Rev. J. T. Richardson. Memoirs were read before the Conference of Rev. James R. Moore, Rev. Charles Cummings, and Rev. J. S. Payne, deceased during the Conference year. Mr Moore was a native of the United States, had received early advantages in education, and pursued the study of medicine. He had maintained a Christian profession for fifty years, joined the Liberia Conference in 1867, and was at the time of his death a supernumerary on the Bexley Circuit. Mr. Cummings was a native of the Kroo tribe, and in the later years of his ministry he labored as a missionary among them. He was regarded as a man of ability, and was highly esteemed by his brethren. Mr. Payne went to Liberia from the United States in his boyhood, being a member of a large family. He was distinguished for his great firmness and persistence of character. He identified himself with everything that looked to the elevation of the Negro race and of Liberia.

The following is a list of appointments for 1882.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman, P. E.*—Monrovia Circuit and Ammons ville, *C. A. Pitman*, one to be supplied. Robertsport Circuit—New Georgia, and Dixville, *B. K. M'Keever, H. B. Capehart.*

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, *D. Ware, P. E.*—Caldwell Circuit, to be supplied. Virginia and Brewerville, *T. A. Sims.* Clay—Ashland, *W. M. R. Richards.* Millsburgh and White Plains, *W. P. Kennedy, Sr.* Robertsville, *T. B. Lane.* Carysburg and Bensonville, *W. T. Hagans, I. W. Cooper.*

BASSA DISTRICT, *J. H. Deputie, P. E.*—Upper Buchanan, to be supplied. Lower Buchanan, to be supplied. Edina Circuit, *C. W. Bryant.* Bexley Circuit, to be supplied. Marshall Circuit, to be supplied. Mt. Olive, *J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artis.*

CAPE PALMAS AND SINOE DISTRICT, *C. H. Harmon, P. E.*—Greenville and Lexington Circuit, *W. P. Kennedy, Jr.* Bluntsville, to be supplied. Mount Scott and Tubmantown, *C. H. Harmon.* Mt. Haven and Settra Kroo, to be supplied.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT PAYNE.

Rev. James Spriggs Payne, D. D., who served two terms as President of Liberia, and who had been a minister of the gospel for forty years, died at his residence at Monrovia, January 31. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 15, 1819, emigrated to Liberia with his parents in 1829 in the ship "Harriet," sent by the American Colonization Society, and obtained his education in the schools of the infant colony. Mr Payne was ordained in 1840 in New York by the late Bishop Janes. In 1848 he visited the United States as a commissioner, to arrange the terms of separation of the colony of Liberia from the American Colonization Society. He was elected president of the young African Republic in 1867, and again in 1875. He attended the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate from the Liberia Annual Conference. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him January 31 last, by Liberia College. Mr. Payne was of unadulterated African descent, of marked ability as a man and preacher, and a successful writer on the science of political economy. The influence of his life will continue for many generations.

BRITISH AGGRESSION IN LIBERIA.

Monrovia, April 5th, 1882.

Dear Sir :

We have just passed through a period of great excitement. Consul Havelock has just left here after meeting the Commissioners appointed by President Gardner to meet him for negotiations on the

questions between the British and Liberian Governments—(the Liberian Commissioners were Rev. Dr. Blyden and Ex-Attorney General Davis.)—viz.: the claims of British subjects for losses alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the action, from time to time, of the Liberian Government, amounting to \$85,000. The claims brought against the Liberian Government by H. M. Harris, a British trader at Solyma, amounted to £9,000, or \$45,000. The claims brought by three Sierra Leone traders were £8,000 or \$40,000.

The Commission sat from Tuesday the 21st to Saturday the 25th ult. The Liberian Commissioners succeeded in getting Governor Havelock to throw out Harris' claims as entirely invalid. This was a great point gained by Liberia, for it set at rest the question of the right of Liberia to enforce her revenue laws within her acknowledged boundaries. But the claims of £8,000 were sustained by the Governor, and he was authorized, by Her Majesty's Government, to propose that the North-West boundary of the Republic should be fixed at Cape Mount, on the ground that the tribes north of that point—viz.: the Marfar river, objected to Liberian rule, and that in consideration of this, if the Liberian Government would consent, he was authorized to cancel the claims, otherwise he was to enforce the payment, at once. The Liberian Commissioners earnestly protested against this, and urged that the boundary should be fixed higher up. The Governor then agreed to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Mannah river, if the Liberian Government would for the present consent to the boundary proposed by Her Majesty's Government. The Liberian Commissioners then said they had no authority to decide in the matter, but would refer the subject to the President. The President called a meeting of the Cabinet the same evening, when it was decided to accede to the Governor's proposal, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The action of the Government was misrepresented in the community. It was said that the President, under the pressure of his Cabinet, especially Dr. Blyden, had given the territory away to the British. Public meetings were called; excitement ran high. The U. S. ship "Essex" happening in port, President Gardner commissioned Dr. Blyden to go the Leeward in her, to bear citations to the members of the Senate, which will be convened at once to consider the Governor's proposal.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, and his suite, were handsomely received by the President and the leading citizens, and he expressed himself as very favorably impressed with Liberia. He was preceded by four British men-of-war—the "Pioneer," "Briton," "Flirt" and

"Algerine." The "Briton" gave us a national salute, which was returned by our Fort Norris. The Governor arrived on the 20th ult., in his yacht the "Prince of Wales." He landed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was escorted to the Executive Mansion by the Mayor and City Council, under a salute of fifteen guns. A large number of the leading citizens was invited by the President to meet him at the mansion. On arriving there, he was received in the drawing room by the President and his Cabinet, after which the Consuls for the United States, the Netherlands and Sweden and Norway were introduced to him, then, one by one, the leading Liberian citizens were presented by Ex-Mayor Jas. B. Yates. After which the Governor read his letter of instructions from Earl Kimberly, and presented his commission as British Consul, to the President. This done, the Governor was entertained at luncheon, when the health of the Queen was proposed by the President, and cordially drunk by the guests, to which the Governor responded, and in return proposed the health of the President, which was, by request of the President, responded to by Secretary Gibson, and followed by Dr. Blyden in response to the toast—"Our foreign relations." All that was done was in excellent style.

The Commander of the "Essex" and his officers were also entertained by the President. The Governor of Sierra Leone and the Commander of the "Algerine" were invited to meet Commander McCormick and his officers at the President's Mansion. The invitation was accepted, but when the Governor received the notice from Secretary Gibson that in consequence of a petition from the citizens, he could not sign the provisional agreement, he sent an apology excusing himself from attending the reception.

Very respectfully yours,

C. T. O. KING.

LIBERIA'S PERIL.

We have had frequent occasion to refer to the unsatisfactory relations existing between the Governments of Great Britain and Liberia, growing out of the opposition of the former to the right of the latter to the Sea Coast between Cape Mount and Sherbro. We now have room only to present and invite attention to a letter from Mr. C.T.O. King, Agent of the American Colonization Society at Monrovia, which appears in these pages, giving the particulars of recent efforts by the English to adjust this long pending matter—according to a

sense of honor and a show of strength which, it was hoped, had forever been abandoned.

It should be observed that the English Government does not claim the region in question, either in its own right or for the Colony of Sierra Leone; but its objection is based on the reputed opposition of the Native Kings and Chiefs to Liberian rule, the inability of Liberia to efficiently govern the country, and the possible injury which might result to British trade should the revenue laws of Liberia be actively extended over the territory. These are the reasons assigned by the strongest Power of the world for seeking to force on the weakest her word and might against actual purchase and occupation, reasons which enlightened Governments and people have no hesitation at this late day to call in question and discard with indignation.

Subsequent information from Monrovia represents that the Senate of Liberia met in extra session April 10; and on the 17th, the members "proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion with Vice President Russell at their head, who expressed the unanimous opinion and tendered the advice of the Senate to President Gardner upon the late negotiations relative to our north west boundary. Vice President Russell in the name of the Senate said that they were of opinion:

"1. That his Excellency should not accept the proposition of H. M. Government fixing the north west boundary of Liberia at the Marfar or Cape Mount river.

"2. That he should not sign or caused to be signed any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia under any pretence whatever.

"3. That he should not acknowledge the claims of the Sierra Leone traders, who allege that they suffered losses in our territory during the war of 1871, because they were trading in contravention of our revenue laws, until the question or matter of dispute long existing between the Governments of Liberia and Great Britain is adjusted and amicably settled, in conformity to the basis agreed upon in 1871, and a decision adverse to Liberia be arrived at; and not then unless successfully proven to be a just claim against our Government.

"4. That if H. M. Government will, regardless of the laws of nations, before the said north west boundary question is settled, attempt to enforce the payment of said claims, the President must, in behalf of the Government, (Liberia) most solemnly protest against its action and appeal to the sympathy of the civilized world."

Commenting on the matter, *The Monrovia Observer* of April 27th forcibly remarks:

"The Senate has expressed the national will, and correctly represented the feeling of the citizens. The people of Liberia may be forced by overwhelming power to abandon a part of its present domain, but they will not relinquish it of their own free will.

"Civilized Negroes have been able so far to make a home nowhere. In founding the Republic of Liberia they acquired a territory not solely in their own interests or for their own benefit, but also for that of the resident native population. They sought to shut out from this population the worst of the evils which every where precede the introduction of what the European calls civilization. In this policy Liberia may be expected to persist. She will try to shield, to some extent at least, that portion of Africa which has fallen under her dominion.

"In sixty years Liberia has acquired and partially civilized a portion of West Africa. The event is one of the most wonderful epochs of the 19th century. The Liberians are proud of their hereditary domain and they feel that they are in duty bound to transmit this noble inheritance to their posterity and the millions of Negroes who are yet in exile; and they cannot afford to compromise the original purposes of the establishment of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, merely for the sake of pleasing the trading tendencies of the colony of Sierra Leone. England asks for too much. To yield to the proposals of Consul Havelock would be national suicide. The people feel this throughout the length and breadth of the land, and would rather see Liberia destroyed by British arms than make any such concessions. Let *the might* of England override *the right* of Liberia."

In view of the many reasons which make the relations of the United States and Liberia closer and kinder than such ordinarily exist between two independent nations, the attention of the American Secretary of State has been invited to the consideration not only of this important subject in general, but of the recent action of the English Government, through Governor Havelock. Secretary Frelinghuysen has been requested to address, quoting the well chosen words of Commodore Shufeldt, "a friendly note to a friendly Power, simply indicating that we take an active interest in Liberia, and would not be willing to see her territory curtailed or her trade restricted." This he has kindly promised to do, and that at an early day.

THE LIBERIAN MISSION.

This position, made vacant by the lamented death of Minister Garnet, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D. who was recalled to make way for Dr. Garnet. Mr. Smyth received his education in Philadelphia and Washington, and has already resided some four years at Monrovia to the satisfaction of his Government and the acceptance of the authorities and citizens of Liberia.

We violate no secret in making known the fact that Secretary Frelinghuysen invited the American Colonization Society and its zealous President, Mr. Latrobe, to nominate a successor to Dr. Garnet, and that they promptly suggested the name of Mr. Smyth—with the result just stated. He expects to return to his post of duty, via Liverpool, early in July, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

PUBLICATIONS ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Copies may be had at this office, without charge, of the following pamphlets: 1. Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, presented January 17th last; 2. Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee before the Colonization Society at its late annual meeting in Washington; 3. Address delivered on the same occasion by Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.; and 4. Discourse preached in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, February 26th, 1882, by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock, Rector. These addresses are judicious, appreciative and able presentations of the principles and work of the American Colonization Society, and of the success and future of Liberia in extending the bounds of civilization and Christianity—views which appeal to every philanthropic and religious heart.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN F. SLATER, ESQ., of Norwich, Conn., has enrolled his name with Peabody and others as the wise benefactors of mankind, by the appropriation of a million of dollars for the education of the colored people of America. The munificent fund he has entrusted to the care of a Board of Trustees, made up of persons well known for their patriotism and their philanthropy, and from whose honorable character a wise administration of the trust may be expected. Mr. Slater has not only shown his generosity in the gift, but his wisdom as well in the broad and liberal instructions to his trustees.

TWO SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.—I have recently established two schools, one three miles beyond the Finley mountain, the other five miles from this station. Both of the teachers are natives. I am happy to say religion is in quite a prosperous condition here. We have one new member, a native man about forty years of age.—Mrs. MATILDA VONBRUNN, *Vonbrounville*, Feb. 1882

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of March, 1882.

FOR REPOSITORY. (\$16.00)	
Pennsylvania \$3. Virginia \$3.....	
North Carolina \$5. Illinois \$2....	
Canada \$3.....	16 00

RECAPITULATION.	
African Repository.....	16 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	164 17
Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90 00
Total Receipts in March....	\$270 17

During the month of April, 1882.

VERMONT. (\$9.00.)	
Pittsford. M. P. Humphrey \$5....	
Thomas D. Hall \$2.....	7 00
St. Johnsbury. Mrs. A F. Kidder.	2 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00)	
Stamford. Charles J. Starr.....	100 00
NEW YORK. (\$750.00)	
New York City. Henry G. Mar-	
quand, \$500. Henry Day, \$100.	
E. D. Morgan, \$100. Anson	
Phelps Stokes, \$25, Richard T.	
Wilson, \$25.	750 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$30.00.)	
Philadelphia. F. G. Schultz.....	25 00
Erie. A member of Park P. Church,	

by R. L. Perkins, Treas.....	5 00
VIRGINIA. (\$2.00.)	
Alexandria. Mrs. M. B. Blackford	2 00
WISCONSIN. (\$20.00.)	
Fox Lake. John Carter, toward	
cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.	20 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (. 50)	
Louisiana,.....	50

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	891 00
Emigrant toward passage.....	20 00
For African Repository.....	50
Rent of Colonization Building.....	46 00
Total Receipts in April.....	\$957 50

During the month of May, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.40.)	
Newport. Cong. Church, A. B.	
Chase, Treas.....	2 40
RHODE ISLAND. (\$100.00.)	
South Portsmouth. Thomas R. Haz-	
ard,.....	100 00
NEW YORK. (\$25.00.)	
New York City. John E. Parsons,	25 00

MISSISSIPPI. (\$2.00.)	
Vicksburg. Rev. Dr. C. K. Mar-	
shall,.....	2 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	129 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	150 00
Total Receipts in May.....	\$279 40

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BY REV. DR. E. W. SYL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Philadelphia. Hon. Eli K. Price, \$50. W. V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck,	
Dr. A. L. Elwyn each \$25. Mrs. Joseph W. Ryerss, Robert Wain Ryerss, P. W. Sheaf-	
er, Miss A. Ewing each \$10. Lewis H. Redner, Ezra T. Cresson, each \$3. Rev. J.	
F. McLean, James S. Stone, E. F. Fassitt, Rev. A. Elwyn, each \$2. Total \$179.00.	

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THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.*

It is an old proverb, Man's extremity is God's opportunity. There might well be another proverb—God's opportunity is man's urgency. When special movements of Divine Providence are abroad in the earth, it is then our duty and interest to take observations, to heed warnings, to catch inspiration, to act with promptness. A grand movement of God, specially apparent at this time, is the solving the problem by the logic of events, of the destiny of our freedmen, and, concomitantly, the opening up of Africa to the light of Christianity, the interests of commerce, and the development of civilization. God's opportunity is man's urgency. Never were the claims of the American Colonization Society to the devoted support of the friends of the Gospel and of human amelioration so enforced as now by those Almighty influences, which seem to enter, at chosen junctures, with wondrous effect into the affairs of men; and never so inspiring has been the sublime hopefulness of its work. Our duty is plain; our zeal should catch fire, our courage become transcendent.

There are tides in the affairs of men. Impulses—strange, unexpected, contagious, enthusiastic—take their rise from time to time in great masses of men, and bear right onward to glorious consummation many a rich freightage of human weal. Individual men, it is true, by heroic patience and persistent effort, and a determined stand for principle, may do much, especially in the way of getting a people ready for the flow of the tide, whenever that may be; but it is

* An Address by BISHOP WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., delivered at the Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 17, 1882.

only when the tide does flow, when great numbers of men are stirred at the same moment and uplifted by the same thoughts, that, as regards any far-reaching social movement, triumphant success is achieved. History teems with examples, and with reference to such crises in affairs we are accustomed to say, "The times were ripe." When Luther began to preach the distinctive doctrines of the great Reformation, how many evangelical workers for truth and righteousness had already appeared and had exhausted themselves? In the Providence of God they had been gradually making ready, in many lands, for the grand outburst of a gospel enthusiasm of nations. It is not that Luther, simply as Luther, exerted so tremendous an influence; he was just the mouthpiece of millions behind him, and it was to their thoughts and feelings he gave voice. When the tea was pitched over-board in Boston harbor, the thirteen colonies trembled in sympathy from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. A pebble, as by the finger of God, was let fall into the sea of a new nationality, and lo! what concentric waves of feeling, one after another, larger and larger, spreading over the entire surface of the waters, and only ceasing to spread when had been reached the solid shores of American Independence.

There are tides in human affairs, and happy they who are appointed to float their work upon the flood of a wide-spread interest. Others may have preceded them—must have preceded them—toiling in secret and in quiet, toiling in the midst and in spite of opposition, preparing for the auspicious moment, laying broad and deep the foundations of a people's concerted action; but it is only when the people's outburst of convictions shall have come, that the sweets of assured success are tasted and enjoyed.

We have arrived, I think, at one of such junctures in the history of God's providence, for, as I judge of it, the American Colonization Society is just now in the act of cresting the wave. For more than sixty years it has been a persistent, courageous, far-seeing worker in one of the holiest causes that were endeared to the human heart. Its little band of clear-thinking, determined, philanthropic men have gone on tugging against the lethargic indifference well nigh everywhere prevailing for many long years, and in some instances, against fiercest opposition; at the same time disseminating seed thoughts, keeping their work aloft in the view of all, working out some most important successes, making ready for God's chosen moment in the future. And now, at length, underneath our finger's ends, are the quickening pulses of an epidemic of interest. Events in quick succession have riveted attention to this form of Christian philanthropy; meanwhile

these arguments of God's Providence are multiplying, and are such as may be felt. Accordingly, susceptibility of impression as regards the excellence and the grandeur of Colonization now already widely existent, is evidently extending, and, as regards the commercial possibilities of its future, even selfishness is beginning to thrill with desire. The Society is standing to-day at the threshold of another and grander stage of its work.

This is no exaggeration. Let the facts speak for themselves. In order to this, and in illustration of what I regard as the present crisis in the work of the American Colonization Society, I proceed to pass in brief review the remarkable concurrence of circumstances in the midst of which its work must now be done.

First, we have in our country, 4,000,000 freedmen. These persons, formerly slaves under our laws, have recently been made, by our own act as a sovereign people, our fellow citizens. This is, in itself, a prodigious fact.

But these persons are of a peculiar race, and between them and the dominant race of this country a great gulf is fixed. True, they are equal with ourselves before the laws of the land, which is as it should be; but they are not equal with ourselves in courts of sentiment and customs—imperious courts, whose domineering decrees are iron-clad, and from them there is practically no appeal. The black man is here under social disabilities. He is not admitted into Anglo-Saxon society. He belongs to a hereditary caste. His very existence is a reminder of social inferiority. His sphere of action is one of fixed and hopeless subordination. Individuals among them may achieve greatness, nevertheless, the dominant sentiment of our country is evermore saying, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." These disabilities are an incubus on his spirits, a nightmare to his motions, a burden crushing his energies, a drag obstructing his progress. He has no fair field of personal development. Intellectually he may expand, but socially he cannot rise. Here he is doomed to grovel. This is a fact yet more prodigious.

Can this fact fail to move the sensibilities of all thoughtful, benevolent Christian people? Time was when, amid the entangling alliances of prejudice engendered by slavery, so many minds among us were unable, sympathetically, to estimate this inevitable social depression of a freedman; but now that such prejudices have passed away, must not those other prejudices (call them such, if you please) in which is grounded the social ostracism of the free Negro, be regarded as creating a necessity for something more being done (if that be possible) in behalf of those whom we have set free? That high apprehen-

ation of a man's moral worth which has prompted the American people to rejoice at the enfranchisement of these millions of human souls—can it fail to be the motive power of whatever further efforts may be practicable for securing to our freedmen more favorable circumstances of personal and social well-being? It is impossible that the sacredness of this obligation should not be recognized. It is recognized. We hear it announced in private conversations; we see it announced in the newspaper press. Thousands of hearts are this day palpitating with it.

Nor are the freedmen themselves insensible to the disabilities of their situation. They feel the fact of their banishment from Anglo-Saxon social life. They are galled by the fetters of caste. They aspire to be citizens of realm and social equality. Accordingly, whereas during the sixty and odd years past the Colonization Society has sent only about 15,000 free colored persons to Africa, there are to-day 200,000 knocking at its door for the privilege of passing thither. The 4,000,000 may not all be willing to go, it is not to be expected, nor would we for an instant abridge their liberty of choosing their own home.

Hundreds of thousands there are, however, who are fast getting ready for this exchange of countries. And it must be so. For their race distinction, while barring them out from social equality here, has inevitably the effect to make them a solidarity by the cementing power of a sense of race integrity; and while race devotedness is an instinct of nature, race supremacy is the divinely allotted sphere of untrammelled personal improvement. Therefore it is that their destination is Africa. And they must feel it to be so more and more. Meanwhile these yearnings of theirs for a country of their own cannot but awaken the benevolent sympathies of the American people.

Now what a fact to have continually before us is this of our 4,000,000 freedmen! In the presence of so prodigious a fact, must it not be that the cause of Colonization shall loom up—is looming up in grandest proportions of influence and success?

Secondly, on the other hand, we see that Africa is waiting for them. They are themselves restless and yearning for a country of their own, and now the country of their own is ready to receive them. It *is* their own country; allotted to them by a divine arrangement "when the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance." Their fathers were violently torn from it and imported into slavery, and these, their liberated descendants, exiles from the ancestral home, may have the satisfaction of knowing that fatherland has indeed been kept for them,

Not that Africa is without inhabitants, and in this sense is waiting for the return of the exiles. It has never been depopulated, and to-day more than 200,000,000 souls tenant its vast plains, the shores of its great rivers, its mountains and valleys, but it is in this, its very populousness, that the waiting of the dark continent for our freedmen is seen to be a manifest truth. A great work is waiting to be done for Africa's dense population, a work of Christian enlightenment and civilization, and only such as our freedmen can do that work. For Africa has barred her doors against the white man. He cannot live there. Roman Catholic missionaries tried it for two hundred and fourteen years, and have not left a vestige of their influence behind. Moravians, beginning in 1736, tried it for thirty-four years, making five attempts, at a cost of eleven lives, and did nothing. Englishmen tried it in 1792 for two years at Bulama Island, with a loss of a hundred lives. The London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies tried it in 1797, but their stations were extinct in three years, and five or six missionaries dead. Many other missionary attempts were made before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed. Several Protestant missions there are now in Liberia which have done a good work, but it has been at the cost of many lives. The white man cannot live and labor there. And it is a remarkable fact that only infinitesimal portions of that mighty continent are owned by the white man. To the black man himself falls the stupendous work of redeeming his own country. Evidently, however, this work cannot be done by the heathen and Mohammedans, between whom mainly its teeming population is divided. The workers must be imported back there. Importations have been made into Sierra Leone by our English friends, and the results, both as to Christianity and civilization, have been glorious. And importations have been made by the American Colonization Society with like encouraging results: but all this is only "a drop in the bucket." Hundreds of thousands of these colored missionaries of a continent's redemption would find more than enough to do in so vast an enterprise. Thus it is that their own country is now waiting for our freedmen.

For where shall such needed workers come from? As Dr. Blyden has said; they cannot be sent from Martinique and Guadaloupe, from Barbadoes, Jamaica and Antigua, since to deplete those Islands would be to destroy them. No, they must be sent from the United States. A mighty host they are, foot-loose, mind-free, and needing Africa as Africa needs them.

Behold, then, the complex adaptations of God's Providence. On the one hand the freedmen's call and Africa's answer, and on the other hand, Africa's call and the freedmen's answer; meanwhile the Coloni-

zation Society, like a living telegraph, transmitting hither and thither the double call and the double answer.

Thirdly. And now there stands Liberia. Not only is fatherland waiting for them, but a definite home in fatherland has been specially provided for their reception. It is as if the ideas and customs and living with which our freedmen have here grown familiar—in a word, as if their experiences here had been lifted bodily, and wafted thither upon the winds of the Atlantic. To the returning freedman, as for the first time he plants his feet upon the strange strand of his yet unfamiliar fatherland, the circumstances of Liberia are already vocal with his own familiar joys, and shout him a grateful home welcome in the new career on which he has entered.

The origination of Liberia is due to the philanthropic statesmanship of the United States Government, under President Monroe, in connection with the benevolence, and wisdom, and heroic persistence of the American Colonization Society; while mainly from the latter, among whose members in the past we are proud to pronounce the names of Henry Clay, President Monroe, Bishop Meade of Virginia, and others of like eminence, has come the fostering care, which has brought it through sixty years to its present strength and prosperity. It is the localization in Africa of a body politic of the freedmen from this country. It is a Republic modeled after that of the United States, with whose nomenclature and functions they are familiar. It is an established government, an independent State, and is now recognized as such by all the great nationalities of Christendom. It is a territory of 600 miles of sea-coast by some hundreds of breadth, secured first by honest payment, then won by the hard work of the Colonists from "the sinewy boar and the stealthy leopard," and won again by their skill and heroic bravery from the yell of the perfidious and murderous savage, whose lands are among the richest and best on the Continent, and whose many valuable productions are inviting and maintaining an ever increasing commerce.

Liberia is now a beacon light in the darkness of Africa. Her fifty or sixty churches, her earnest clergymen, her common schools and high school and college, the acknowledged scholarship of some of her prominent men, her legislative assemblies, her courts of justice, her able officers, her protection by law of person and property. These all are her glory. Her usages of society she has taken from ourselves. Her comforts of life are those which we are accustomed to enjoy. And already she has made herself felt as a power in the world, for the slave barracoons she has swept away, and the slave trade she has abolished from the whole length of her coast, and even the domestic

slavery in the native tribes of her territory she has entirely suppressed. Her twenty thousand citizen freedmen have made the authority of her laws supreme over a million native Negroes, besides bringing over 200,000 of them under the elevating influences of her institutions. In fine, she is Christian, enlightened, civilized, Americanized.

This is Liberia, as she stands, with outstretched hands, to welcome back the returning children of Africa. And yet, hardly more than twenty thousand freedmen are counted within her borders. Just imagine one hundred thousand of our four millions to be domiciled in that sovereign State. What an accession of strength. What would be the impetus of development, the enthusiasm of purpose and hope, the victorious march of a beneficent power, through many a dusky tribe of the swarming interior.

Fourthly—We have before us the significant fact that the world's knowledge of Africa has been recently so very much enlarged. What a locked-up region of the earth it has always been? Geographers have known next to nothing of the contents of its immensity. Now, however, the map-maker is able to dot the surface of Africa with forests, and rivers, and lakes, and towns, and cities, in such profusion as would have been regarded as fabulous twenty years ago. But the very surprising thing is, the most of these recent additions to our geographical knowledge have come about since the date of President Lincoln's signature to the decree of Emancipation. Simultaneously with the liberation of the millions of slaves in this country, the work of exploring Africa, and of making the world acquainted with its hidden interior, has seemed to spring forward as by a new inspiration, and now the long-kept secrets of that repellant Continent are being revealed. Just as the pressing need of further knowledge was coming to be felt, a furor of discovery took possession of certain daring spirits in different parts of Christendom, and behold! the geographical enigma of the world lies unfolded to the gaze of mankind. We see how charming a country is the hitherto great unknown, and that an increased power of attractiveness is being brought to bear upon the sensibilities of Anglo-Saxon and Negro alike. Is not this a striking conjunction of affairs? Is it not the voice of God well-nigh made audible? Is He not saying to us, Africa is gloriously worthy of your best endeavors? and to the freedmen, Go forward with haste?

Thus have we passed in rapid review that remarkable concurrence of circumstances, to which I have referred as at this juncture rendering so forceful the interests of Colonization. The four millions of freedmen in our land—the waiting of Africa for their return—the home-like Liberia—the vast enchanting improvements in the geog-

raphy of Africa within the time elapsed since our abolition of slavery—in these four facts we have the present glorious crises in the work of this Society. Perhaps I might add, that if the United States Government were a little more pronounced in its kindly offices toward Liberia, its own offspring, but little would remain to be desired as regards the present advantages of the cause of Colonization. Not that we would have our Government depart from its traditions in its non-interference in the affairs of other governments; but in the well-chosen words of Commodore Shufeldt, “A friendly note to a friendly Power, simply indicating that we take an active interest in Liberia, and would not be willing to see her territory curtailed or her trade restricted, and the occasional visit of an American man-of-war to indicate to the tribes within Liberian boundaries that the laws of Liberia must be respected:” that were all to be desired. It were a sublime expression of the moral sense of this Government; and politically justifiable by the fact of its original interests in Liberia, by the enormous debt this country owes to her freedmen, and by the dawning prospects of the commercial prosperity of our intercourse with that rich and growing State. Aside from this, however, and looking at the remarkable concurrence of circumstances actually existing, can it be doubted that the work of this Society is now more needed than ever, and, in fact, that it may now take at the flood a grand tidal wave of God’s gracious Providence? What magnificent auspices under which to carry on a great work of Christian philanthropy. What a series of calls and answers—Providential reciprocities, Divine adaptations; day unto day uttering speech, night unto night showing knowledge. God’s opportunity is man’s urgency; and hope, and courage—and enthusiasm should inspire our efforts.

But that wonderful combination of facts which we have been reviewing is only as the prepared channel for our energies; the supply of energy can only come from a deep appreciation of the work itself. The proper advancement of human beings—the moral and social development of our freedmen—the promotion of human progress—the civilization of savage tribes—the elevation of our degraded humanity—the Christianization of Africa’s dusky myriads—the leading of helpless souls to the Saviour of sinners—these are the motive powers, and as they are kept vivid and influential in the mind, so shall we be quick and effective in taking advantage of the swelling sympathies of the hour.

It specially behooves us to understand that a grander Gospel missionary enterprise there cannot be than is just this work of the Colonization Society. The field is ripe for the harvest. A mighty

Continent overspread by heathenism, with its habitations of cruelty, and by Mohammedanism, with its polygamy and slavery, calls aloud for the aggressive benevolence of Christendom. But the Christian Negro himself is the only effective missionary to his congeners in Africa, and a most effective missionary he is. Witness what has already been done in this direction by the small force in Liberia.

Our churches should awake to the conviction that a tremendous power for the Gospel in Africa is *slumbering* in the Christian Negroes of our country, and that, as the indispensable means to the end, they should enable the Colonization Society to call forth and apply that now slumbering power. We do not begin to appreciate this gigantic power which God has placed at our disposal. Permit me to sketch it for you. See that slave-boy. He was bartered for a horse and returned as an unfair exchange, and on two subsequent occasions was bartered for rum and tobacco. His spirit was then so broken that he tried to commit suicide. He was afterwards sold to Portuguese traders, rescued by an English vessel, converted to Christianity, educated and ultimately ordained, and was consecrated a Bishop. The parents from whom the slave had been wrenched in his childhood he met again after a separation of twenty-five years. His heathen relatives received from him their first knowledge of the Gospel, and his mother died under the roof of her son's Episcopal residence. He founded a notable mission, perhaps the most successful in the world. He has confronted heathen monarchs, and told them their sins. He has grappled with the slave trade, with cannibalism, with polygamy, with heathen ignorance, with Mohammedan fanaticism. More than once he has been captured and his life imperiled, but he still lives to preach the everlasting gospel; his work is a bright light in a dark place, his presence is a benediction to the wretched serfs of superstition, his gray hairs are a crown of glory. This is my sketch. Do you call me a sensational novelist? Nay, in this, as in other instances, truth is stranger than fiction. I have but given you a narrative of facts. It is the life of Samuel Crowther, the Negro Bishop of the Church of England, who was seized as a boy by a Mohammedan gang in 1821, went through all the vicissitudes detailed above, and established the great mission of which he now has charge, and of which the Secretary of this Society has written that "Christendom knows not of any other such mission as the Niger mission of the Church Missionary Society." Is this not a record of power? But is it anything more than as the bud to the blossom? For how many a Crowther, unconscious and unheeded, may be slumbering away among our freedmen? Ye friends of Christian enlightenment everywhere, ye believers in Jesus Christ in

all the churches, awake, awake, awake to the magnitude of the subject. Come up to the help of the Colonization Society in its efforts to transfer this gigantic power to where it is so much needed, and thus move onward with God Himself in this majestic march of His Providence. Give to the Society your sympathy, your moral support, your material aid, and say to her in strength-giving tones, as well in deeds as in words, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee!"

MISSIONARY AGENCIES.

BY GEN'L. J. W. PHELPS.

Steam and electricity, which have been called into action for the uses of Christian civilization, and which could never have been called forth under any other civilization, are two of the most potent of all agencies for extending Christian ideas throughout the world. And no where is there a greater need of these agencies being brought into use for this purpose than in Africa. Why not therefore employ them? It is now over sixty years since the first American colony was established on the Western Coast of Africa, and the progress made by it towards extending missionary influence into the interior, among two hundred millions of inhabitants, has been very slow. No people have done more towards developing the forces of steam and electricity for economic uses than our own, and none ought to be more forward in sending them forth as missionary agencies. To withhold these agencies for extending missionary operations would be like withholding the press as a means of copying the Bible, and continue that work by the old process of hand-writing.

A million of dollars appropriated to building a narrow guage railroad from Liberia into the healthy highlands of the interior would accomplish more in five years for missionary purposes, and for the general interests of Christian civilization, than many times that amount spent for educational purposes at home could do in fifty years to come. The barbarism of Africa could be made a greater stimulant to civilization than the enlightenment of the United States. Our African population on emigrating to Africa would be repelled with greater force from the brutal habits of their Aboriginal brethren than they would be attracted by the better examples of the white race which they leave behind. A Christian education acquired in a struggle against uncultivated nature in the wilds of Africa, would be far more valuable for African uses than the education which is inculcated under an old and

partly corrupted state of society. The unnecessary danger, trouble and expense attending the acclimating fever on the sea-coast might be wholly spared by building a rail-road ; and a band of immigrants when accompanied by a preacher and school-teacher and set down by the rail-road among the healthy uplands, would be in as favorable a condition to acquire a rudimentary education as they would be in America.

The Sunday School children of the African race in the United States probably number one million. If each one of these children should give a cent every Sunday for building a rail-road in Africa, in the course of ten years they would raise enough to build a rail-road from Monrovia to the head waters of the Niger. This road would bring Liberia into easy communication with the numerous cities and the swarming millions of the Soudan, and would be of itself a most potent missionary agent ; for steam-power, as one of the developments of Christian civilization, must commend that civilization to the comprehension of the most benighted barbarian. The American Colonization Society presents itself as a very convenient and trustworthy means of receiving whatever contributions for a missionary rail-road that Sunday Schools might make. Our African children could not make a better investment of their Sunday School contributions. It would give them a hold of their land of promise, and open the way to the possession of a continent which is theirs by the laws of nature and nature's God.

The moral obligations of the white race to aid our Africans in returning to the land from which their forefathers were stolen, must rest with each individual. It is a question which comes home to us all ; and in order to comprehend it fully, we must rise above the entanglements of political and industrial interests which might bias us to keep them here. Whatever pile of national wealth, whatever pyramid of gold or glory they might help us to build up here, in the United States, however vast or high, the question is whether there is not some higher, God-made Sinai that beckons them away to other purposes in the native land of their ancestors.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

BY REV. DR. EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

Quite unexpectedly to myself, I am on a visit to Maryland county. I needed some recreation, and would have gone to windward, but circumstances turned my course in this direction, and I am delighted with my visit. I arrived here on the 3rd of April. In our plans for pushing new settlements to the interior of Monrovia, which is now

being so successfully done, the thought has often occurred to me, what is to become of our leeward settlements, especially the remotest one at Cape Palmas, surrounded, as I thought, by an Aboriginal element of irreconcilable hostility. Must it be left to disappear for the want of accession from America, and the lands revert to the Aboriginal proprietors, and thus fall easily into the hands of the unprincipled foreigners who would blot out all the civilization there for the sake of gratifying their avarice? My visit has dispelled these apprehensions. I find the people, notwithstanding their disadvantages or probably because of those disadvantages, as healthful, as vigorous, and as hopeful for the future as the immigrants at Arthington. They have fought the natives repeatedly, but from all I can gather from leading men among both the Liberians and Aborigines, there is no feeling of hostility, but a strong desire on both sides for more intimate relations.

In the introductory remarks I made in the course of an address delivered to the Young Men's Christian Association a few evenings after I arrived, I said: "I have been agreeably surprised at almost everything I have seen here. I did not suppose there was so much of Cape Palmas as I find. You seem to have taken deep root. Your very conflicts with the natives, the disadvantages under which you have to work here, have given you a certain amount of hardihood and assurance, a degree of self-reliance which we do not generally witness in the country where I live. Just as the oak in its native soil is said to take deeper root by the violence of the pelting storm, so you by your conflicts have been ineradicably fixed in this land. You have been deprived here of the elaborate machinery of the schools. Your opportunities for book culture have been rare and limited; but you seem to have followed a few strong instincts and a few plain rules, which, after all, are the surest foundations for permanent growth." Since I made those remarks I have visited the rural districts. Here again I saw an improvement that we have not in Mesurado county. I was carried for several miles on a beautiful, well-made road in a wagon drawn by oxen, and I met several such vehicles on the road, all drawn by well-trained oxen. I also saw men riding on donkeys. I was very much interested by the careful and intelligent husbandry which I witnessed, especially in the culture of coffee.

The natives have farms adjoining those of the Liberians, and they are following the good example of planting coffee. The great difficulty in this county heretofore has been in the matter of land. The natives are slow to recognize the fact that the land belongs to the State, and that they must acquire their title to any portion of it from

the Government. They do not believe that any single individual has a right to monopolize for his sole purposes any particular piece of land. They are not, however, singular in this. The idea of individual property in land is the result of modern civilization, and civilization is getting to such a pitch now that some of its foremost representatives are beginning to ignore the right of property in land. Mr. Herbert Spencer says that "Equity forbids the idea of individual property in land." The educated natives, however, of whom there are several trained in the Episcopal mission school, are getting their people to see the advantage and convenience of individual right to certain pieces of land, and they are the more readily grasping the idea as they enter upon the cultivation of permanent crops. And the leading Liberians are doing all they can to encourage them in this kind of agriculture as the surest guarantee for peace. The natives already possess an elementary civilization containing the possibilities of unlimited development. All they need is peace, agriculture and time, and this is the feeling of the most advanced among them. I have had several interviews with Messrs. Seton, Allison and Hodge, educated natives. Charles Hodge is one of the most intelligent and original men I have met. He was educated by Rev. John Leighton Wilson. He adheres to his native customs as to dress and domestic economy, but he is of very liberal views for the advancement of the country. He laments the limited intercourse with the interior. He thinks that if the principal chiefs were stipended for a little distance back, trade would increase with almost unexampled rapidity, and he would like the Government to make him a sort of agent for opening the interior. Still he recognizes the fact that this is primarily an agricultural country, and that it is on agriculture that the prosperity of the people and the wealth of the country must always depend. He has an interesting coffee farm.

It strikes me that no other settlement has the commercial possibilities of Cape Palmas. It is a point that all vessels bound from the south or north always make. I have seen vessels passing nearly every day since I have been here. The bar is one of the best in Liberia, and the place is spoken of as one of the submarine telegraph stations whenever that enterprise is undertaken on this coast. The greatest need of Maryland county now is the means of more liberal education for her youth. Since the discontinuance of the Mount Vaughan High School by the Episcopalians there has been no institution of similar grade in the county. I learn that the Methodists have promised to reopen their seminary on Mount Emory, where they have a commodious and substantial stone edifice, needing only a little repair to make

it as comfortable as any building for the purpose in the Republic. I see numerous promising youth here, male and female, both Aboriginal and colonial, longing for the means of advanced education. Will not the Methodist Church speedily carry out her intention in this respect for the country? There is no field more promising than this; and there must be by this time Negroes of sufficient culture in the M. E. Church in the United States to take efficient charge of this seminary.

The best primary or possibly intermediate school in Cape Palmas is the Hall Free School, erected and supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, of which Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, is the general agent, and whose name has been identified with this settlement from its commencement. The long life of the good Doctor gratifies and astonishes the natives here who knew him here when they were little children, and now they are gray-headed grand-parents. All the natives who were men when Dr. Hall was here, with one or two exceptions, are dead. But Dr. Hall will never die here. The Hall Free School is one of the most effective means to perpetuate his memory. The beautiful school-house, erected by his direction, on Big Town Hill, is crowded with children, more, I am afraid, than a single teacher can do justice to. It is, however, a permanent and efficient preparatory school for the seminary when it is reopened.

I hope an effort will be made by the Society and the friends in the State of Maryland to send one or two good immigrations to this county within the next two years. Palmas deserves a good accession. She has held her own well, especially should she be promptly aided in view of the efforts of the English to ignore all Liberian rights to frontier lands that are not actually occupied.

Cape Palmas. April 25th, 1882.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION.

FROM OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENT.

I am very glad to say that you may well put Liberia in the ranks of temperance agencies. At the meeting of the Legislature before the last there was a Bill for the prohibition of the introduction of ardent spirits into the Republic, and it was very near passing, but was defeated by the trading influence. But the people here are desirous of suppressing the liquor traffic. The Christian world must be made to feel the evil influence of their manufacture of ardent spirits upon Africa. Some of our best minds, as I have written you before, have been ruined by strong drink. I hope you will agitate the subject in the

REPOSITORY—putting Liberia down as a friend of temperance. You ask "Is anything intoxicating made in the Republic, and, if so, please state the articles and the extent?" There are only two or three distilleries in Liberia, and they are not in constant operation. They manufacture rum out of our sugar cane and molasses, and do not make more than 1,500 gallons altogether a year. For this privilege each distillery is taxed \$50 per annum. "What is the duty on spirits, ale, beer, etc.. Have you license liquor laws and if so, what are their provisions?" The duty on spirits is 37½ cents per gallon, on ale 12 per cent. ad valorem. Retailing spirits license is \$125 per annum, which must first be paid by the seller, and he is obliged by law to have a public sign to his establishment, notifying everybody that he has the obnoxious article for sale. There is also a heavy moral pressure against any kind of drinking.

The work now going on in Liberia College is most important. In the next two years we shall have men prepared to fill various positions of usefulness and as teachers for our schools. The applications for admission are numerous and pressing. The Preparatory Department at the opening of the 2d term for 1882, on the 1st of May, received additions. From Cape Palmas, Sinou, Bassa, and Cape Mount, from Aborigines and Colonists, applications come. What is to be done? Can no help in the way of scholarships be had from America? If the College was up the St. Paul's river, on two hundred acres of land or more, what a great work could be done. Twice the number of students might be admitted.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

It seems to be one of the strangest of possibilities, that our American citizens of African descent should be the chosen instruments to civilize and enlighten the "Dark Continent" from which their ancestors were stolen, and to thus lead the way toward converting 200,000,000 Africans, mostly heathen, into intelligent men and consumers of American and English products. We can hardly begin to take in the import of the fact that, as regards the opening up of Africa, there is an absolute certainty of the identity of the interests of trade and manufacturing industry, all over the civilized world, with those of Christianity—an identity which can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any intelligent business man.

And it seems remarkable that while our statesmen and manufacturers and merchants have been considering all the other elements of the future development of their business, they have taken no serious

and practical thought of the feasibility of creating, gradually but rapidly, a new and vast market for their products among the 200,000,000 people of the Continent that has been so marvellously explored and opened up during the past twenty years.

It has remained for an old Society, and for our fellow-citizens of African descent and their philanthropic friends, to furnish, together, the outlines of a scheme as grand in its conception as it is feasible of execution and certain to yield the most beneficent results, material and spiritual.

Last evening, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, the features of this new movement of emigration were presented by Dr. Storrs and Dr. Hitchcock with a breadth of statesmanlike comprehension and with a convincing clearness that left no doubt, in the minds of their hearers, of these immensely important facts:

First: That there has been such a convergence of effort, the past twenty years, for the exploration of Africa, and there is now such a universal interest in the development of African trade, that the whole Continent is open, or rapidly opening, to settlement and traffic.

Second; Simultaneously with the opening of Africa to the trade and travel of Christendom, comes the development of a desire among our colored citizens to seek their fortunes in the African Republic of Liberia, the child of the American Colonization Society. It is officially estimated by the Colonization Society that about half a million of our colored citizens are willing and anxious to go to Liberia and "grow up with the country."

Third; The Liberian Colony, although having only about 20,000 Americanized people of color, virtually controls, by treaties and otherwise, about 2,000,000 of people. The Colony is prosperous and well governed. If reinforced by one or two hundred thousand American colored men, it would be a more effective agency for civilizing the Africans of the interior than all the white missionaries that could be sent there.

Fourth; The present effort of the Colonization Society is to get \$25,000 for sending colored emigrants to Liberia. That should have been raised last night, after two such addresses as those of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Hitchcock. If all the liberal minded rich men of this city were possessed by the same great conception of the near future of Africa that it taxed even the trained powers of expression of these eminent scholars to put into brief statements, \$1,000,000 would be raised in this city, the next month, in order to enable the better classes of our colored men to seek their fortunes and fields of duty in the home of their ancestors.

Indeed, if the American people were to give \$100,000,000 for the comfortable settlement of 1,000,000 of our more intelligent freedmen in Liberia, only a small part of the debt we owe to the colored race would be paid.—*New York Express and Mail, April 17.*

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

Among the passengers on board the White Star steamer "Baltic," which arrived in New York August 3, was Professor Edward Wilmot Blyden, President of Liberia College, in the Republic of Liberia. Probably, in a greater degree than any man living, he represents the possibilities of the African race. He is a full-blooded Negro, and was born in the Isle of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in 1833. At an early age he went from St. Thomas to Liberia, where he received his education at the Alexander High School, of which he afterwards became principal. In 1861 he accepted the professorship of languages in the then new Liberia College. He was also Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic for several years and conducted different diplomatic missions to neighboring states in a manner which reflected great credit on his tact and understanding. In 1866 he visited Palestine and Egypt, and published an account of his travels in a volume entitled "From West Africa to Palestine." Professor Blyden has contributed many articles to *Fraser's Magazine* and other English periodicals and the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, of New York. In 1878 he was appointed Liberian Minister to England. He was elected an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, one of the most exclusive clubs in London. On one occasion he was entertained at dinner by Dean Stanley, where he met a number of distinguished persons.

A WORLD reporter called upon Professor Blyden yesterday. "This sort of weather makes me wish myself in Liberia," he said; "we don't get it so hot there. The temperature seldom reaches 85 in the shade."

"Will you tell me the object of your visit to this country?" said the reporter.

"I wish to awaken public interest in the Liberia College, of which I am President, and to secure a larger endowment fund, that we may increase the faculty and obtain greater facilities for conducting our educational work. At present the College has sixteen pupils in the collegiate department, and thirty-four in the preparatory department. The course is completed in four years, and our curriculum includes the usual English branches of study."

"I have another object in view," continued Professor Blyden. "We wish to get a river steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard to different points on the St. Paul's river as far as the present head of navigation or rapids, about twenty miles from the coast. To carry out this object a company of Liberian citizens has been organized at Monrovia to raise means to build a boat to promote improved and permanent means of intercourse between the coast and interior settlements. The boat will cost about \$6,000, and one-half of that amount has been subscribed. We are now soliciting the taking of shares of \$25 each to raise the balance from persons who are interested in the progress of civilization on that Continent."

"What is the outlook for the Liberian settlements?"

"The prospects are very promising. We are getting a good class of immigrants, especially from North Carolina. A number have settled at Brewerville. They have coffee farms and raise sugar cane, vegetables, ginger, arrow-root and rice for their own consumption, as well as live stock. A few years ago a settlement was established at Arthington, by Negroes who had been slaves in this country. They are doing well."

"What is the relation between the native Mohammedan tribes of Africa and the Christians?"

"Christianity has not had a fair chance in Africa. In the first place, missionary operations have been confined to the unhealthy districts adjacent to the seaboard, and under such circumstances the efforts of the missionaries have been irregular. Men cannot do justice to their work when they are continually ailing. Again, the natives among whom the missionaries have labored have also come into contact with European traders—Christians they claim to be—and practices have presented such a flagrant contrast to the teachings of the missionaries that what little good the latter have been able to accomplish in the face of the obstacles with which they have had to contend has been more than counterbalanced by the mischief wrought by the former. The children who attend the missionary schools are, as a rule, the children of the lower class of natives, and their home influences are not of a character favorable to the growth of Christian precepts. The Mohammedans on the other hand, coming from the east and north, belong to what you may call a cognate race to the Negro. They are already acclimatized; they settle in Negro towns, intermarry with the people and entirely amalgamate with them. By this means they come in contact with a better class of people and their influence is regular and continuous. The Arab traders do not

bring with them the demoralizing commodities which form a large part of the stock in trade of the European traders. Hence travellers in Africa along the coast find that the Negroes who are Mohammedans give greater evidence of self-respect and self-reliance than do most of those Negroes who are Christians. It is a very serious and by no means agreeable contrast for the Christian world to contemplate. The Mohammedans everywhere strenuously oppose the introduction of ardent spirits into the country. If it were not for them, intoxicating liquors would have wrought fearful havoc among the native tribes."

When asked what was the social status of the Negro in Europe as compared with his position here, Mr. Blyden said: "There is no room for any comparison. The Negro as a class is unknown in Europe. If there were six millions of Negroes in England they would be treated much as they are here. I do not regard the reception I met with there as indicative of the general feeling towards my race. I went to England as the accredited Minister of the Republic of Liberia, and no social barriers were opposed to me. The two races should never amalgamate. I say to the American Negroes: 'Come and join us in Liberia, where we have a country of our own.'" "My people are in exile here," said he to the reporter, "and I am content to share their fate." Mr. Blyden is engaged in translating from Arabic to English a book on the laws of Central Africa, and expects to complete his task in a few months.—*The New York World*.

EGYPT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE OF AFRICA.

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, D. D.

WHAT bearing will recent events in Egypt have upon the Soudan and its unfortunate native population? By the Soudan here we mean that vast region to the west of Zanzibar, stretching from Unyamwebe to the upper waters of the Congo.

It is evident that Egypt will never again be left to the uncontrolled government of the Egyptians or Mohammedans. The Christian nations of Europe will now take a more direct part in the political as well as the financial affairs of that country. Prince Bismarck has recently insisted on the doctrine that the Great Powers, and not Turkey alone, are entitled to decide what is meant by good government in Egypt. England's interest in Egypt is such that she must see that order is entirely restored and peace placed upon a permanent basis before she will cease operations. The disbanding of the Egyptian army, the punishment of its leaders, and the establishment of an ef-

ficient government at Cairo, are the indispensable conditions of any settlement which England will accept. It is clear that European supervision will be established over every branch of the Egyptian administration.

The result of this upon Africa, from the Indian ocean to the Atlantic, cannot but be most favorable. The slave markets at Cairo, Khartoum, Gondokoro, etc. will be forever closed, and hapless thousands will no longer be dragged from their homes, under the most heart-rending circumstances, to gratify the avarice of the Arab slave-dealers.

Notwithstanding the treaties made with the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the nefarious traffic, still it is estimated that four hundred thousand Negroes are annually the victims of this scourge. The fact is, that slavery, among the large mass of Mohammedans, who are not brought into contact with the light of the nineteenth century, is regarded as, in many respects, a beneficent institution, and probably but few in Oriental Mohammedan countries who buy the slaves know anything of the horrors attendant upon their capture and deportation. There has been, therefore, in the central governments of Turkey and Egypt, a practical indifference to the evils of the traffic, and a disposition often to profit from what seemed a harmless enterprise. There has been vigor in its suppression only when Christian European influence has had the lead. The four Turks who succeeded Gordon Pasha in the government of the Soudan have been working under a body of men at Cairo, deeply compromised by the slave-trade.

The active supervision of Egyptian administration by the Christian Powers is no doubt the providential means for ridding the world of an enormous evil, and opening up the way for the progress of the Gospel in Africa. An important check will be placed upon the slave-trade in the inaccessible interior when the foreign market for slaves is limited or entirely closed.

There is nothing to be apprehended from the proceedings of Mohammed Achmet, the "Muhdi" or pretended Messiah of Islam, who is leading a fanatical horde on the western borders of Egypt. It is not at all improbable that the aim of his supporters is to make the Nile once more the high road of the slave-traffic and revive the slave-market at Cairo. There is no hope of his making any progress if he direct his course westward.

There is, however, in the western countries of Soudan—that is to say, the countries east of Liberia and Sierra Leone—an extraordinary movement going on for the diffusion of the Mohammedan faith.

A Jihad has been proclaimed by powerful Mohammedan chiefs against the pagan tribes. Samudu, a wealthy and learned chief belonging to the Konia* Mandingoes, has an army of thirty thousand footmen and three thousand horsemen, and he is pushing his enterprise of converting pagans to Islam with great energy. His forces are just now directed against the powerful kingdom of Soolima, of which Falaba is the capital, about 250 miles east of Sierra Leone. Falaba has for more than fifty years been successfully resisting attacks made upon it periodically by Foulah Mohammedans. The King of Falaba informed the writer in 1872 that it was a tradition handed down in his family for generations that the adoption of a new religion would be the political ruin of his country. "Soolima will become Mohammedan," he said "only when our towns are all reduced to ashes and our people are all killed." But Samudu is determined that Falaba shall "pray."† Another powerful chief of the Seracoulie tribe, living in the country about the head-waters of the Niger, with a large army, is working his way to the coast. Their motto is taken from the second sura of the Koran (ii, 189): "Fight them till there be no dissent, and the worship be only to God; but if they desist, then let there be no hostility save against the transgressors."

In Liberia no fear is entertained of Mohammedan hostility. The Mohammedans are friendly to the Republic as far as they are acquainted with its objects and methods, and are more anxious than otherwise to ally themselves with its political fortunes. The feelings of the Nigritian Mohammedans, both in regard to slavery and to their relations with Christians, especially of their own race, must not be inferred from the conduct in those respects of the wild races from Tartary or of the fiercer tribes of the Arabian desert.—*The Foreign Missionary*.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT BLYDEN.

The By-Laws of Liberia College make it obligatory upon the President to give an annual statement to "the Board of Trustees of the conditions of the College in its different departments, with such reflections and recommendations as his observation and experience may suggest as proper." It is in accordance with this requirement that the report now before us was made. The following paragraphs possess general interest:

* Konia is the region of country east of Liberia, in which the flourishing cities of Musardu and Medina are situated. The King of Medina, Ibrahima Sissi, it will be remembered, has recently sought the alliance of Liberia.

† This is the phrase used among the Africans to indicate conversion to Islam.

"At the opening of the first term this year, in February last, eight students were enrolled in the Collegiate Department, who either paid the fee for the term or gave their note to the treasurer for the amount. In the Preparatory Department twenty-eight students were enrolled, all of whom have paid their own expenses, making a total of thirty-six students in the college. We do not find that the exaction of tuition fees has at all interfered with the interests of the institution, except for the better,—providing us with a fund, however small, to assist in meeting current expenses.

"Of Aborigines, there have been in the College, three Bassas, one Congo, and one Kroo, all of whom have maintained a respectable grade in their studies, attendance and behavior. There are three students in the Collegiate department and one in the Preparatory, looking forward to the ministry. The three in the College are Presbyterians; the other, who expects to enter College next term, is a Baptist.

"The annual examination of the two departments was attended this year by an unusual number of visitors from Monrovia and the St. Paul and Mesurado rivers. The Mandingo youth whom I had engaged at Sierra Leone as teacher of Arabic and Native languages having been prevented from coming, I have opened a class for the teaching of the Arabic language. To this class, persons not connected with the College are admitted. In the month of September I was visited by a learned Mohammedan from Musardu, now the presiding officer of the mosque at Vonswah. He came with four of his pupils. I gave them apartments in the College building, where he instructed his scholars daily. He had with him an elementary treatise on arithmetic in Arabic, from which he gave lessons. On his departure I presented him with a large Arabic Bible (Beirut translation) with which he was highly pleased.

"The Library is far from adequate to the present needs and purposes of the college. It consists of about 4,000 volumes, but few works of reference less than 25 years old. The nucleus of this library was collected in the United States in 1862. During the year we have received from the Trustees of Donations two consignments of valuable text-books, all new and of the latest editions. We need books of reference and text-books in Greek and Roman history and literature, in English language, history, and literature, and in Arabic. We need also modern text-books in mathematics and the natural sciences.

"We must not lose sight of the importance of a removal of the College to an interior site, where we may have wider scope. We ought to have a work shop connected with the College, in which a knowledge of the use of carpenter's and other tools may be acquired,

especially for training of youth from the interior. We need room also for agricultural pursuits. It is clear that this is to be largely an agricultural country. We cannot compete in manufacturing industry with the advanced nations.

"The failings of the Negro in the United States and elsewhere, under white rule, may be attributed altogether to the lack of opportunity in the first place, for continuous training and careful culture; and, secondly, to the want of opening for the exercise of his talents. All men of whatever race, need careful and protracted training, and the stimulus that comes from an unlimited prospect of advancement.

"If, however, the intention of the white people is to debar the Negro from the higher spheres of activity in America—and I do not see with the increased multitudes from Europe, how they can ever afford to give him access to those spheres, or when they will ever need his services in them,—it does seem like a waste of time, a mistake and a blunder, to be giving him years of culture to enable him to fill subordinate positions. If they mean to fit him for labor among his people in that land,—and his people, as a class, in consequence of the numerical and other superiority of the whites, can never rise above menial occupations,—I do not see that he will ever be able to bring his learning into useful exercise or ever enjoy the possibilities of intellectual growth. Now if the friends of the Negro, see that, not merely from prejudice or race antipathy but from the force of circumstances, they cannot afford to give him a vertical outlet, why not candidly tell him so, and point him to the wide African field which awaits his trained energies. Why keep sounding in his ears his deficiencies and short comings which, under the circumstances, can never be remedied in America?"

LIBERIA COFFEE.

Hon. John H. Smyth, L. L. D., Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, has accomplished a good work by his very elaborate report on Liberian Coffee, printed by the Department of State in the volume on the "Commercial Relations of the United States," for March 1882.

The description of the coffee tree generally, will apply to the Liberian variety. Its trunk sends forth primary branches in pairs and opposite, and the pairs are at right angles. The fruit or berry is at first green, but as it approaches maturity it becomes more and more of a deep red color. It is of unusual size. Wild trees are found in the forest more than 30 feet high, and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. So, also, the cultivated tree exceeds in size that of any other variety. The

virtues attributed to coffee generally are possessed in a higher degree by the Liberian variety, it being of superior quality and strength.

As to the origin of the Liberia coffee, opinions at first varied, some supposing it to be indigenous, others thought it was introduced by the Portuguese in remote times and had become acclimated; but at present the opinion prevails that the Liberia coffee is a native of the country. It has been found wild from the sea-shore to the section where the mountains or hilly land descends into the grassy plains on the borders of the Mandingo country. The wild coffee is little inferior to the cultivated kind, and has been found in the forest larger than that cultivated. The coffee tree delights most in hilly grounds. In Liberia, while grown in all varieties of soil, it prospers most in soils of a loose nature, such as the sandy and loamy soils, especially if these are strengthened by the addition of rocks. It is in such situations that the Liberia coffee acquires that superior flavor that is not equalled by any other coffee on the globe. On low lands the largest berry and largest crops are produced; but it is to the dry, rocky hills one must look for the finest quality.

Situated between latitudes 4 deg. to 8 deg. north, for the production of the finest coffee the climate of Liberia is unsurpassed. The temperature ranges from 74 deg. to 88 deg. Fahr., in the shade. The lowest observed in Monrovia was during the prevalence of the harmattan winds in the month of January, when the thermometer stood 62 deg. Fahr. at sunrise. The range is not so high in the interior, as the land rises rapidly. About 25 miles from the coast the land in some places is 550 feet above the sea-level; and at the distance of 198 miles it is 2,200 feet. But notwithstanding this difference of altitude, the coffee is of the same superior quality wherever found, whether it be near the sea or in the interior. The long dry seasons tend to mature the bean thoroughly and develop its peculiar aroma.

The method of cultivation is somewhat similar to that adopted in the East Indies. The forests are cleared in the same manner as in other countries. The entire ground is not plowed or dug up, but holes are made in rows 12 feet apart, and the plants inserted. The seeds are deposited in the nursery in rows 3 feet apart and 4 inches apart in the rows, and are transplanted at one and two years old. The transplanting is best done at the beginning of the rainy season, in May and June. They commence to bear in 3 years, and attain their full maturity at 12 years. Single trees at 8 years have been known to produce 5 pounds. 36 pounds of dry marketable coffee have been gathered from a single tree. The Dutch Consul informed Mr. Smyth that he gathered, as the product of two seasons, 220 lbs. of coffee from 8 trees grown in his gar-

den at Sinou. A Ceylon coffee planter of 30 years' experience, estimates that the product of an acre of Liberia coffee would, under favorable circumstances, equal that of 10 acres of Ceylon coffee. The produce of an acre of Liberia coffee trees 10 years old, properly cultivated, may safely be put down at 1500 pounds.

The export of coffee from Liberia the last season was a little more than 300,000 pounds. Considering the productiveness of the Liberian variety, the fertile soil and genial climate, one would naturally be surprised to see so small a quantity of coffee produced for exportation. But it must be remembered that coffee production in Liberia is in its infancy, and the people are poor. By removing the hindrances now in the way of large production, the coffee grown in Liberia would be of such a quantity as would affect American commerce for good. The people of Liberia seek in two directions for aid to bring about this desirable result. First, they look to American capitalists. They believe that some arrangement might be made, by which the interests of capitalists could be thoroughly secured for the introduction of money into the country for the production of coffee.

Again, the people of Liberia look to the United States Government for co-operation. Mr. Smyth modestly hints that by "encouraging the emigration of the Negro population of America and their settlement in Liberia, this co-operation will be most effective. Such a course will be found to be only in keeping with the efforts which not only American philanthropists, but also the United States Government have always made to sustain the infant Colony and Republic. This help would arrive most opportunely. It would come at a time when European monarchism, with loud raps, is knocking at the door of Liberia. When the civilized settlements planted farther and farther in the interior, shall have become numerous and strong enough to stop the wars that harass the land, labor will be settled and productive, and the natives inclined to peaceful pursuits, will engage largely in the growing of coffee. As soon, too, as there is security for labor and protection for trade, other commodities will be increased; and there will spring up a large and profitable commerce, to which the present commerce of the country bears no proportion, and, with suitable encouragement, the larger portion of this commerce will flow towards the United States."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this valued auxiliary was held, by adjournment, at the office of the President, Hon: G. Washington Warren, 131 Devonshire Street, Boston, on Tuesday, July 12, 1882. The offi-

cers of the last year were re-elected with the exception of Theophilus R. Marvin, Esq. one of the Managers and the oldest Corporate member, who has recently deceased. No action was taken in reference to the appointment of an Agent for the collection of funds in Massachusetts: the sentiment of the meeting being, however, that the matter should be left in the hands of the American Colonization Society, as for some years past.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College, is now in this country to collect funds and secure professors of moral and intellectual philosophy and of mathematics for the College, and to present the claims of Africa upon the direct descendants of Africans in the United States. He intends also to make a tour among the colored people of the South. He will not return to Liberia for several months.

THE FALL EXPEDITION.

The American Colonization Society is preparing to send a number of select people by the bark *Monrovia*, expected to return in time to sail from New York, November 1st, next, for Liberia. Contributions in money, and in agricultural and mechanical tools to outfit emigrants, are earnestly solicited.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the liberality of William Bucknell, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the gift of three libraries for the Society's schools at Arthington and Brewerville, and of Charles Foster, Esq., of the same City, of thirty copies of his excellent work, — *The Story of the Gospel*—for use also in Liberia. We are sure that many, not merely of the children in Africa, but adults, will welcome these books, and invoke the favor of Heaven on their generous donors.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The annexed letter from Mr. C. T. O. King, Agent of the American Colonization Society in Africa, briefly advises of the renewed demand by the British Government for the immediate settlement, essentially on its own terms, of the boundary and other questions at issue since 1870 between the Governments of Liberia and Great Britain.

Later and fuller intelligence has been received to the effect that on the 17th of June, within the "forty-eight hours allowed" the President to make reply, the Secretary of State informed Governor Havelock that in the Legislature alone resided authority, under the Constitution, to determine questions involving the public domain, and therefore the Executive had no power at present to act as requested. In answer to this a dispatch from Governor Havelock reached Monrovia on the 23rd of June reviewing the President's power and duties, expressing regret at the delay to accept the offer fixing the Mannah river as the boundary line, and stating that reference had again been made of the matters in dispute to his Government for instructions.

An "Executive Council" is a Liberia institution. It is simply a conference by leading citizens, invited by the President, with himself and the members of his Cabinet, in relation to any particular matter before the Executive authorities. The advantages of it are that the drift of public opinion is thus reached, and counsel obtained as to what ought to be done at any unusual juncture of affairs.

LETTER FROM MR. C. T. O. KING.

Monrovia, June 28th, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

Her Majesty's ship "Bull Frog" arrived here on the 15th inst. with a dispatch from Governor Havelock to the Government. I went by invitation to the Executive Council to hear the dispatch read. It conveyed the decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government, to wit: Her Britannic Majesty's Government will acknowledge the North West Boundary of the Republic to be at Maunah river, instead of Marfar river as has been proposed, provided the Liberian Government ratify at once the proposed article of agreement entered into conditionally between Governor Havelock and the President:—otherwise, the British Government will insist upon the settlement of the claims in favor of British subjects for the plunder committed on British property in 1870, and in that case the territorial question to remain open and unsettled.

The claims of British subjects amount to £88:389s;3d—say \$42,422,-49. It was decided in the Council that the matter should stand over as ordered by the Senate, to be taken up by the Legislature in December next.

Yours very respectfully,

C. T. O. KING.

From The Liberia Observer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It would be ungrateful not to concede that the Republic of Liberia for the first twenty years of its existence was under greater obligations to the Government of Great Britain than to that of any other Power.

Since the passage of the Port of Entry law we have fallen into a kind of disgrace with the English. The law went into force against the wishes of some of our best men. The lamented President Benson conceded that it was unwise that the whole line of the Liberian coast should be kept open to foreign trade, indeed it made it difficult to collect the revenue. He called the attention of the British Government to the subject and invited suggestions from it, as to the ports which it would consider best to keep open to foreign trade. The Premier of the day promised to give the subject his attention, but before anything could be done Mr. Benson went out of power, and his successor approved the bill in its present form.

From this Port of Entry law has arisen the worst features of the North-West boundary dispute; and many native difficulties may be traced to the same cause.

Had the territories to the North-West of Robertsport, or the principal trading places therein, been open to foreign trade, there could have been no excuse for the attempt to deprive Liberia of them, nor would it have been possible to form among the native tribes in that region a party adverse to Liberia and its claims. The Chiefs of Gallinas are not opposed to Liberia, quite the contrary; but they feel it to be unjust that the Liberians should neither supply them with trade adequate to their wants nor allow others than themselves to do so.

It is gratifying, however, to notice that a policy on the line of that President Benson had evidently marked out for the regulation of foreign trade along the coast of Liberia, is likely to be adopted in the end and then much of the unpleasant feeling on the part of foreigners about our restricted commercial policy will be removed.

In Liberia feelings of doubt about the intentions of the English Government toward Liberia became general as far back as 1869, when it was understood that Monrovia would have been bombarded had not some arrangement been arrived at for the payment of the Mannah river indemnity of that year.

This feeling of the Liberians was further intensified by the unfortunate upshot of the Boundary Commission of 1879, and the

subsequent neglect of the English Government to notice remonstrances of the Liberian Government in regard to the subject.

The recent demand for payment of the Mannah river claims of 1871, has had a very unfortunate effect. Because, before the dispatch of the military expedition of 1871, due and sufficient notice of the intended expedition was given to the Governor of Sierra Leone in order that British subjects might withdraw from the theatre of hostilities, and that there should be no friction in the relations between the two countries. Notwithstanding all these precautions we have been tried, convicted and mulcted in the sum of forty two thousand dollars for no other offence than of defending our citizens and their property from outrage and spoilation. One thing is absolutely true that the Liberians never plundered nor burned the British factories at Mannah Salijah, and the Liberians feel that for the English Government to enforce payment of this claim under the circumstances is distinctly unjust. They feel that there should be some show of fairness, and above all that unless a disinterested party declares the claim a just one it ought not to be enforced.

The successive Liberian Administrations have shown great willingness to listen to the suggestions of the English Government.

This same willingness to listen to the English Government has been shown in the recent negotiations in March. The English wanted all the territories north of Robertsport. We offered a compromise. We said we would withdraw our claims to the Muttru country and to Gumbo, Cassa, and Gallinas. We agreed that the Liberian boundary should be at the Sulymah river, a boundary suggested some years ago by the English Commissioners, and we only asked in return, that the obnoxious Mannah river claim be dropped.

The Government of Great Britain is reported to be very determined on this question. They are willing that the Liberian territories should extend as far the Mannah river, but no further. It would be wise however in the English Government if it would listen to the proposals of Liberia, because greater advantages will ensue from that course than from the one they seem disposed to adopt. It is better for Nations, however powerful, to have neighbors, however feeble, well-disposed toward them than the reverse. And nothing can be more certain than that if we are forced into a settlement against right and justice, it will only be laying the seeds of future trouble. History shows that injuries are equally remembered by families and Nations from generation to generation.

THE LOAN OF 1871.

We understand that a despatch has been received at the Department of State from the British Foreign Office, making demand for the payment of a bond of One Thousand pounds sterling—the said bond being one of those issued in 1871.

We are unable to give the reply of the Secretary of State. It is obvious, however, that no demand for payment ought to be made before the expiration of 1885. It is quite time however that we take measures to provide the means for the payment of this Loan.

We suggest that the mineral resources of the country be utilized for that purpose. The gold fields of West Africa are now attracting great attention. Commander Cameron, who recently passed up the Liberian Coast on his way to England from the Gold Coast, is said to have expressed the opinion that Liberia was also rich in gold.

Perhaps if a hint of the readiness of the Government to approve any equitable scheme looking for a development of our mineral resources with the object of liquidating the principal and interest of the Loan was given to the Council of Foreign Bondholders, an arrangement might be arrived at satisfactory to all parties; and which would keep this subject out of the hands of Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—*The Liberia Observer*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE "MISSIONARY REPUBLIC."—Liberia celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its Declaration of Independence on Wednesday, July 26th, 1882. The capital of the Republic is named Monrovia, after the excellent James Monroe, President of the United States, by whose authority the ship Elizabeth sailed from New York for Africa, February 6th, 1820, with 88 colored emigrants, of whom 40 were from New York, 33 from Pennsylvania, 9 from Virginia, 2 from Maryland, and 2 from the District of Columbia. The United States Government appointed Rev. Samuel Bacon as its agent, and the American Colonization Society appointed Dr. Samuel A. Crozer its sole agent. A friend of Liberia proposes that special contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of sending a company of select colored emigrants to form a new interior settlement beyond Arthington, towards Bopora, to be called Garfield, in honor of our late President, James A. Garfield, who manifested in many ways his interest in the African Republic.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.—A meeting was held at the residence of Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, on Tuesday evening, August 15th, to form a permanent organization, whose object shall be to memorialize the Congress of the United States for the establishment of direct mail communication between a port of the United States and a port in the Republic of Liberia, and to do whatever else may tend to further the interests of trade between the two countries. An organization was formed, composed of the following persons: Rev. E. A. P. Albert, Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. John W. Pierce, Rev. T. G. Montgomery, Rev. A. M. Green, Mr. Henry Adams, Mr. James N. Bell, Rev. Stephen Priestly, Rev. G. W. Walker, J. H. Coker, M. D.; Mr. M. E. Brown, Mr. Edward J. Davis, and Edward Lind.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

THE BASSA TRIBE.—Mrs. Matilda Vonbrunn, a missionary of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society, meets with remarkable success in labors among the Bassa people in Liberia, "On every side," she writes, "they are calling for books and teachers. There are three women here who would gladly go out among these people, if they could be supported. As they are already acclimated, they would be the best ones to send. Any one of them would gladly go if she could receive \$100 a year and her board." Books are in great demand, and alphabet cards. The natives want their children to be taught to read in English.

ANXIOUS FOR MISSIONARIES.—Though the Mandingoes are Mohammedans, they are quite anxious to have missionaries come to their country and teach their children. The Mandingoes are the only natives that I have visited that agreed to put their girl children in school. Seneo Sissi promised me, if I would return and teach his people, that he would do all in his power for the success of the station. There are a great many horses in that section of country. I saw, at the market that takes place weekly at Slaughie, large quantities of gold, copper, and iron. I was the first civilized person who was ever known to visit that section of country; and, although the women and children ran away when I would start toward them, I was warmly received by all the chiefs, who insisted on my promising them that I would return and teach their children. — W. F. E. DE CLAYBROOK, *Grand Bassa, Liberia*, March 13, 1882.

THE SCRIPTURES IN ARABIC.—There is no greater mistake made than is done by those who take all the native tribes of Africa to be barbarians of the lowest grade. We clip the following from the Bible Society Record. "Mr. Alfred B. King, Principal of the Alexander High School, at Clay-Ashland, Liberia, made a tour of exploration to Bopora in December last, carrying with him specimen copies of the Scriptures in Arabic." Of the greeting which met him in this place, he says: "At Bopora I was enthusiastically received, and although the town was thoroughly under Mohammedan domination, I circulated every copy of the Gospels I had among native young men, who read the Arabic as readily as I can the English, and who were very much pleased to get them. I had applications for twice the number I carried. Two Mohammedan young men followed me home to get copies of the *Ingele*, as they call the Gospels. Even the old King and the Imaum of the mosque asked each for a copy. I was not prepared to find such a readiness on the part of the Mandingoes to receive and read the Gospels."

A NEW MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE.—Yesterday morning, May 19th, at 8 o'clock, the foundation stones were laid for the erection of a Mohammedan Mosque at Mountain Cut, Foulah Town. The size of the Mosque is 52 feet long and 32 feet wide, and is estimated to contain some 400 persons. The stones were laid in the presence of a large assembly of Christians and Mohammedans from Fourah Bay and Aberdeen. The officiating priests were Sheriffe Mohammed Sallee, native of Mecca, Arabia; Sheriffe Moulan Ali, native of Fez, Morocco; Alpha Mohammed Sanusi, and Alpha Omaru. The first three read the ceremonies for the occasion, and the last concluded with a prayer. At the end of the ceremonies collections were made, and the sum of £30 was gathered among the mixed assembly. Almany Amarah addressed the gathering in English, thanking them for their presence and hoped that in all their transactions in this world, they should not lose sight of Almighty God their Maker.—*The West African Reporter, Sierra Leone*.

HEATHEN AND CIVILIZED AFRICA.—More than a thousand lectures and addresses on Africa have been delivered within the last three years in Virginia and other Southern States, by Mr. Jacob C. Hazeley. He was born in Sierra Leone, West Africa, and has travelled extensively in Africa. His lectures are illustrated by more than 100 pictures, exhibited by the scliopicon. The *Grebo Palaver House* and other views represent heathen Africa, while views of churches, mission stations, and distinguished persons, represent *Civilized Africa*, especially in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Lagos. His lectures have been largely attended, and by his liberal arrangements, churches, and Sunday-schools have been aided.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of June, 1882.

RHODE ISLAND. (\$1010.00.)	
<i>Providence.</i> Bequest of Mrs. Phoebe Whipple, by W. A. Griswold, Ex:	1000 00
<i>Newport.</i> Miss Ellen Townsend..	10 00
KENTUCKY. (\$20.00.)	
<i>Louisville.</i> Thomas Stevens.....	20 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Missouri</i>	1 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	30 00
Legacy.....	1000 00
For African Repository.....	1 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	136 00
Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
Total Receipts in June.....	\$1257 00

During the month of July, 1882.

MAINE. (50 cts.)	
<i>Freeport.</i> Legacy of Capt. Newell Turner, balance, by B. Freeman, Ex:.....	50
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$10.00.)	
<i>North Brookfield.</i> A Friend.....	10 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00.)	
<i>New Haven.</i> R. S. Fellowes.....	100 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$42.00.)	
<i>Princeton.</i> Proxy Collections, transmitted by Rev. Dr. John Maclean	32 00
<i>Trenton.</i> John S. Chambers.....	10 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$10.00.)	
<i>Hollidaysburg.</i> Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00
KENTUCKY. (\$500.00.)	
<i>Danville.</i> Legacy of Rev. Ephra-	

im A. Smith, by Samuel Ayres, Trustee.....	500 00
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INDIANA. (\$2497.00.)

<i>Shawnee Mound</i> Legacy of Jesse Meharry, in part, by John A. Kumler, Sec. of Exrs., less \$3 exchange.....	2497 00
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FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)

New Jersey \$1. Georgia \$2. Canada \$1.....	4 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	162 00
Legacies.....	2997 50
For African Repository.....	4 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	202 90
Total Receipts in July.....	\$3366 40

During the month of August, 1882.

VERMONT. (\$31.24.)	
<i>Essex.</i> Annuity of Nathan Lathrop by S. G. Butler, Ex: \$31.47, less expenses 23 cts.....	31 24
NEW YORK. (\$50.00.)	
<i>New York City.</i> M. L. S. by Rev. Dr. John C. Lowrie.....	50 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$50.00.)	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> John H. Converse..	50 00

FOR REPOSITORY. (\$10.00.)

Pennsylvania.....	10 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	100 00
Annuity.....	31 24
For African Repository.....	10 00
Rent of Colonization Building.....	98 50
Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	29 20
Total Receipts in August....	\$268 94

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1883. NO. 1.

THE RACE FOR AFRICA.

There has never been a more intense and concentrated effort to open a continent than is now directed towards Africa. From Algeria, from Egypt, from Zanzibar, from the mouth of the Zambesi, from Natal, from Cape Colony, from Benguela via Bihe, from the Congo and the Ogowe, the Niger, the St. Paul's, the Gambia and the Senegal, the influences of exploration, commerce, missionary and colonization endeavor, are penetrating the vast interior with so much energy and success that, with whatever difficulties and obstacles, the result cannot be doubtful. A few years will give access to the immense and varied treasures of a magnificent quarter of the globe, and bring its mighty domain under the sway of Christian civilization.

GOVERNMENTAL. At no time in the last century has every part of the Mediterranean been so involved in European diplomacy as at the present day. An uprising in Egypt summons the might of England to cease only when the horrible slave trade, which continues to devastate the upper Nile countries, shall be suppressed, and order, an upright administration of laws, and a free channel for the world's commerce shall be secured. France has assumed supreme control of Tunis at a great cost of blood and treasure. Leading governments have taken steps for securing more adequate protection for foreigners in Morocco.

The progress of French dominion in Central Africa is noted by the return of the national expedition under Capt. Gallieni. This exploration had for its main object the location of the proposed government branch line of the Sahara railway from the headwaters of the Niger to the French military colony on the Senegal, thence to con-

nect by steamer with France, and to treat with the natives. In these respects the mission seems to have been successful. At the same time, France has not abandoned the scheme of building a railroad from Algeria to Timbuctoo, and the project of flooding portions of the Great Desert is again discussed with new vigor. The bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of War for the creation of an African army, provides that this effective force shall consist of fifty-eight battalions, three hundred and one companies of infantry, seventy-five squadrons of cavalry, and thirteen batteries of artillery with ninety guns, in addition to the engineer and transport services.

The Portuguese government has decided to establish stations in its extensive African possessions for the assistance of explorers and commercial caravans, by giving such information and help as may be needed. Each station will be in the midst of an inclosure sufficiently large to admit of the necessary buildings, and enough productive land to afford self-support by cultivation. It will have at its head a military officer, whose staff is to be composed of a surgeon, chaplain, and a dozen master-workmen, such as carpenters, masons and farmers. Trading houses will have agents at the stations for traffic with the natives. Capt. Capello is to have charge of the first station, which is to be located at Bihe. The same government has signed a contract with the National Steam Navigation Company for a packet service between Lisbon and Portuguese ports on the West Coast of Africa. The extreme points of the new line will be Lisbon and Mossamedes, the intermediate ports at which the vessels will call being Funchal, (Madeira,) St. Vincent, and Santiago, (Cape Verde Islands,) Prince's Island, Sau Thome, Rio Zaira, (Congo,) Ambris, Loando, and Benguela. The new steamers must not be over 4,000 or under 1,800 tons burthen, with minimum speed of ten and a half miles an hour, and accommodations for 60 first and second and 126 third-class passengers. The Portuguese government will grant an annual subsidy of £6,600, or \$33,000.

The Italian government is preparing to dispatch a special messenger to King John of Abyssinia, with a draft of an amicable treaty and gifts of natural and artificial stones, guns for hunting elephants, barrel organs, and various nick-nacks.

So large has become the number of vessels and men engaged, and so important the interests to be guarded, that the Admiralty will hereafter appoint an admiral instead of a commodore to the command of the British squadron on the West Coast of Africa.

EXPLORATIONS. Among the papers of the late Capt. Wybrants, is a minute statement concerning the Sabia, which flows into the Mo-

zambique. Dr. Flegel has penetrated the Sahara region. The expedition of the Geographical Society of Rome, in charge of Signors Matteucci and Massari, has crossed the continent from Egypt to the Gulf of Guinea. M. Sueci, of the Italian Society of Commerce, has returned from Madagascar and the Comores, bearing an advantageous concession. Major Mechow has arrived at Milan from researches in Loando. Enin Bey asserts that Beatrice gulf, supposed to be a bay of the Albert Nyanza, is a separate body of water. Three cascades have been discovered on the Quango.

Dr. Stecker, of the German African Society, is making encouraging progress from Abyssinia to the Central lakes, after an examination of Lake Tzana and its vicinity. This lake is one of the many formed by the rivers which come foaming down from the Abyssinian mountains, rushing over the rocks in such magnificent cascades as to earn for this region the title of the Switzerland of Africa. Several rivers of considerable size flow into it, the principal one, the Blue Nile, entering at the south-west, near which juts out the peninsula of Zegni, its whole mountainous surface forming one immense coffee plantation. The dwellings are of stone, and like the majority of those of the other villages of the lake, are distinguished from those of the interior by a remarkable degree of neatness, as well as for the hospitality of their inmates. Dr. Stecker estimates the area of Lake Tzana as five times that of the Lake of Geneva.

The Royal Geographical Society of England has decided on equipping a party for the exploration of the equatorial yet snow-capped mountains Kenia and Killimanjaro, and the country thence to the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza; Mr. Joseph Thomson is to be the commander. Four exploring expeditions are preparing by the International African Association, of which the King of Belgium is the zealous president. The first, under Col. Wouvermanns, will go from Daves-Salaam, south of Zanzibar, to Urango, south of the Tanganyika, whose southern shore they will explore as far as Karama. They will then journey to ascertain where the Lualaba flows into the lake of Moero-Okata. To reach Nyangue, they will go to meet the second expedition, led by Prof. Dusief, which starts from Capstadt and follows Livingstones' route up the valley of the Zambesi to Lathosi. They will penetrate the Londo to ascertain the exact source of Lake Bangweola, and passing through Benba, will join Col. Wouvermann's party in Casembe, so that they may make the difficult journey to Nyangue together. The third, commanded by Col. Strauch, will explore the Congo. A number of small steamers that can be taken to pieces will be transported from the lower to the higher portion of

that famous river by one thousand natives, whom Stanley has collected at Vivi. The fourth expedition, under Mr. Emil Banning and Capt. Theis, will start from Khartoum for Gondokoro, by Uragga, along the western shore of the Albert Nyanza.

A Spanish party is to survey the district between the bay of Corisco and the Albert Nyanza. The country of the Gallas is to be examined by Baron Muller, and also by Count Pennazzi, the latter then proceeding to the Central lakes. The Italian travelers, Bianchi and Sicata, are preparing at Naples, at the expense of Signor Rocco, to proceed to Abyssinia and thence into the interior, in the interest of trade for the Italian station at Assab. The Geographical Society of Milan has resolved to support Signor Benzi in an effort to cross Africa through the country of the Gallas, from east to west. A Russian expedition is to explore the region between Mount Cameroon, the Adamon and the Congo.

THE CONGO. Stanley is reported to have completed stations at Vivi, Isangila, Manyenga and Stanley Pool, the latter situated just above the rapids, whence flows fifteen hundred miles of navigable waters through a rich and populous country. The projected road, one hundred and ninety miles in length, to avoid the cataracts below, is in course of construction. The expenses have been heavy, and not hitherto covered by the profits of commercial operations, as had been at one time hoped. These four stations promise to become extensive trading towns. Each one is in care of a European with two white assistants.

Count Savorgnan de Brazza is represented to have been in active negotiation with the tribes along his newly-discovered route connecting the head waters of the Ogowe with those of the Alima, which empties into the Upper Congo. He is stated to have taken possession of the countries through which he passed in the name of France, and to have entered into treaty relations with chiefs at and near Stanley Pool, in which they acknowledge the suzerainty of the French republic. He has also founded the station of Brazzaville, on the Congo, in the immediate neighborhood of Stanley Pool. These proceedings and the possibility of international difficulty growing out of them, has caused the unexpected return of Stanley and de Brazza to Europe.

COMMERCIAL. The River Gambia Trading Company has been incorporated in London with a capital of £150,000, (\$750,000,) in 150,000 shares of £1 (\$5) each, to operate on the Gambia; the directors declaring their intention to trade direct with the United States and West Indies for the purpose of importing tobacco, flour &c. A prospectus has appeared in the same city, of the Congo and Central Af-

ican Company, capital £250,000 (\$1,250,000,) in 50,000 shares of £5 (\$25) each, to trade along the southwest African coast, and especially on the Congo, using the road which Stanley is building. The Niger Company is seeking in England to increase its capital stock. The field of operation is large, and to work it effectively, more steamers and stations are necessary. For the fostering and development of the new settlements in Liberia, which are gradually advancing to the interior, and to facilitate traffic, it is proposed to put on the St. Paul's a steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard to various points on the river as far as the head of navigation. To carry out this object, a company of Liberian citizens at Monrovia has been organized and \$2,500 subscribed. It is intended to obtain a suitable boat in the United States. The Liberia Interior Association is another recent organization at Monrovia, whose aim is "to carry on and foster trade with the interior of Africa, to suggest and provide methods of carriage and transportation, and to promote agricultural and commercial interests in that direction." The African Lakes Junction Company has commenced the construction of a carriage road between lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, on the completion of which there will be a line of route, rivers, lakes and road, extending about two thousand miles, from Quilimane, by the Kawaka, Zambesi, Shire and Lake Nyassa, to the northern end of the Tanganyika. The Livingstone Central African Company has opened a trading factory at Inhamissengo, at the mouth of the Zambesi. It found there two other companies for trade, one French and the other Portuguese. A company has been formed in the Transvaal, with considerable capital, to open the silver mines of Tati. Port Elizabeth is the principal sea-port on the east coast of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the report of its Chamber of Commerce gives the value of articles of merchandise imported during the year 1881 as £4,001,668, (\$20,008,340.) and the value of colonial produce exported during the same period as £2,583,727, (\$12,918,685.) The customs returns for the port of Algoa Bay during the year 1881, were £879,947. (\$4,399,735.)

RAILROADS. Materials for the construction of a railroad by the French government from the mouth of the Senegal to Medina have been transported inland, and a corps of Chinese workmen sent to build it, the King of Foutah guaranteeing their security in passage. This door of entrance into western Soudan seems much more practicable than the Trans-Saharan route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. The railway in Algeria has been extended from Saida to Kreider.

The Wassaw Light Railway Company, formed in London in the interest of West African gold mining companies, has dispatched an engineer to Dix Cove to make surveys and to prepare plans. Railroads are building from Natal toward the interior. The Orange Free State has offered to make a road to the northern border of the Natal colony to meet one from its sea-port town. A contract has been signed for the construction of a railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria,

GOLD MINES. The area of gold mining on the Gold Coast of West Africa by European enterprise is extending, and the conviction is strengthening that those territories will ere long rank among the richest known. The work of extraction, reduction and stamping is going on actively in the mines of the West African, the Gold Coast, the Effuenta, the Akankoo, the Wassaw, the Core d' Or d' Afrique, the Aboso and other companies. Four companies for operating in the same district have lately been incorporated in London: the South Gold Coast, the Tacquah, the Guinea Coast and the Matasong, the shares of which were quickly taken. The Core d' Or d' Afrique and Aboso companies publish every two weeks in Paris a "Bulletin des Mines." The text is in French, and it gives reports by mining engineers on the Gold Coast gold mines.

Capt. Burton and Commander Cameron, the distinguished African travelers, have returned from an examination of the West African gold fields, and in papers read by them before the Society of Arts, London, the former "recapitulated" as follows: "The good news we bring home is the prodigious wealth of the land. I know nothing to equal it in California or in the Brazils. Gold dust is panned by native women from the sands by the seashore. Gold spangles glitter after showers in the streets of Axim. Gold is yielded by the lumps of yellow swish that rivet the wattle walls of hut and hovel. Our washings range from half an ounce to four ounces per ton. There, then, is the gold, and it will be our fault only if it remains there. I know no land better able to supply the measure required in England to preserve the balance of the precious metals than this old New California, our neglected El Dorado, the Gold Coast." Commander Cameron stated that he and his companion were of the same opinion as to the abundance of gold, but it was his individual judgment "that immigration of labor was necessary for the whole West Coast, which would be provided best from China."

DIAMONDS.—The gross weight of diamonds which passed through the Kimberly (South Africa) post office in 1880 was 1,440 pounds, 12 ounces avoirdupois, the estimated value being £3,367,897. These figures compare with 1,174 pounds and £2,846,631 in 1879; 1,150 pounds

and £2,672,744 in 1878; 903 pounds and £112,427 in 1877; and 773 pounds and \$1,807,532 in 1876. The annual value of the mines in the Kimberly division, owned at the end of 1880 by the government and the London and South African Exploration Company is estimated as follows; Kimberly, £4,000,000; Old de Beer's, £2,000,000; Du Joits Pan, £1,000,000 and Bultfontein, £1,500,000. At the end of last year 22,000 black and 1,700 white men were employed at these mines. From the Kimberly and Old de Beer's mines alone, diamonds to the extent of 3,200,000 carats are annually mined, while the other mines above named yielded 300,000 carats last year.

NATIVE IRON.—Algeria contains rich deposits of iron ore. At Djebel and Sjer, specular iron ore is wrought, while at Mockta-el Hadid magnetic iron ore is worked. At Melik, pig iron is made from the spathose ores of the district, native coal previously coked, being employed in their reduction. The quantity and value of the iron ores imported from Algeria into Great Britain rose from the year 1863, 263 tons, value £201 (\$1,005,) to the year 1880, 82,248 tons, value £86,884, (\$334,420.) The Mockta-el Hadid Company in its annual report for 1879, states that at Bona 310,674 tons of iron ore were mined in that year, 25,000 tons more than in 1878. It is well known that the natives immediately in the vicinity of Liberia manufacture rude agricultural and other implements out of iron ore so pure that when heated it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form without the process of smelting. A specimen piece of this ore, sent to the writer by an emigrant blacksmith from Virginia, has been analyzed by Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Geologist of Massachusetts, with the following certified result: "Its chemical composition is 98.40 per cent, pure iron; and quartz grains, magnetic oxide, iron crystals and zeolite 1.60 per cent; total 100 parts." This discovery is interesting to science and art. Native iron in large deposits is as probable as was that of native copper before the opening of the mines on lake Superior. Native copper had been known for ages to exist, but till the opening of those mines it had never been found in quantities to be of much commercial importance. Now it is found in great abundance, and some of it in masses so immense that the miners are troubled with their vastness. Whether the native iron of Liberia exists in similar abundance can be determined only by actual examination of the country. Should large quantities exist near some navigable stream or port, its commercial value must be incalculable.

COAL.—Africa is an immense virgin market for the productions and industries of Europe and America. In the year 1880 Great Britain shipped 1,001,280 tons of coal, 778 tons of cinders, and 45,666

tons of patent fuel, the latter mostly made of coal, total value £513,988, (\$2,569,940), to the following named points:*

PLACE.	TONS OF COAL.	CINDERS.	PATENT FUEL.	VALUE.
Tripoli and Tunis.....	3,308			£1,482
Algeria.....	46,182	3	29,213	39,259
Morocco.....	51		230	132
West Coast of Africa.....	124,474		2,386	63,669
British possessions in South Africa.....	168,289	479	26	86,785
East Coast of Africa.....	9,649		1,565	6,595
	351,953	482	43,420	197,922
Egypt.....	649,327	296	2,240	316,066
Totals.....	1,001,280	778	45,660	513,988

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The cause of human liberty has been advanced by the overthrow of the Mohammedan slave trade in Zanzibar and partially in Egypt, and the property in slaves is being abolished in the Portuguese possessions in southeast Africa, and in the neighboring island of Madagascar. Sir John Kirk, the British consul-general at Zanzibar, who earned his knighthood by his services in connection with the abolition of the slave traffic and the advance of civilization in East Africa, has resigned and returned to England. Col. Mills, the British political agent at Mascate, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar.

MISSIONS. The courage and faith of the English missionary societies in the prosecution of their work in the lake portions of Central Africa is worthy of all commendation. The great distance from the base of supplies, making necessary a long and trying land journey, and the unhealthiness of the country are serious obstacles, yet they have enlarged their operations and increased the missionary bands. The Baptists and the Livingstone Inland Mission have advanced on the Congo to Stanley Pool. Nine laborers were added to the staff of the latter during the past year, leaving the number just what it was at the beginning, nine having been removed by death or other causes from the field. Some of the new members took with them an iron house for Banana and the steam-launch Livingstone.

* Acknowledgment is gratefully made to Peter W. Sheaffer Esq., for these statistics of coal, and those just given touching iron in Algeria; and to the Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati; Missionary Herald of Boston, Foreign Missionary of New York, African Times, of London, and L'Afrique of Geneva, for valuable information freely incorporated in this article.

Cardinal Lavigerie states in the *Missions Catholiques* that there will be four departments (provinciaiati) in the mission of Rome to Central Africa—1, Nyanza; 2, Tanganyika; 3, Northern Upper Congo; 4, Southern Upper Congo. The last two sections have not been entered. In the first two districts twenty-six missionaries, lay and clerical, are reported. The Algiers Mission of the same church has transferred its medical college from St. Louis, in Algeria, to Malta, where it will continue to prepare natives of Africa for medical missions among their tribes.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in addition to its work among the Zulus, has planted its standard at Bihe, two hundred and fifty miles back from Benguela, and in Umzilla's Land, near the east coast of Mozambique. In each case a manly and vigorous population has been found under the government of chiefs of rare natural ability and of impulses favorable to mission efforts. In both, pioneers have fallen on the threshold of their career.

Messers Ladd and Snow, of the American Missionary Association, have returned from a tour of some twenty-five hundred miles up the Nile, to the mouth of the Sobat. They report the negro-Arab leader, Mohammed Achmet, dominating the region in which the Arthington mission is intended to be located, while the condition of Egypt gives little promise that its authority can be speedily re-established in her remote provinces in Soudan. A delay, therefore, is inevitable in the labors of the Association in this direction.

The Baptist Missionary Union has felt obliged to decline the offer of Robert Arthington, Esq., to give £7,000 to establish a mission in the Soudan country. It proposes to resume vigorous operations in Liberia, and to awaken an interest in this undertaking among the colored churches of the United States. Through the munificence of Mr. Arthington, many a missionary enterprise has been begun in Africa, which might have been delayed for years.

The Gaboon and Corisco Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has been reinforced, in view particularly of its new departure inland.

The missionary bishop of Cape Palmas writes "that four out of seven of the white missionaries in this jurisdiction will return to America for their health this year. White men must grow fewer and fewer in proportion to the workers from among the negro brethren, until the whole shall be turned over to the people whose home is here." * * * "We cannot count on more than three years in this field of every four of the white missionary's term of service, and of these three years there are large deductions to be made of the time one is sick here."

Those acquainted with the facts know that if the visible results of missionary effort appear insufficient, such insufficiency is only apparent. The wonder should not be that missionary success in Africa has been so limited, but that, under the circumstances, so much has been accomplished, not only directly upon missionary proteges but indirectly upon African communities; that the indirect and 'unconscious influence of missionary endeavor has been so great; that its gains for Christianity have been so many, so real and so widely spread in various portions of that continent.

COLONIZATION. The Republic of Liberia, which occupies one of the finest regions in Western Africa, was founded by Negroes from the United States. The first colonists, consisting of eighty-eight persons, sailed from New York in February, 1820, and landed, after a voyage of five weeks, at the British Colony of Sierra Leone. Not satisfied with the openings there, they sailed for Sherbro, about one hundred miles further south, where they encountered fresh difficulties. At length, after various trials and losses, they succeeded in getting a foothold on Cape Mesurado, 260 miles southeast of Sierra Leone, in latitude 7 19 N. By gradual acquisitions of territory from the native chiefs, made by treaty or purchase, they have extended from Cape Mesurado to the Sherbro river on the northwest, about ninety miles, and to the River San Pedro on the southeast, over four hundred miles.

Up to 1847 they were fostered by the American Colonization Society, which appointed their governors. In that year, feeling themselves strong enough to take charge of their own affairs, they declared themselves a free, sovereign and independent State, and made a solemn appeal to the world for recognition. Great Britain was the first to acknowledge the infant Republic, and was soon followed by the other Powers of Europe, with whom the new State entered into treaty relations. Our government formally recognized the independence of Liberia in 1862, though for many years previously a United States Commercial Agency had been established there.

The Republic is divided into four counties, instead of States, called Mesurado, Bassa, Sinou and Maryland. The law-making body, called a Legislature instead of Congress, is composed of two Houses, a Senate and House of Representatives. There are two Senators from each county. The members of the House are elected on the population basis. At present, Mesurado county has four Representatives, and each of the other counties three. The Presidential term of office is two years, but there is a movement on foot to amend the constitution so as to lengthen the term.

The chief article of export is coffee, which is considered the best in the world. Ceylon and Brazil are now cultivating Liberia coffee, and thousands of plants have been introduced into those countries from Liberia. The other articles are sugar, cocoa, ginger, arrowroot, palm-oil, camwood and ivory.

There is a gradual increase of the population from this country, chiefly from the Southern States, assisted by the American Colonization Society. These men being chiefly farmers and mechanics, are founding new settlements in the interior, pushing inward from the coast to the healthy highlands. Ten thousand such persons from this land, to continue that line of progress, would make an impression upon the continent that would be felt in the commercial world without, but far more upon the industrial world *within*. The few who are already there, with their improved methods of farming, house-building, road, and fence and bridge-making, are revolutionizing the ideas of the Aborigines, who are successfully imitating the better ways of their returned brethren. The Republic at present needs a gradual accession of such men, carrying into the country strong arms and progressive ideas, to awaken by direct influence and example the stagnant barbarism of generations, and to bring into the productive activities of the times the millions who at present contribute hardly anything to the world's well-being.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY. Africa measures from north to south, 4,985 miles, while at the widest point it is 4,615 miles from east to west. It embraces an area three times as great as all Europe, and nearly four times that of the United States, without Alaska. There is every variety in the surface and in the characteristic features of the country. People think only of the black race which they have seen, and that degraded by slavery, whereas the name "African" comprises scores of races and type of men, some of which are among the noblest. Dr. Raleigh, at a recent meeting in London, said: "There is in these people a hitherto undiscovered mine of love, the development of which will be for the amazing wealth of the world * * * Greece gave us beauty, Rome gave us power; the 'Anglo-Saxon' race unites and mingles these; but in the African people there is the great gushing wealth of love which will develop wonders for the world." The claims of long neglected Africa will be fully appreciated only when a broader knowledge shall have been attained. Her descendants have been our "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for two centuries, and yet not more than one-tenth of all America's missionary and philanthropic benevolence goes to the "dark continent" and its two hundred millions of inhabitants!

Direct, stated and rapid communication between the United States and West Africa is necessary to successful, advantageous intercourse both as to commerce and emigration. The attitude of a nation of fifty millions of people needing the growing trade of tropical empire, and with thousands of colored men waiting to emigrate there so soon as steam communication can be depended on, but now at the mercy of irregular and inadequate sailing-vessel accommodations, is an anomaly too extreme to be of much longer continuance, especially in view of the fact that twenty-eight steamers from Liverpool alone furnish it so abundantly. A foreign market is to day the most important need of American industries. Ought not the national government to assist in the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia and aid worthy people of color to homes in that Republic? The 4,000 English emigrants sent to South Africa with £50,000 voted for the purpose by Parliament, and the liberal payments to steamship companies for carrying the mails along the African coasts, have powerfully strengthened British interests in the great commercial emporium of the world in the near future.

Is it not time that Arctic immolations cease? The return of these voyagers is as barren as the land they seek. The fearful price of the Jeannette expedition has been paid in order to dot the map with two or three pin-head islands, sheathed in ice. Let men of means arise, plenty of Henry Grinnells and James Gordon Bennetts, who shall equip exploring parties to western interior Africa, where, if they lay down their lives, it will be acknowledged that the sacrifice is worth the cost. Let America teach the world that

"Mankind are one in spirit, and one instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right and wrong,
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean-sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim."

LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR AFRICANS.

Liberia is striving to build up a better government through a better system of education. The newly elected President of Liberia College has discussed in his inaugural address some of the problems to be solved, in a manner which will interest all friends of the African race.

Professor Blyden says:

"A college in West Africa, for the education of African youth by African instructors, under a Christian government conducted by Negroes, is something so unique in the history of Christian civilization,

that wherever, in the civilized world, the intelligence of the existence of such an institution is carried, there will be curiosity if not anxiety as to its character, its work and its prospects. A college situated in all respects to the exigencies of Liberia and to the needs of the African race cannot come into existence all at once. It must be the result of years of experience, of trial, of experiment.

"Every thinking man will allow that all that has been done in Liberia so far, whether in church, in state, or in school, is only temporary and transitional. When the Liberians advance into Africa, and become one with the great tribes on the Continent, these things will take the form which the genius of the race shall prescribe. The civilization of that vast population, untouched by foreign influence, not yet affected by European habits, is not to be organized according to foreign patterns, but will organize itself according to the nature of the people and the country.

"Liberia College has gone through one stage of experience. It is to-day at the threshold of another. It is proposed as soon as the necessary means can be provided to remove the College operations to an interior site, where health of body and health of mind can be secured; where the students can devote a portion of their time to manual labor in the cultivation of the fertile lands which will be accessible, and thus assist in procuring the means for a large part of the expenses; and where access to the institution will be convenient to the Aborigines.

"We have in our curriculum, adapted some years," continues President Blyden, "a course of study corresponding to some extent to that pursued in European and American colleges. To a certain extent, perhaps to a very important extent, Negroes trained in Africa have the advantage of those trained in foreign countries; but in all, as a rule, the intellectual and moral results thus far have been far from satisfactory. In all English speaking countries the mind of the Negro child revolts against the descriptions given in elementary books—geographies, travels, histories—of the Negro. After leaving school he finds the same things in newspapers, in reviews and in novels. It is painful in America to see the efforts which are made by Negroes to secure outward conformity to the appearance of the dominant race. The African must advance by methods of his own. He must possess a power distinct from that of the European.

"The instruments of culture which we shall employ in the College will be chiefly the Classics and Mathematics. By Classics I mean the Greek and Latin languages and their literature. In those languages there is not, as far as I know, a sentence, a word, or a syllable dispar-

aging to the Negro. He may get nourishment from them without taking in any race poison. The present civilization of Europe is greatly indebted to the influence of the rich inheritance left by the civilizations of Greece and Rome. It is impossible to imagine what would be the condition of Europe but for the influence of the so-called dead languages and the treasures they contain.

"The study of the Classics also lays the foundation for the successful pursuit of scientific knowledge. But we shall also study Mathematics. The qualities which make a man succeed in mastering the Classics and Mathematics are also those which qualify him for the practical work of life. It will be our aim to introduce into our curriculum also the Arabic, and some of the principle native languages—by means of which we may have intelligent intercourse with the millions accessible to us in the interior, and learn more of our own country.

"In the religious work of the College the Bible will be our textbook, the Bible without note or comment,—especially as we propose to study the original language in which the New Testament was written; and we may find opportunity in connection with the Arabic, to study the Old Testament. The teachings of Christianity are of universal application. 'Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid,' The great truths of the Sermon on the Mount are as universally accepted as Euclid's axioms. Our fathers have borne testimony to the surrounding heathen of the value and superiority of Christianity. We have a great work before us, a work unique in the history of the world, which others who appreciate its vastness and importance envy us the privilege of doing. The world is looking at this Republic to see whether order and law, religion and morality, the rights of conscience, the rights of persons and the rights of property, may all be secured and preserved by a government administered entirely by Negroes."

OUR AIMS AND OBJECTS.

At a recent largely attended public meeting in New York in aid of the opening of Africa, called at the request of Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. William E. Dodge, Henry G. Marquand, Esq., Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and others, the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society was represented by one of its members, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., of Washington, D. C. From an address delivered on the occasion by Dr. Addison, we are permitted to present the following extracts:—

"THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was formed in 1816, for the sublime purpose of establishing a Christian nation in the midst of 200,000,000 barbarians. We point to-day to the free and enlightened Republic of Liberia as the result of the faith and the labors of this Society, and we claim that the Republic it founded is not only the natural and most desirable home of the colored people of the United States, but that it affords the best instrumentalities for reclaiming from barbarism the millions of benighted Africa, and for carrying throughout that vast Continent the religion and the morality of the Bible along with the arts and sciences—the refinement and the benign philosophies of modern Christendom.

The hope that Africa may be thus blessed, that she, too, emerging from her immemorial degradation may yet stand side by side with the modern Christian nations in their struggle for spiritual and political progress, has inspired all the past efforts of this Society, and it inspires us to-night to call on you, Christian brethren and friends, to unite with us in prayer and labor for the success of this magnificent cause. Much has been already done. But after all only the foundation has been laid for the future. We regard our work so far as preparatory. The hour has come for advance, for enlargement, for vastly greater effort. Many more hearts must be touched by Africa's cry resounding through the awful might of her apostacy from God, "Come over and help us." Where hundreds of dollars have been given we now ask for thousands. We have been sending out a few emigrants yearly; we must now send many.

Aided by the liberal contributions of those who feel for the wrongs of the African both in his own country and in this land of his exile, our Society has, I say, established in Liberia a free, independent, republican government, conducted with marked ability, exclusively by people of color. We do not ask you to take our testimony as to the condition and prospects of that nation. Missionaries, Naval officers and others who have visited Liberia concur in representing it as flourishing and promising large results. Many of them speak in raptures of the industry, order and sobriety of the inhabitants. They describe the great fertility of the soil and the ease of procuring not only a comfortable living, but of accumulating wealth. The towns are well constructed, the farms are industriously cultivated, and churches and schools are provided in every settlement. The products of the land are countless in variety, and yield abundant returns to the toil of culture. Is the climate, you ask, salubrious? We answer, the most authentic reports made to the Society represent the health of the emigrants to be at least equal to that enjoyed by the frontier settlers of

our Western States, and far better than that of the early adventurers to the American colonies.

The Society has given passage and settlement to 15,575 persons, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a total of 21,297 persons to whom we have given homes in Africa. Not a single vessel with our emigrants on board through all the perils of 173 voyages across the Atlantic, has been wrecked or lost. Have not the fingers of God been on the helm of the boats that carried redemption to the outstretched hands of Ethiopia?

Not every man who applies to the Society for transportation is permitted to go. Great care is exercised in the selection of emigrants—only those are sent whom we believe to be fitted by moral and religious character and by habits of industry to foster and sustain the material and spiritual prosperity of the Republic. Consequently some of the very best members of the Negro race, men who would be honored citizens in any community, are to-day on that old Continent with pure hands supporting the ark of Liberia's holy cause. Several entire church organizations with their pastors have been planted in Liberia. One of these now numbers in Monrovia more than 200 members and out of it has grown an Association comprising 16 churches and 1343 communicants.

There seems to be but one way in which the civilization of Africa can be accomplished and its vast resources rendered available, and that is through the colonization of the colored people of this country. White men cannot live there. The climate is fatal to them. Americans, O! Americans, send to Africa your emancipated slaves, is the voice of the dust of the dead missionaries that consecrates the West Coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to the Cape of Good Hope. Will the emancipated slaves go? They are on their knees to-night in almost every State in this land imploring us to send them. The cry comes from hundreds of thousands; it is a loud and prolonged cry from their hearts. A cry from out a deep sense of wrong done to them, and of the hopelessness of their condition as a crushed and down trodden race. Send us back to the land of our fathers—back to liberty—equality—manliness—back to the possibility of development of all that is noble and grand and aspiring in us and in our children. Others there are who, not taking their social disabilities so much to heart, seek the means of settlement in their ancestral land, influenced by information from relatives and friends now living in Liberia, as the Germans and Irish seek America through the representations of the ir prosperous fellow-country men who flourish here.

Now, while the people of color in this country are looking longingly to the Society which asks your help to-night as their only resource for restoration to their Fatherland, the Colonists in Liberia are looking to the same Society as the only prop of their prosperity, the only promise of the perpetuity of their Government. The great need of Liberia to-day is population. Her immense resources are undeveloped; because of the paucity of her people she is in danger on every hand. The envious heathen seeing her physical feebleness, despise the advantages of her civilization. Mohammedanism is encroaching on the East. The British Lion is growling on the North. She asks for men; true, brave, industrious men, her own men. She is poor and cannot send for them; and they, too, are poor, and cannot go to her. A cruel ocean separates *this* mother from her sons—"Rachel is weeping for her children and will not be comforted because they are not." Liberia is "the Niobe of Nations." The Negro here and the Negro in Africa, in the distress of their enforced separation, cry to the old Colonization Society; and the old Colonization Society lifts up its voice to-night in its helplessness and cries to New York and from New York to the whole land, and the burden of its cry is money. Men and Brethren give, O, give me money for my work!

We ask for money, I say. How much do we want? We ought to send to Africa within a few years 20,000 emigrants. We ask fifty persons to give us \$500 apiece; \$25,000. Are there not fifty persons here to-night ready to respond to that appeal? One gentleman present offers to give \$500 on condition that nine similar pledges are secured. Are there nine persons here willing to pledge that amount to-night? Shall the fifty by your co-operation be secured?"

From the New York Tribune.

THE PEOPLE OF LIBERIA.

In a cosy room in West Twenty-sixth St., surrounded with books and pamphlets in many tongues, the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of the College in Liberia, is staying during his visit in this city. In a recent conversation with a *Tribune* reporter on the manners, customs and habits of life of the residents of Liberia, Dr. Blyden related the following facts:

"You must know," said Dr. Blyden, "that there are two different classes of people in Liberia, the colonists and the Aborigines. The latter consist of several tribes—the Pessehs, Golahs, Veys, Mandingoes, Bassas, Kroos and Greboes. They are the aboriginal people of

the Republic. Each tribe has its chief, whose word is law. The Pesses are, perhaps, the largest tribe. They form the peasantry of the coast, and are a farming people. The Mandingoes are the commercial tribe. They control all of the interior commerce and also the trade between the headwaters of the river Niger and the coast. They are Mohammedans, and in their schools and mosques they use the Arabic language. Their laws are from the Arabic, taken from the Koran and the Traditions.

"Here is the Risalat," said Dr. Blyden, taking a book from the top of a large table that was piled high with treatises in the Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, and Syriac tongues. "This book," continued Dr. Blyden, "is a treatise on the laws, written with a reed of bamboo in ink which is indelible and is taken from the leaves of a tree common in that country. Occasionally you see on the page words written in red ink. Well, the red ink is also indelible and is taken from the leaves of a tree also. The word Mahomet is always in red ink."

"Who wrote the book?"

"It was written by a man who never saw a white man and to whom you can only give any sort of an idea of a white man by likening him to a ghost. This poem in the first part of the book is called the 'Dalya' because every verse—every line being a verse—begins with the letter 'd.' There are 500 verses. Every student is required to commit the poem to memory; and he must also commit the whole of the Koran in Arabic."

"But this is a digression—we were talking about the tribes. Next in intelligence to the Mandingoes are the Veys. They occupy the north-western portion of the Republic, on the coast, extending fifty miles into the interior. It is a portion of the territory that is now a subject of dispute between the British Government and Liberia. It is known as the northwest boundary question. The Veys have invented a language of their own and write in the characters of that language. It is a syllable alphabet, each character representing a syllable. They have schools in which they teach their language. In reading the writings of these different tribes, you begin on the right of the page and read toward the middle of the book, and not from left to right as we do."

"The tribe next in importance are the Kroos. Their native home is in the county of Sinou, in the central part of the Republic. The Kroos are found all along the coast. They are the sailors, without whom it would be impossible for foreign vessels to trade on that malarious coast. Foreign ships on arriving on the coast employ Kroo-

men to man their boats for loading and unloading. They are considered indispensable. The Bassa tribe are the great palm oil producers."

"What is the religion of these people?"

"All of the tribes except the Mandingoes are pagans. But they have no regular form of idol-worship. They all believe in a Supreme Being, to whom they pray, particularly in time of distress."

"How do they live?"

"In towns, presided over by a head man, who is responsible to a superior officer called the chief, who in turn ruled by another more powerful chief. All cultivate the soil, raise cattle and other stock."

"What is the style of dress of the natives?"

"The coast tribes wear cloth around their loins. The cloth is of their own manufacture. The tribes in the interior, where cotton is cultivated, wear a long robe similar to the Roman toga. They are fond of all sorts of gold trinkets like anklets, earrings and bracelets."

"These shirt-studs," said Dr Blyden, pointing to some plain gold studs in his shirt bosom, "were made by the natives out of African gold. It is strange to me that the Indians of this country did not discover gold and use it. The Africans did."

"How many do these tribes number all together?"

"One million people within the territories of Liberia, which extend 600 miles along the coast and 200 miles inland. The natives produce palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold-dust, rubber, gum-copal, hides, and beeswax. Most of these products go to Europe—to Liverpool, Hamburg and Rotterdam."

"What part do the colonists from this country play there?"

"All of the inhabitants are under the control of the Liberian colonists—Negroes from America. They are represented in the Liberian Legislature by their chiefs."

"What sort of amusements do the Aborigines indulge in?"

"All of the tribes, except the Mandingoes have rude musical instruments for entertainments in the festival season. They improvise songs, especially of a martial character, which tell of the deeds of their fathers. They dance around fires in a manner similar to that of the Indians of America. They are jovial and happy in their temperament. One characteristic of the Negro at home is that he sings during his work. In this respect they are in marked contrast with the Indians, who are always sullen."

"How is the climate in Liberia?"

"I found it hotter here in July than I ever found it in Liberia. I wear thick flannels there, just as I am wearing to-day."

"What do the natives eat?"

"Rice principally. Then they have mutton, beef, fish, potatoes and yams. They drink palm wine—that is, wine made from the palm tree. It is not intoxicating unless taken in very large quantities. The Mandingoes, who are warriors and are large, powerful men, as well as scholars and merchants, drink no stimulants of any kind, being Mohammedans. Consequently they form a great barrier to the importation of liquors from abroad. There are all of the tropical fruits there in abundance."

"Of what kind are the dwellings of these people?"

"The houses are made of wattled bamboo and plastered inside and outside with clay. The roofs are covered with thatch. The houses are comfortable, warm and tight. They have fires in them morning and night, for the natives always sleep by a fire. "The first thing one notices on entering a town are the blacksmith shops, of which there are many, and in which iron farming implements are being made. Then you see the women making pottery and tanning leather. The men weave and the women spin the cotton. They have a primitive loom of their own manufacture, with which they make very strong cloth. In the dry season they live out of doors to a great extent."

"Are the classes there very distinct?"

"Yes; people are divided according to their wealth and their family connections. Of course, there are some pretensions to style. The chiefs go on horseback, and so do some of the natives. That is the only mode of conveyance, except the hammocks, in which the chiefs sometimes travel."

"When did the first colonists go to Liberia?"

"In February, 1820, eighty-eight colored persons sailed from New York, in the ship *Elizabeth*, for the purpose of starting a colony in Liberia. There is a curious story in connection with that expedition. At the time it started the Hudson river was frozen over. Some one had to be hired to cut a way through the ice in order to let the ship start on her voyage. The man who was employed to cut the ice and who did it was the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He was paid \$100 for his labor. After a voyage of five weeks the colonists landed at Sierra Leone. They finally settled, however, at Cape Mesurado, which is 260 miles southeast of Sierra Leone."

"How many colonists from America are there in Liberia?"

"From 20,000 to 25,000," replied Dr. Blyden.

"Where are they settled?"

"Over a tract of land on the coast 600 miles in length. By cession, purchase and gradual acquisition, they have greatly extended

their territory. In the first years of their settlement, they occupied the anomalous condition of a colony without a mother country. In 1847, they declared themselves independent and were received into the family of Nations, first by Great Britain and afterward by other countries. Now they are in treaty stipulation with all of the great Powers, including the United States."

"Has it not been the impression that the colonists have fared hardly in Liberia, and that life there has been hard, and that not much has been accomplished by them as regards bettering their condition?"

"If it has been the impression it is a false one," said Dr. Blyden, warmly. "The colonists have increased the products of their agriculture and their commerce since their assumption of sovereign rights. Three European lines of steamers visit the Liberian coast—two from England and one from Hamburg. Do you suppose these vessels would go there unless something was going on there? These vessels stop at the Liberian ports three or four times a week to take away produce and bring in European products. Only two European houses are established in Liberia, and these are confined to the six ports of entry. Only Liberian citizens are allowed to transact business with the Aborigines at places not ports of entry. This leaves the trade in the hands of citizens who are the colonists from America. These American Negroes ship large quantities of native products to England and to Germany, and receive in return articles of European production. Strange to say, there are only two American houses trading with Liberia, and these do only a transient business, having no establishments of their own in the country. Large numbers of the colonists are engaged in agriculture. Within the last ten years they have been pushing out to the high lands of the interior, where they have formed settlements and engaged largely in the cultivation of coffee, sugar and cocoa. These colonists are nearly all Southern Negroes, who were in slavery before the war and who went out with no capital but their habits of industry. They are growing in all the elements of national prosperity. Some of them have attained a competence which they say they could never have gained in the South. Many have had leisure to learn to read and write since their arrival in Africa. They have been stimulated to make such improvements in the first place by the necessity that exists in settlements founded under such circumstances for men to read and to write; and secondly, by seeing natives coming from the interior with manuscripts, pens and ink of their own manufacture, and confronting the illiterate colonists with a literature which has crossed the Continent from Arabia."

"Are the colonists who have been slaves contented there?"

"Not one of these men would return to the United States if he had the opportunity. All the talk about immigrant sufferings in Liberia and their wishing to return to this country is just the same kind that was indulged in in England when the first settlers came to Jamestown and to Plymouth Rock. No man of intelligence or industry wishes to return to America. The colonists find outlets and encouragements for their energy in Liberia that transform them into new men. The knowledge that has been stored in their memory is reproduced there in the practical work of building up a new country. They make bridges and roads; they build houses of wood and of bricks, manufacturing their own bricks, which are said by good judges to be as good as any in this country. The colonists have a self-reliance growing out of habits of industry acquired in the South, of which the Negro brought up in the North is destitute.

"Do the colonists carry with them their peculiar characteristics and indulge in corn-shuckings and great revivals?"

"Oh, no. They have no time for all that nonsense. There is no corn-shucking or any shouting or carrying on, such as there is in the South. All that stuff is left behind them."

"Do they have any amusements of any kind?"

"Oh, yes. There are parties, balls and dinners. White men who have been present on some of these occasions have expressed their great surprise at the refinement and culture displayed. It is not African to shout in meetings and carry on as I know the Negroes do here. You see there is great pressure brought to bear on the colonists by the Moahmmedans, who in their worship are very dignified and sober."

"Are the houses of the colonists well furnished?"

"Yes; they are furnished comfortably and in many cases nicely."

"Are the Negroes who go from this country employed as servants?"

"Not at all. Each colonist is given twenty-five acres of land, if married, and ten acres if single, by the Government. They are supported six months by the Colonization Society. The natives bring their children to them, and they become the servants, who are taught and trained by the colonists. As they grow up and learn something, others come in to take their places. America has, according to the last census, 6,000,000 Negroes. If we could have 1,000,000 of them, we could take possession of the Soudan and drive out the French. England can't help us, for to deprive the West Indies of the Negroes would be to make those islands profitless."

"Are there any mills in Liberia?"

"Yes; there are four large steam sugar mills, owned and manag-

ed by Negroes. The sugar is exported to Liverpool and Hamburg."

"Do you have any trouble with foreign Powers?"

"Oh, yes; two years ago a powerful Mohammedan chief, living 300 miles east of Liberia, sought the alliance of the Liberian Republic. A great deal of the trade that comes to the coast comes from and beyond his country. The British Government, hearing of this proposition, wrote to the Liberian Government, protesting against any such annexation, on the ground that, owing to the weakness of the Liberian Government, trade might be interfered with. But there is not the slightest doubt that as Liberia acquires civilization and numerical strength there will be large accessions to the Republic of powerful kingdoms in the interior. To such annexations no European Power could in fairness take exception. And it is for this reason—to hasten the development of the Republic in the direction of Soudan—that Liberia is anxious for the immigration of American citizens of African descent."

"Are there any marked differences between life here and in Liberia among the colonists?"

"None other than those I have mentioned. There is more refinement there—refinement that you do not find among Negroes here. And they speak much better English than the Negroes here. Many of the colonists have made money, which they have on deposit in the banks of England and in this country."

"What about labor there?"

"Labor is cheap; \$4 a month is good pay for the natives."

"Are there ever any disturbances among the natives?"

"Sometimes. But the interest shown for Liberia by foreign Powers in occasionally sending men-of-war there has a tendency to keep the people quiet. It would be a good thing if the United States would send once a year one of its ships from the Mediterranean around to Liberia. It would have great effect on the natives, for they would see that America is interested in Liberia. It is America's interest that they desire."

"All of the reports," said Dr. Blyden in conclusion, "to the effect that there is suffering and distress among the colonists, that they make a mistake in going there, is sheer nonsense, started by Negroes who know nothing about it, for they are not in correspondence with Liberia at all. The 'Arkansas refugees' who went to Liberia are doing nobly, each having a farm of his own and living a happy and industrious life. Only three have died since they arrived there, and they were only children. The leader of them has a fine farm of his own, and has twelve men under him. The Azor expedition from Charleston was grossly misrepresented also.

BACK FROM THE COAST.

BY BELLA A. NASSAU.

With doors unbarred our Afric stands
 Ready for entrance now;—
 The long-locked mysteries of her heart
 Her woe-encircled brow—
 The heathen spells about her hung
 Plead in each wild unfettered tongue,
 To God's advancing Gospel host—
 "Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast."

Beyond the mangrove's deadly line,
 Where lurks the fever sprite—
 Beyond, where forests dense entwine
 In ever dismal night,—
 The inland, fertile plains invite
 Brave messengers of truth and light.
 And Freedom's own unfettered host—
 "Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast."

We stand upon the white sand beach,
 We watch the surf's wild play,
 Then turn to gaze where mountains reach
 The clouds so far away :—
 These mountains looking on the sea—
 Heralds of saddest misery!
 Dread Superstition's Holocaust—
 "Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast."

Where Lualaba threads its way
 Through lake and mountain bold,—
 Beside Zambesi's torrent spray,
 One has the message told,
 Yet, what delays the bright full morn
 To be o'er Afric's uplands borne?
 Where float Ogowe's "thousand Isles,"
 And Eyo* leaps through dark defiles,
 Where kingly Congo's mingled tide
 Through mountain barriers wanders wide,—
 Where are the consecrated host
 Eager to press—"Back from the Coast?"

Oh! friends! Oh! Christian souls at rest!
 Look from your watch towers high!
 Oh! Hearts, the noblest and the best.
 See! Morning breaks the night!
 Up! Onward with the Atlantic wave,
 God-given your power to lift, to save!
 Only one hour on Life's swift glass—
 Haste! ere the day too quickly pass!
 Haste! or the Moslem's fatal clash
 Will on the Christian's armor flash—
 Then shall we see, tho' *undismayed*,
 On Afric's plains, Earth's *last Crusade*.

* Native name of Benita River.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following letter from Mr. C. T. O. King, Agent of the American Colonization Society, gives the latest particulars of the long pending controversy between the Governments of Great Britain and Liberia in relation to certain territory forming the North-West boundary of the latter. We hope that the Legislature of Liberia, which was to assemble at Monrovia on Monday, December 4, may find it possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, and thus save the Republic from a crisis in its affairs that may check the progress of Christian civilization which it is promoting in that part of Africa.

Monrovia, September 12, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

Her Majesty's ship "Flirt" arrived here on the 5th inst. with a dispatch to the Government, expressing the regret of Her Majesty's Government in the President not convening an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the provisional article of agreement entered into by Governor Havelock and President Gardner touching the settlement of the question of the North-West boundary of this Republic, and hoping that the President would insist upon the Legislature, at its next session, to ratify said article of agreement; otherwise Her Majesty's Government will proceed without further delay to enforce the payment of British claims as indicated by Governor Havelock in his decision at the last conference, and should the Legislature fail to ratify said article of agreement, Her Majesty's Government would then proceed, without delay, to enforce the payment of said claims, and would also ignore the rights of Liberia to the disputed territory.

I may here remark that the leading natives from all that section of country declare freely their friendly feelings toward the Liberians and their willingness to be incorporated with us if only we are able to give them the benefits of civilized government and commerce, and also their entire abhorrence to be brought under British rule. They say that they only encourage British traders to come among them to supply their needs because the Liberians have not traded on that part of the coast in consequence of Great Britain disputing our right to the territory. If this boundary question is settled in our favor, it will open a vast market for American commerce.

Yours respectfully,

C. T. O. KING.

A STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.

For the fostering and development of the new settlements in Liberia, which are rapidly advancing to the interior, and to facilitate traffic, it is thought that the time has come for the establishment on the St. Paul's river of a steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard of various points on the river as far as the head of navigation or rapids, about twenty miles from the coast. The St. Paul's river communicates with Monrovia through the Stockton creek, about eight miles long. The depth of water at the mouth of the creek, near Monrovia, is seldom more than twelve or fifteen inches. The depth of water in the river reaches in places several fathoms.

To carry out this object, a company of Liberia citizens at Monrovia, has been organized for the purpose of raising \$2,500, in addition to their own that may be derived from the sale of stock (which they expect to be \$2,500), to build a boat in this country suitable for the ends they have in view. They estimate the whole cost of the boat in this country and delivered at Monrovia at, say, \$5,000. What is borrowed they propose to pay by sale of stock and earnings, and they will give their notes for the amount, guaranteed by mortgage on the boat.

The aid of the friends of Liberian progress is solicited towards this enterprise, either in the way of loans to the company or by the purchase of shares. The shares are twenty-five dollars each. The company would like to inaugurate the enterprise free from debt to the builders of the boat. The manager of the business and treasurer of the company is Mr. R. A. Sherman, financial agent at Monrovia of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The secretary is Mr. C. T. O. King, agent in Liberia of the American Colonization Society.

H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., 665 Fifth avenue, New York, contributes \$500, on condition that the balance of \$2,000 can be subscribed.

COLORED PROFESSORS FOR LIBERIA.

The congregations of the two largest churches in New York City—Shiloh Presbyterian and Bethel African Methodist Episcopal—were surprised, on Sunday, Nov. 5, when their respective pastors announced their resignations from their pastorates and their intentions to accept professorships in Liberia College. The Rev. H. M. Browne, of the former congregation, was called from his studies abroad soon after the death of the Rev. Dr. Garnet, and had not yet been installed,

having been preaching in Shiloh church for only three weeks. He has been elected by the Boston Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, to the Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Liberia College. The Rev. T. McCants Stewart, of Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, has been elected Charles Sumner Professor of Belles Lettres, History, and Law, in the same institution. Both are young men. Mr. Browne is thirty-one years of age, and was born in Washington, D. C. He studied in Howard University, in his native city, and afterward entered Princeton Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then studied philosophy for two years in Edinburgh University, in Scotland, after which he read theology and studied the languages in Germany. He is unmarried. Mr Stewart is twenty-eight years of age. He was born of free parents in Charleston, S. C., and was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1875. For two years he practised law in South Carolina, and was professor of Mathematics in the State Agricultural College for two years. Mr. Stewart then entered Princeton Seminary, but after studying for two years was obliged to give up on account of failing health. In 1880 he was called to Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. The two young professors will start for their new field of labor together in February.

A large meeting in this behalf was held on Monday evening, November 20, in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, presided. Dr. James Mc Cosh, President of Princeton College, said that he was present at the meeting to bear testimony in behalf of the young men, the Rev. T. McCants Stewart and the Rev. H. M. Browne, who will go to Liberia in February next as instructors in Liberia College. Dr. Mc Cosh spoke of them in highly complimentary terms as having been students under him in Princeton College. "I am here in the second place," said Dr. Mc Cosh, "to bear testimony to the capability of the colored race to receive great education. They have a capacity for indefinite improvement. I do not believe, however, that the North or the South can elevate the Negro alone; it must be done by themselves."

The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, spoke warmly in favor of the attempt to Christianize and civilize Africa. The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, of the Epiphany Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Hon. William E. Dodge also made remarks heartily approving the movement. The Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College, spoke of the efforts of the first colonists in Liberia, and of the hardships they endured and the final success that crowned their efforts.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE MONROVIA, FROM NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1882.

No	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
<i>From Cobton, Craven Co., N. C.</i>				
1	Lewis B. Dudley.....	31	Shoemaker.....	
2	Edith Dudley.....	39		Baptist.....
3	Elizabeth Dudley.....	6		
4	Hugh S. Dudley.....	4		
5	Lewis B. Dudley, Jr.....	2		
6	May Williams.....	21		Baptist.....
7	Henry Williams.....	1		
8	Peggy Brown.....	21		
9	Bryan Dudley.....	60	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
10	Harriet Dudley.....	58		Baptist.....
11	Elijah Dudley.....	24	Farmer.....	
12	Bryan Dudley, Jr.....	17		
13	Mary Dudley.....	26		Baptist.....
14	James Garfield Dudley.....	3 mos.		
15	Lizzie Liggins.....	39		Baptist.....
16	Lizzie Boyd.....	10		
17	Jordan Brown.....	17		
18	Mary Ann Brown.....	40		Baptist.....
19	Mary Whitfield.....	26		Baptist.....

From Union, Lee Co. Arkansas.

20	Stewart A. Dorsey.....	52	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
21	Mary Jane Dorsey.....	51		Methodist.....
22	Robert Dorsey.....	11		

From Fort Smith, Arkansas.

23	Henry Jones.....	23	Teacher.....	Baptist.....
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From Columbus, Miss.

24	William B. Gant.....	29	Teacher.....	Baptist.....
25	Henrietta Gant.....	19	Teacher.....	Baptist.....

From Parsons, Kansas.

26	Nelson C. Armstrong.....	25	Teacher.....	
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From Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

27	Cornelius Mc Kane.....	21	Teacher.....	Presbyterian..
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NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,682 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

OUR FALL EXPEDITION.

The bark *Monrovia*, built by Yates and Porterfield for their African trade, sailed from New York, November 1st, with twenty-seven emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. Fully as many more were expected, but sickness and other causes prevented their

embarkation. Nineteen of the company were from North Carolina, four from Arkansas, two from Mississippi, one from Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are twelve years old and upwards, five are under twelve years of age, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are teachers, three are farmers and one is a shoemaker. Fourteen are communicants of Evangelical Churches.

The quality of the emigrants to Liberia steadily improves. Intelligence, enterprise and self-reliance are more and more apparent. Those now sent justify this description. They carried with them a goodly outfit of clothing and bedding, and also some money. The Society shipped by the *Monrovia*, the requisite stores for their settlement and support during the first six months after arrival, with mechanical and agricultural tools for the erection of houses and the cultivation of their lands at Brewerville.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Society's rooms, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday, September 16th, when the usual routine business was transacted.

The Board also placed on record the following tribute to the memory of Dr. William H. Allen, prepared and read by Hon. Eli K. Price, President of the Society:

"Our summer vacation has brought to us an occasion of mourning. It has pleased Divine Providence to take from us one of our vice-presidents, William Henry Allen, LL. D. In this bereavement our Society has lost a long tried friend and earnest advocate, and the community and the whole country an eminent teacher and administrator and good citizen.

"Dr. Allen died August 29, 1882, aged seventy-four years. He had been professor of mathematics in Dickinson College, whence he was called to take the presidency of Girard College, nearly a quarter of a century ago. He had held that office of delicate trust with great acceptance to the trustees and the public, and with entire fidelity to the will of the founder and the religion of our people. He was a layman, but a sincere professor of the Methodist Episcopal religion, and in the Christianity professed by that church he lived and died.

"On various occasions Dr. Allen wrote, spoke and published in advocacy of the purposes of colonization in the Republic of Liberia. Two purposes were prominent in his mind as in ours: That men of color might have a country and nation where their independence should be complete, and no man could look upon them through the

discoloring medium of prejudice; that these should be held securely in even a missionary ground, where Christianity and civilization should be planted, thence to spread through the continent of Africa—objects worthy the attention and aid of our nation, until our wrong shall be atoned and be recompensed by blessings a hundredfold.

"When the eminently useful, good man dies, the community in which he lived feels shorn of a great protector, and virtue herself is felt to have lost a friend, that seems to weaken her hold on mankind. So now we feel in the presence of this great loss; feel that we can but resolve, in our smaller sphere, to cherish his sweet memory and try to imitate his great virtues.

"Let us read and reread the utterances of his great heart of humanity as they fell from his lips, in an address to this Society, on the 25th day of October, 1863, when this nation was in arms to put down the great rebellion, the fruit of centuries of slavery of men and women torn from their homes in Africa. Truly, as he said, if prophet had foreseen, more than two hundred years before the sequences as we have read in history and seen with our own eyes, of crime, sufferings and woes of the American slavery of Africans, "men's faces would have paled at the ghastly spectacle, and not one foot of a slave would have been permitted to touch the shore."

"He further left us this testimony: "I believe that the Almighty Sovereign of All, the Creator of all, inspired our forefathers to establish this Society to aid in elevating the colored race to a position of freedom and equality, and to plant the colony—now the Republic—of Liberia, which in the fullness of time, is to serve as a beacon to the tribes and nations of Africa, and to introduce the principles of our holy religion among these savage people."

Thus spoke this good philanthropist, "who, though dead, he yet speaketh."

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society will take place in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 14, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., on the next succeeding Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will commence their annual session at the same place and on the same day at 12 o'clock M.

PROPOSED PAPER AT SIERRA LEONE.

We have read with pleasure the prospectus of THE METHODIST HERALD AND WEST AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL TIMES, to be published at Sierra Leone on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, and doubt not that it will be made to render valuable service in the promotion of true religion and higher education, especially in a region which is making gratifying progress in commerce, civilization and Christianity.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D., Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, arrived at Monrovia on the 2d of August, via Liverpool, and was formerly received by President Gardner on the 4th. Mr. Smyth met with a cordial reception from the authorities and people of the young African Republic.

THE SCRIPTURES IN ARABIC.

"The Bible Society Record" states that Mr. Alfred B. King, a teacher in the Presbyterian school at Clay-Ashland, Liberia, lately made a tour into the interior. He writes: "At Bopora I was enthusiastically received; and, although the town was thoroughly under Mohammedan domination, I circulated every copy of the Gospels I had among native young men, who read the Arabic as readily as I can the English, and who were very much pleased to get them. I had applications for twice the number I carried. Two Mohammedan young men followed me home to get copies of the *Ingele*, as they call the Gospels. Even the old king and the imaum of the mosque asked each for a copy."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of September, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00)		WISCONSIN. (\$18.00)	
<i>Lyme.</i> T. L. Gilbert.....	2 00	<i>Fox Lake.</i> John Carter, toward cost	
		of emigrant passage to Liberia....	18 00
VIRGINIA. (\$1.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. M. B. Blackford.	1 00	Donations.....	3 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$25.00)		Emigrants toward passage.....	43 00
<i>Columbus.</i> W. B. Gant, toward cost		Rent of Colonization Building.....	163 50
of emigrant passage to Liberia...	25 00	Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90 00
		Total Receipts in September..	299 50

During the month of October, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$20.00)		<i>Jacksonville.</i> Mrs. H. C. Keeney,	
<i>Bristol.</i>	20 00	\$5. A. C. Wadsworth, Wm. Russell, T. J. Pitner, Rev. W. F. Short, each \$1.....	9 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$30.00)		<i>Alexander.</i> Lloyd W. Brown, \$5.	
<i>Newport.</i> Miss Ellen Townsend, in aid of putting a small steamer on the St. Paul's river.....	30 00	Wm. Brown, \$2.....	7 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$10.00)		KANSAS. (\$50.00)	
<i>New Haven.</i> Dr. E. H. Bishop...	10 00	<i>Topeka.</i> Mrs. Susie Dillon.....	10 00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00)		<i>Parsons.</i> G. H. Hardy and N. C. Armstrong, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	40 00
<i>Kingston.</i> A family contribution..	100 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2 00)	
MARYLAND. (\$15.00)		South Carolina \$1. Liberia \$1...	2 00
<i>Baltimore.</i> Isaac T. Dorsey, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	15 00	RECAPITULATION.	
ILLINOIS. \$ (53.00)		Donations.....	223 00
<i>Champaign.</i> Rev. George McKinley, \$10. Mrs. Julia Burnham, \$5. Miss Mary Ann Finley, \$2	17 00	For African Repository.....	2 00
<i>Corbendale.</i> Miss Essie C. Finley	20 00	Emigrants toward passage.....	55 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	128 00
		Total Receipts in October..	\$408 50

During the month of November, 1882.

NEW YORK. (\$220.00)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00)	
<i>New York City.</i> Hon W. E. Dodge, \$100. Yates & Porterfield, \$100.....	200 00	Mississippi.....	1 00
<i>Albany.</i> Mr. William Wendell....	20 00	RECAPITULATION.	
NEW JERSEY. (\$20.00)		Donations.....	240 00
<i>Princeton.</i> A Friend	20 00	For African Repository.....	1 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	82 06
		Total Receipts in November....	\$323 07

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BY REV. DR. EDWARD W. SYLE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

<i>Philadelphia.</i> Gilbert Emley, \$25. Thomas Hockley, \$10. Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, \$10. Church of the Mediator, \$5. John H. Converse, \$2. Mrs. John Lucas, for female education in Liberia, \$5.....	57 00
<i>East Orange, N. Y.</i> Mr. & Mrs. Oddie,	4 00
Total.....	\$61 00.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1883.

No 2.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY presents its Sixty-Sixth Annual Report with increasing confidence that the cause in which it is engaged is of God ; and that under His fostering care, it is destined to work out the elevation of a Race and the redemption of a Continent.

NECROLOGY.

Seven of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death.

1. DR. LEVI KEESE of Lowell, Mass., elected in 1875, a man universally respected and beloved, and whose life was full of activity and good deeds. He was a liberal giver to Missions and to African Colonization, yet unknown to those enriched by his benefactions.

2. DR. THEODORE L. MASON of Brooklyn, N. Y., elected in 1874, frequently attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, where he was esteemed as one whose counsels were wise and whose industry was indefatigable. Of pure and lofty aims, he imparted his enthusiasm to those around him. The Society laments in common with many who enjoyed his practical beneficence, prized his friendship, and looked to him for vigorous co-operation.

3. REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., of New York, elected in 1881, was a man whose career was extraordinary. Born a slave in the country to which his grandfather was taken captive, he attained high intellectual culture and moral elevation, and died the Minister of the United States to a Christian nation, in the land whence his barbaric ancestors were stolen ! Dr. Garnet arrived at Monrovia, December 21, 1881, enfeebled by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. "For the first time," writes his close friend and eloquent eulogist, * "he had seen the Continent of Africa. He had seen the

* Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D.

settlements from Goree to Liberia. He had seen the chief emporiums of that rising African civilization which already is blooming into beauty and fruitfulness. He had seen the towns and villages of the young Republic, people by his own kith and kin, emigrants from this great nation. He had ascended a few miles the beautiful St. Paul's, trod its fertile banks, and seen its active farming and industries. He had looked around upon the land of the fathers, and was well pleased and declared his gratification. And now the time came for him to die; and calmly, and quietly, resignedly, he yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, with an assured trust in the Redeemer and with the fullest hopes of the resurrection of the just."

4. HON. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY, of St. Louis, Missouri, elected in 1854, distinguished for his philanthropy, his kindness of heart, and his sincere and generous friendship. His advocacy of the objects of this Society was earnest and steadfast.

5. EX. GOVERNOR ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, N. H., elected in 1861, accomplished a work for humanity which it has reason to remember with gratitude. His character was one of unusual symmetry, beauty and strength; and those who knew him, revere his memory.

6. REV. LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of Odessa, Delaware, elected in 1854, showed himself capable of the most various services, and met with readiness every demand made upon him. Elected Bishop in May, 1852, the following March he presided at the Liberia Annual Conference, appearing there as the first of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon his return to this country he said:—"I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. They are luminous spots, raying out light along the dark coast of that Continent. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. After having surveyed the whole ground, I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia. While there, I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with. The African Mission is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over Africa, and God designs to awaken and Christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons."

7. REV. ROBERT PAINE, D. D., of Aberdeen, Miss; senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, elected a Vice President in 1854, whose name is not only worthy of a place in the memories of posterity for his great abilities as a scholar and divine, but as a real friend in all of life's varied relations.

The Society has a further mournful duty to discharge in recording the death, at his home near Ocala, Florida, December 25, of REV. JOHN B. PINNEY LL. D., constituted a Life Director in 1845. Born in Baltimore, December 25, 1806, he graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1828, read law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Hon. William H. Crawford, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and a zealous Vice President of this Society, presiding. Mr. Pinney then studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 12, 1832, to preach the Gospel and as a Missionary to Africa, and embarked on the brig Roanoke from Norfolk, January 5th, 1833, landing at Monrovia, February 17th.

On the resignation of Governor Joseph Mechlin, the services of Mr. Pinney, who had returned to the United States on account of his health, were secured as Governor of the Colony of Liberia. He arrived out January 1, 1834, and his administration for some six months, when disease incapacitated him for exertion, is described as "vigorous, provident, and discreet,"

With the exception of a few years, Dr. Pinney devoted his active life in efforts for the elevation of Africa and her children. As an agent of this Society, and as Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and later of the New York State Colonization Society, he visited almost every portion of the United States, zealously and successfully explaining our views, enforcing our claims, and obtaining aid. Six times he journeyed to Liberia as a messenger of the Prince of Peace or to guide it in its first hours of peril.

Dr. Pinney was a man of almost singular devotion to his work, of indomitable energy of character, and was unwearied in labor. He was ready and patiently awaited the joyful summons for his departure into eternal rest. This Society and Liberia have not had many to lose who laid them under more lasting obligations, or who more richly deserved to be had in perennial remembrance.

It may be appropriate also that mention be made of the decease, August 29, of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, ESQ., LL. D., President of Girard College, an occasional Delegate from the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and one of the speakers at our 61st Anniversary. Dr. Allen was distinguished for a rare union of simplicity and dignity, firmness and gentleness, worldly wisdom and Christian faith. His influence will be felt for good throughout coming generations.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1882 have been :—

Donations.....	\$ 3,896 40
Legacies.....	4,143 20
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	155 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	536 40
Other sources.....	1,729 91
Receipts.....	\$ 10,879 31
Balance 1 January, 1882.....	62 53
Making the resources.....	10,941 84
The disbursements have been.....	10,257 19
Balance 31 December, 1882.....	\$ 684 65

There is no lack of financial ability among those to whom this Society appeals for the means needful to meet the demands upon it. The work is growing, and we hope for and expect a more generous sympathy and a richer liberality of offerings than have lately been received.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Monrovia*, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed from New York, December 1, with thirty-eight emigrants, arrived out January 13. A member of the Government of Liberia, referring to the landing of this party, remarks:—"The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them toward the interior, as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being."

It has been customary to dispatch a company of emigrants in the Spring as well as in the Autumn, but this year there was a failure to accomplish this, owing to delay and uncertainty as to the departure of the sailing vessel usually relied on.

Our Fall expedition was by the bark *Monrovia*, from New York, November 1, comprising twenty-seven emigrants, of whom nineteen were from Craven Co., N. C., four from Arkansas, two from Columbus, Miss., one from Parsons, Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are between sixty and twelve years of age, five are between twelve and two years old, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are school-teachers, three are farmers and one a shoemaker. Eleven are communicants in Evangelical churches. Fully as many more were expected and arrangements were made for their passage

and acclimation, but sickness and other unavoidable causes prevented their embarkation. The people took with them a goodly supply of clothing and bedding, and some money. The Society shipped at the same time the requisite supplies to meet the expenses of their settlement, with agricultural and mechanical tools for the cultivation of their lands and the erection of their houses at Brewerville.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-two years. Those now reported make the number since the war to be 3,604, and a total from the beginning of 15,602, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,314 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa. These emigrants were sent in 174 voyages, and what is a remarkable fact, not one of the vessels carrying them has been wrecked or lost.

APPLICATIONS.

Even the abundant crops for the past two years, and the comparative release from political excitement have not occasioned any abatement in the expressed wish of the people of color for information about Liberia, and for the means to stand where they may not only bear the name, but feel the power of freedom, command respect and redeem their race.

Large numbers of people of good industrious habits and the proper spirit—farmers, mechanics, school teachers and preachers—who would hardly be missed from the six and a half millions of this element of population, are seeking aid of the Government of the United States and of this Society to reach Liberia and for a start in that Republic.

A few thousand immigrants from America have drawn under their control from the stagnant heathenism of ages over a million of people, and, without force or money, have assimilated them by industrial, social, political and religious influences, and made them a part of a Christian nation based upon the model of the United States.

Liberia has now reached a period in her history where she sorely needs and is fully able to bear a considerable influx of enlightened descendants of Africa from the land of their exile. An important addition to her population is imperatively demanded if she is to go on extending her influence and pushing her free institutions among the denizens of the forest, and to hold her own against the encroachments of foreigners. The natives in the interior of the Republic are anxious for the planting of civilized settlements on the beautiful

hills and in the fertile valleys which diversify their interesting country. But in view of the vast work to be done, it is comparatively little that can be accomplished by the few emigrants sent within the last few years by this Society.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is far more promising than ever. The general advance of late in the condition of her population has been marked. In the recent Annual Message of President Gardner it is stated:—"We have been blessed during the year with health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop has been abundant, and the coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield. There has been a manifest improvement in our relations with the Aborigines. Roads long closed have been opened. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have nearly ceased. These periodical wars are, for the most part, the result of long standing feuds arising from the horrible slave trade, and they will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the inhabitants. Friendly communications continue between this Government and Ibrahimi Sissi, King of Medina, who has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for trade."

An English Company has proposed to the Government of Liberia to run a telegraph line connecting Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou and Cape Palmas with Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and thence by cable to Madeira and to Europe; the Liberian Government to protect the wires, stations and operators within its jurisdiction.

ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

A dispute has for many years been pending between the Governments of England and Liberia, concerning not only certain alleged claims of British subjects for property destroyed, but also the establishment of the North-west boundary line of the Republic of Liberia. As we have no advices that the questions raised have been finally adjusted, and notwithstanding voluminous statements narrating the history of the matter, and without designing to interfere with the province of any Government, or attempting to dictate the course to be pursued, yet, for the information of the general public, this seems to be a fitting occasion to recite the substantial facts in the progress of the controversy, so far as they have come within our knowledge.

First. The Liberian Government and people claim that between the years of 1849 and 1852, they did, in a peaceful manner and by purchases of different dates, acquire from the native tribes the right of eminent domain to the country along the coast as far as to a point named She-Bar, some forty miles of coast line North-west of the Manna river, and that this region was conveyed to the Liberian Government by successive formal grants or deeds from the authorities of the tribes having the aboriginal possession of the sections in question.

Second. That the substance of the consideration stated in said grants or deeds, bound the Liberian Government to establish schools in said territories, protect the tribes in their trade with foreigners, and guarantee the general peace and safety of the native inhabitants; but that it is alleged that this obligation on the part of the Liberian Government has not been fully or at least satisfactorily performed.

Third. That meanwhile English traders established themselves at certain points within the said territory, and finally succeeded in fomenting discontent among the natives in the said territory in respect to the Liberian Government.

Fourth. That this, with other causes, produced disturbance in some parts of the purchased territory to such a degree that the Liberian Government felt compelled to occupy some parts of the said territory with military force, and while endeavoring to quell the insubordination, considerable property was destroyed.

Fifth. That subsequently, persons claiming to be English subjects, alleged that their property had been destroyed by the troops of the Liberian Government to the aggregate amount of \$80,000, and appealed to the English Government to enforce the payment of these claims.

Sixth. In the effort of the English Government to obtain an acknowledgment of these claims from the Liberian Government and to enforce payment, the question was complicated with an alternative demand on the part of the English authorities, that the Government of Liberia should surrender its right of jurisdiction over a portion of the said territory which it claimed to have acquired as above recited.

Seventh. The answer of Liberia to this demand was, that in the exercise of its legitimate authority over the said territory, it had given to the foreign traders within the limits of the said territory, timely notice of its intention to use military force to restore peace in these sections, which notice they did not properly heed; and furthermore, that in fact the property destroyed was destroyed

by the natives and not by Liberian troops, and that consequently the Government of Liberia neither ought to pay the claims nor surrender any portion of its jurisdiction.

Eighth. At this stage of the matter a formal proposal was made from the English Foreign Office, that the questions at issue should be first discussed, and in case no agreement should be reached, then they should be settled by arbitration,—the umpire to be an officer of the United States Government. This proposal, which conceded the eminent domain of the Liberian Government as far as the Soly-ma river, suggesting at the same time that the meeting take place at the port of that name, was accepted by the Liberian Government; and Commodore Shufeldt as the United States officer selected for umpire, proceeded to the place of meeting. The English and Liberian Commissioners met, and debated the questions before them for several weeks. As a result of this conference, about half the aggregate sum at first claimed for property destroyed was abandoned on the part of the English, but no agreement on the other points could be reached. The Liberian Commissioners then, in pursuance of the original proposal from the English Foreign Office, offered to submit the case to the umpire, when the English Commissioners refused to make the said reference. The arbitration thus fell through, and Commodore Shufeldt returned from a fruitless errand.

Ninth. The next movement on the part of the English Government took place early in the year 1882.

Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Sierra Leone, arrived at Monrovia, March 20th, preceded by four British vessels of war—the Pioneer, Briton, Flirt and Algerine—with instructions to propose that the North-west limit of Liberia should be at Cape Mount. This being strenuously objected to, Governor Havelock volunteered to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Manna river. This was acceded to by President Gardner, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The Senate met in special session April 10, and on the 17th, the members called in a body on the President, and through Vice President Russell stated their unanimous opinion and advice that the President "should not sign, or cause to be signed, any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia."

Dispatches were received at Monrovia June 15 and September 5th from Governor Havelock, demanding a settlement on the terms dictated in March. President Gardner declined to act further, and the matter was to be considered by the Legislature; to meet in annual session on the first Monday in December.

Liberia has persistently insisted upon its perfect title to territory whose sea-coast line would be very materially diminished by deducting from it the distance between She-Bar and the river Manna or river Solyma—some forty miles. Such a reduction would be a serious interference with the future interest of a country, the extent of whose seaboard line must always be an important factor, not only in its commercial prosperity, but in its ability to accommodate with homes the population which the American Colonization Society has always believed would crowd to it from America, to the enhancement of its importance in the family of nations.

The relations of Liberia to the American people and Government are peculiar, and its claim to sympathy and assistance from the United States is almost that of an American Colony.

The Society promptly and fully made known at the Department of State all the facts touching this controversy and the late proceedings of the British authorities at Monrovia: and it has pleasure in stating that the able and judicious Secretary of State, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, has manifested a frank and generous sympathy in regard to Liberia. That a correspondence has been opened on this important subject will appear by the following extract from the late Message of President Arthur: "The Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone."

This long standing source of annoyance and irritation can best be settled by colored immigrants. The territory in question must eventually form a part of Liberia, as England does not claim the country for herself or for the Colony of Sierra Leone, but professes to be protecting the native Kings and Chiefs, with whom she has commercial treaties.

During the negotiations in 1850 with the Aboriginal authorities for the cession of the Gallinas and adjacent territory, which Liberia now claims as its North-western limits, as already intimated, the Commissioners of the Liberian Government agreed that schools should be established and settlements made in that part of the country; but the need of immigrants in other portions of the Republic, and the supply from the United States being very limited, prevented the Government from carrying out that part of its promise to the Gallinas people, and the scarcity of men for the educational necessities of the country prevented the sending of teachers to them. This caused dissatisfaction among them and was used by avaricious for-

eigners to stimulate their hostility to the Republic. There is no doubt that the establishment of settlements in that region would set at rest forever all disputes about boundary, and bring the Aborigines peaceably under the unquestioned jurisdiction of Liberia.

It would be of incalculable advantage to American commerce and greatly promote the welfare of Liberia, if one or more of the ships of the Navy of the United States were stationed, especially between the months of December and March, on the Liberian coast. This would powerfully assist that Republic in maintaining its authority among the Aborigines at distant points from the settlements along the seaboard, in developing her commercial possibilities, and in thwarting the intrigues of designing foreigners, who are desirous to see the prestige of Liberia not only lowered but destroyed among the natives, hoping that eventually the six hundred miles of much coveted coast with its accessible and desirable interior, may fall into the hands of some European Power.

SCHOOLS.

Intelligence regarding the schools of this Society at Brewerville and at Arthington show them to be in a prosperous condition. The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to be "crowded with children, more than a single teacher can do justice to." President Gardner, in his last Message, says: "Reports from the School Commissioners in the several Counties, are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities on the subject of education."

THE COLLEGE.

The presence in the United States of the able and learned President of Liberia College, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., has had the valuable effect to bring that institution to the light and to arouse an interest in its behalf. There are sixteen students in the College, with thirty-four in its Preparatory department, several of whom are Aborigines. There is every prospect of a considerable increase of pupils. Steps have been taken looking to the removal of the College operations from Monrovia to the interior,—for nearer access to the natives, and room for an agricultural and industrial department, "thus providing the opportunity of self-help to indigent students, and a growing income to the institution."

The Trustees of Donations, at meetings held in Boston, October 14th and 17th, which President Blyden attended by invitation, re-

vised and amended the laws of the College, and provided for the commencement of a female department. The Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy was established, and Rev. Hugh M. Browne was appointed to this Chair; and the Charles Sumner Professorship of Belles Letters, History and Law, was also established, and Rev. T. McCants Stewart was appointed to this Chair. These young men give up large and flourishing congregations in New York City to devote themselves to educational work in Liberia. Miss Jennie E. Davis, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in Boston, and since a successful teacher in St. Louis Co., Missouri, has been appointed principal of the female department.

The New York State Colonization Society has felt called to new activities through the brightening promise of Liberia College. The bequests to that Society were originally the Fulton Professorship Fund of about \$25,000; the Bloomfield Ministerial Scholarship Fund of about \$30,000, and the Beveridge Scientific Scholarship fund of about \$7,000, which, with two or three smaller scholarship funds and the accumulated interest amounts in all to about \$74,000.

The income of the Bloomfield Fund, during the past six years, has been devoted to the education in this country of young men for the ministry desirous of entering the field opened in Liberia. As not one in twenty of those thus educated have gone to Africa on the completion of their studies, and since the terms of the Will make Africa the preferred field for the appropriation of the funds entrusted to it, that Society has determined to aid specially the effort now made for the improvement of Liberia College.

Rev. George W. Samson D. D., is the acting Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, which is an unpaid position.

Are there not those who will generously and wisely help forward Liberia College? Who can estimate the blessing that would follow the endowment of such an institution for the development of a Christian native agency in a vast region where the light of the Gospel has recently dawned? What the munificent gift of \$1,000,000 of Mr. Slater will do for the education of the colored youth of America, it is greatly desired some of the men and women of wealth should do for the raising up, on the ground, of the forces which shall elevate and evangelize Africa.

AFRICA.

All the civilized nations are looking towards Africa. Expedition after expedition is now entering the Continent, and intersecting it from East to West and from North to South, to find out more of

the resources of a land upon which large portions of the enlightened world will, in no very remote future, be dependent.

Leading Governments of Europe are imposing their commerce and influence upon Africa. England has the South far inland, extensive portions of the West Coast, and the destiny of Egypt in her control. France, having Algiers and virtually Tunis, is grasping at Madagascar, and is projecting almost indefinite sway over Soudan and the Congo country. Portugal, fruitful in plans to develop her immense African territory, has voted an annual subsidy of some \$30,000 for a line of four steamers of 1800 tons each between Lisbon and Mossamedes. Spain has taken possession of Santa Cruz del Mar. and Italy of the Bay of Assab. The King of Belgium is at the head of an International Association for the introduction of European commerce through the far-reaching waters of the Congo.

Not many years hence it will be a matter of wonder that so large a portion of the earth, in such intimate proximity to the most advanced and active family of nations, should have been so long left comparatively unutilized. A foreign market is the most important need of American industries. Liberia represents American sympathy and interest in Western Africa. It occupies some six hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of the Coast, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in everything necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. It presents an open door for commerce and colonization. Thousands of American citizens, the very best agents for the work are voluntary and urgent applicants for the means to go up and possess the land for trade, to erect the standard of the Cross and to build up an honorable Continental Nationality. Is America, with her millions of colored people, and her commercial and missionary enterprise, to be a mere spectator of European examples?

The time is pregnant with events. May the American Colonization Society be provided with abundant means to press forward with the manifest power and blessing of God upon it, until shall be fulfilled in Africa the prophecy; "The Gentiles shall come to Thy light and Kings to the brightness of Thy rising."

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1883.*

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Pastor of the Church, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., conducted the exercises, including the reading of the Sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist E. Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the Annual Sermon, taking as his text Isaiah 14; 24.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented;—an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Blyden, and the large audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1883.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the action of the Executive Committee, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 14th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 17 and 18, 1882, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his able, eloquent and appropriate discourse delivered last Sunday evening at our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are cordially tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in granting its use last Sabbath evening for our Sixty-Sixth Anniversary meeting,

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year; who retired and subsequent-

ly reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows :

PRESIDENT,

1853. JOHN H. B LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

PROFESSORS STEWART AND BROWNE,

Who have recently accepted Professorships in Liberia College, embarked on the steamer Wyoming, February 28th, from New York for Europe. They are to travel through England, France and Germany before proceeding to Monrovia. They have under their charge Prince Ulysses Parkulo, a lad of sixteen years, who is said to be entitled to the succession to the chieftaincy of the Pessah tribe. The young prince was brought to this country by a wealthy Liberian who died some time ago. He acquires information very rapidly, and talked confidently of beginning the work of civilizing his tribe.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 16, 1883.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M. in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

It was reported that Rev. James Saul, D. D. of Philadelphia, Pa., had contributed one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director for Life of the Society;—"the amount to be appropriated for passage, &c., of emigrants and for education of native females of Liberia," as he shall hereafter prescribe.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the liberal donation of Rev. Dr. Saul be accepted on the terms proposed by him.

Dr. Lindsly and Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired and subsequently reported through their Chairman, the following named delegates appointed for the year 1883,—viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

The following named members were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and that the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1882.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1882, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. — Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS —Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris Esq, Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering D. D., be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

The Secretary presented a number of communications received within the past few weeks from colored men in different parts of the country, making application for passage and settlement in Liberia, and they were referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dulles, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Officers for the ensuing year.

Rev.Drs. Dulles, Saul and Maclean were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 8; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 12; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 25, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan, 9.

Rev. Dr. Dulles, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C.Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev.Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion,

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1883.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Dr. Nichols in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dulles.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Lindsly, chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an addition to the Annual Report of the Society, which addition had been prepared and was read by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, giving an account from the beginning to the time of the recent appearance of four British men-of-war at Monrovia, of the points in dispute between the Governments of England and Liberia.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the paper reported by the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, intended to be prefixed to that part of the Society's Report touching the North-West Boundary of Liberia, be accepted and have the proposed place in the Annual Report.

On motion of Dr. Addison, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be published as it now stands.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Edward W. Bylden, D. D., LL. D. be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1882, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That the work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance every year. The field to which its energies are consecrated is becoming more and more interesting.

Africa has suddenly become an object of attention to the world. It is to-day the cynosure of the nations. Wonderful things are happening there. Christendom is ascending its rivers, crossing its mountains and traversing its plains. Everywhere in its sequestered fastnesses tread the feet of the engineer, the discoverer and the merchant. The flag of some European civilization flaps in every breeze. The eyes of statesmen are on it. The heart of the Christian philanthropist beats in sympathy with its wretchedness. The foreign missionary, doomed by the poison that lurks in its treacherous air, finds a grave on its beautiful shores.

Europe is all ablaze at last with interest in Africa. Thus the way is opening for the realization of the hopes which have for more than half a century inspired this Society. The grand future, before which our long tried faith has stood entranced, is now pledged to the "Dark Continent." Her exiled children are longing to be there to take part in the mighty movement of their Fatherland's regeneration. They feel that their home is not here. They can find no congenial place in this Anglo-Saxon civilization. The aspirations awakened by their freedom and their growing intelligence cannot be satisfied in their inevitable inferiority in the land of strangers. And this is no speculation of ours. We are in receipt of many communications brought by almost every mail from different parts of the country, North, South, East, and West, in which these thoughts are expressed—communications urging, pleading, beseeching, with rude yet touching eloquence, to be relieved from the degradation of their suppressed manhood, manacled energies and crushed hopes. We have not the time to give extracts from these letters, and this is not the place for them.

Permit us, however, to say here, that one of the most enlightened and cultured men of their race has declared within a few days "that the dissatisfaction of the Negro with his condition in this country is becoming intolerable, and that they will pour into Liberia by thousands within a few years." An irresistible necessity is forcing them. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist E. Church, himself a Negro, and by the duties of his high office brought into contact with large numbers of his race throughout the United States—in a recent number of the *Christian Recorder*, says: "There never was a time when the colored people were more concerned about Africa in every respect, than at present. In some portions of the country it is the topic of conversation, and if a line of steamers were started from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston, they would be crowded to density every trip they made to Africa. There is a general unrest and a wholesale dissatisfaction among our people in a number of sections of the land to my certain knowledge, and they sigh for conveniences to and from the continent of Africa. Something has to be done."

Do they wish to go? Liberia waits for them, longs for them, knows that her future depends on their presence. Thus only can a great Christian colony be established there to shed the light of Christ's Gospel over the spiritual wastes of heathenism, and to penetrate the dense barbarism of ages with the benign influences of modern civilization.

Hence as the years roll, louder and still louder are the demands upon this Society: but our resources are decreasing as our responsibilities grow. We are ready for the consummation of our great enterprise. Liberia is prepared for her destiny. The golden harvest has come. Already dawns the day of fruition for which we have prayed and toiled, and yet, alas, while hope is exulting in the tokens of victory, we are paralyzed by the inexplicable apathy of the world to the transcendent interests we have been almost frantically urging upon them. Can it be that this Christian Nation will permit our grand old Society to die in the pregnant hour of its opportunity? Will the Christian conscience of America permit this flower, nurtured by the prayers and tears and gifts of the good and the great for more than half a century, to wither and perish in the very hour of its rich blooming? We ask men to consider what we have again and again pressed upon them—to consider prayerfully and earnestly before God and Jesus Christ, who will judge the quick and the dead, *that this Society is the hope of Liberia, and Liberia is the hope of Africa.*

Does a Continent containing myriads of souls whose destinies for time and eternity are largely, in the Providence of God, committed to our sympathies and dependent upon our help, appeal in vain to men consciously beloved by God and redeemed by Jesus Christ?

Your Committee, therefore, finally, recommend that this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Education beg to report that there are substantial reasons for gratulation in the advancement of education in the Republic of Liberia within the past year. We learn with no little pleasure of the burning desire for knowledge on the part of native children. As it was in olden time, so now, Ethiopia is crying to each and every one of us, "How am I to understand except some man guide me?"

Liberia is to be congratuated on the addition of two young men to the Faculty of Liberia College, and the proposed removal of its operations from the coast to the interior, where the industrial features, both agricultural and mechanical, can be thoroughly developed.

We desire to call the attention of all who are interested in lighting up Africa, to the importance of educating the girls of that land, and to the timely addition of a female department to Liberia College. If it is true that the home is the father of the State, so it is true that woman is the mother of the home. The great continent of the future must come from Christian mothers with their homes. We particularly invite the attention of the teachers and others of Liberia to the successful modes of education in operation at the schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.

It is gratifying to know that since the arrival of President Blyden in this country an organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minn. called the Liberia Educational Aid Society, for the purpose of assisting the sons of Native Chiefs while pursuing their studies in Liberia College.

The following letter, addressed by the son of a Native Chief of the Bassa tribe to the President of Liberia College, illustrates the strong desire on the part of Aboriginal youth for education. A very few years ago the author of the letter, J. Osman Cassell, was in heathenism and knew not a word of English. Now he is in the Freshman year in Liberia College, having passed through regular training in the Preparatory department:

Room No. 2, Liberia College, *Monrovia, December 3, 1882.*

Dear Mr. President Blyden. I would be more than glad if you would be so kind as to intercede in getting me support of some description. As I said before, I stand greatly in need of it. It is doubtful whether I will continue at school any longer, because Mr. Cassell says that if I do not get on the fund next year, he will send me to his farm or back to my people on the Bassa coast. Mr. President, I prefer to continue at school, and I most earnestly beseech you to do the best you can for me while you are away. All my hope of returning to school is upon you. My desire is to learn. I want a good education."

Mr. Morris, by invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to Liberia coffee and its cultivation from seed in the West Indies, Ceylon and elsewhere, and presented samples of coffee] hulling and cleaning by a machine lately patented, intended to thus prepare all coffees for the markets of the world.

Dr. Blyden, by invitation, addressed the Board on [the condition and prospects of Liberia, and of the influence and extension inland of that Republic.

Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Sunderland, it was

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Board are extended to Edward S. Morris, Esq.; for his interesting address and exhibit, with our congratulations on the bright promise for the enlarged cultivation of Liberia coffee in that Republic and elsewhere.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., for his instructive and hopeful address at this time, with our best wishes for his health and happiness and for the success of Liberia College.

The following resolution was adopted by a standing vote:—

Resolved. That the cordial thanks of the Board are hereby presented to Dr. Charles H. Nichols for the very able, dignified and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Sunderland, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The Presidency of the American Colonization Society has been filled by the following named eminent men: Justice Bushrod Washington, elected in 1817: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, elected in 1830: Ex-President James Madison, elected in 1833: Hon. Henry Clay, elected in 1836: and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe elected in 1853.

An address to President Latrobe, on the occasion of his thirty-first election to the Presidency, was unanimously adopted by the Society, January 16, as follows:—

PRESIDENT JOHN H. B. LATROBE:—

Sir. We, the present members of the American Colonization Society, having elected you to the thirty-first term of your Presidency, deem the occasion a fitting one to give an expression to the respect and regard which your long and valuable services and your personal character and talents have awakened.

Our predecessors, recognizing your exertions in our common cause when you were President of the Maryland State Society, justly crediting you with being mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Cape Palmas Colony, thirty years ago, called you to this the mother Society. For thirty years you have annually and consecutively received the unanimous vote of your coadjutors. It has been our pleasure to give this last expression of appreciation and confidence; we wish now to supplement our votes with the assurance that your unselfish devotion, your activity, energy, wisdom and enthusiasm have deeply impressed us; that we recognize in you the life-long, untiring, faithful friend of an almost friendless race; we acknowledge with gratitude

your invaluable services to the cause we have in common, and we tender to you our respectful and affectionate congratulations upon the prolongation of a life so full of benevolence and beneficence, and beg you to accept the sincere expressions of earnest good wishes and prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

The following is the reply of President Latrobe :

To the Members of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—

Gentlemen. I have received from the Secretary of the Society the address which you have done me the honor to adopt, and which you have directed to be spread upon your Minutes, on the occasion of my election, for the thirty-first time, to the office of your President.

It is impossible that I should not be deeply moved by the testimony that you have been pleased to bear to my services in a cause which we have, for so many years, labored together. My greatest merit, after all, has been my appreciating its importance. To labor, afterwards, whenever it came in my way to promote its interests, was a matter of inclination, not less than of duty.

Imbued, while a student in the law office of the late Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, with the feeling that had led him to be one of the founders of the Society,—the promotion of African Colonization, which he had declared to be one of the great objects of his life—became, when he died, what I regarded almost in the light of an inheritance from one whom I loved not less than I admired, and that, at the end of sixty years, I should have been thought worthy of your address, is of itself, a reward sufficient to compensate for even more, far more, than anything I have been able to accomplish.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me,

I am most respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

Baltimore, January 27, 1883.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONROVIA.

We are informed of the arrival at Monrovia of the bark *Monrovia* with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. They landed on the morning of December 18, and soon after embarked on the steamer *St. Paul's* for Brewerville, where preparations had been made for their settlement. A prominent citizen writes : " These immigrants are the right kind. They have had their lands surveyed and cheerfully gone to work at their cultivation."

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The progress of events and the growth of the Republic of Liberia are demonstrating to the minds of intelligent Negroes in this country, the soundness of the theory of the American Colonization Society. The present visit of Dr. Blyden, and his efforts in behalf of Liberia College; his addresses in Washington City and elsewhere, and his discourse at the anniversary of the Society, and especially the departure, through his instrumentality, of two of the most talented of the young colored men of the country to Liberia, have started anew the question of the necessity and practicability of the emigration of persons of color from the United States to Africa. All the prominent colored papers, north and south, have had articles on the question, giving the arguments *pro* and *con*. Suggestions are made for a general convention of colored men to meet in Washington for the purpose of taking the subject into serious consideration. In the meanwhile, letters from colored persons—mechanics, farmers, teachers, preachers—are constantly reaching this office from all parts of the country asking for information about Liberia and making application for passage to that Republic. Straws have their proverbial uses; but the following extract from an able article in the *Christian Recorder*, (Feb. 22,) by Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, being more than a straw, shows not only the direction but the force of the wind. Bishop Turner takes the ground, which the hundreds of Negro youth now being educated in the schools will take, as is evidenced by the action of Professors Browne and Stewart, who are only forerunners of scores who will follow their example. Bishop Turner says:

"1st, I do not believe any race will be respected, or ought to be respected, who do not show themselves capable of founding and manning a Government of their own creation. This has not been done creditably yet by the civilized Negro, and till it is done he will be a mere scullion in the eyes of the world. The Colonization Society proposes to aid him in accomplishing that grand result. They are our best friends and greatest benefactors, as the stern and inexorable logic of facts will soon show.

"2nd, I do not believe that American slavery was a divine institution, but I do believe it was a providential institution and that God intends to make it the primal factor in the civilization and Christianization of that 'Dark Continent,' and that any person whomsoever who opposes the return of a sufficient number of her descendants to begin the grand work, which in the near future will be consummated, is fighting the God of the universe face to face.

"3rd, The civilized world is turning its attention to Africa as never before, including all the Christian and semi-Christian nations under heaven except America, (for the Colonization Society gives the movement here no national character,) and it seems to me as if the time had arrived when America, too, or the United States at least, should awake to her share of duty in this great movement, as she owes us forty billions of dollars for actual services rendered, estimating one hundred dollars a year for two millions of us for two hundred years.

"4th, I am no advocate for wholesale emigration; I know we are not prepared for it, nor is Africa herself prepared for it. Such a course would be madness in the extreme and folly unpardonable. Five or ten thousand a year would be enough.

"5th, To me the nonsensical jargon that the climate of Africa is against us, we can't live there, and that the tropics are no place for moral and intellectual development, coming from the mouths of so called intelligent men and would-be leaders, is simply ridiculous. If I were so ignorant I would hold my tongue and pen and not let the people know it. Such language not only charges God with folly, but contradicts the teachings of both science and philosophy. They have not even learned that man is a cosmopolitan, that his home is everywhere upon the face of the globe. They have not read the history of this country that they pretend to love so well. They appear to be ignorant totally of the fearful mortality that visited the early settlers of this nation at Roanoke, Annapolis, Plymouth Rock, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Charleston, and there is nothing upon record, possibly, that equals the fatality of Louisville, Ky. I read it with horror at this late day. Men seem to be ignorant of the philosophy of human existence, yet they plunge into the whirlpool of great questions with intoxicated impunity. God have mercy upon their little heads and smaller hearts, is my prayer.

"6th, The last thing I will say at present by way of defining my position is this: I can see through the dim future a grand hereafter for the Negro. I know that he is increasing South much more rapidly than the whites, and the ratio of increase, should it go on as it did from 1870 to 1880, will put the Southern States in the hands of the Negro in 1900. I can see another thing. I can see that the Southern whites are apprehensive of such a contingency, and to avert it they are moving heaven and earth to procure white immigration, but with all they can get the fecundity of the Negro is gaining on them rapidly. Now, what is to be the end of this race? Why, the Negro is going to beat, and the barriers to amalgamation are going to be widened. Thus white will continue to be white, and black will continue to be black.

All right; they are both God's colors and no sensible man will object. Now for the sequel: war, efforts of extermination, anarchy, horror and a wail to heaven. This is a gloomy picture I know, but there is only one thing that will prevent its realization, and that is marriage between whites and blacks. Social contact that will divide blood; blood that will unify and centralize feelings, sympathy, interest, and abrogate prejudice, race caste, color barriers and hair texture, is the only hope of our future in this country. Now, let Dr. Tanner's learned committee come forth with a plan that will introduce intermarriage between the two races and the problem of our future is solved, the darkness is lifted and the breakers are passed. But unless that is done there is no peaceable future here for the Negro."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, situated at Monrovia, the capital of the Republic of Liberia, has been brought prominently before the Christian public of the United States during the last few months, and has received general sympathy. The cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have given tangible expression of their appreciation of the great work in which the institution is engaged. The missionary societies connected with the First African Baptist Church in the city of Richmond, Virginia, from which the first church founded in Liberia went out, after listening to addresses by the President of the College, gave a handsome donation. An organization has been formed in St. Paul, Minnesota, called THE LIBERIAN EDUCATIONAL AID SOCIETY, to give substantial assistance.

Two well educated young colored men, the fruits of the enlarged education to which colored youth are now admitted in this country, have answered the call of President Blyden for additional Professors, and have gone out to occupy chairs in that institution. This is a move which has already profoundly impressed many of the thinking youth of their race now engaged in study as to their duty to the land of their fathers.

The inauguration of Dr. Blyden as President of the College took place January 5, 1881. His Inaugural Address delivered on that occasion and his Annual Report, after a year's administration, have been generally read and have received commendation. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, holding in his hand at a public meeting called in New York in the interest of Liberia College, a copy of the Inaugural Address, said that no President of any College would

need be ashamed of having produced such a document. In a lengthy review of the Address and Report, Dr. Whedon, in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for January, says; "Dr. Blyden's two pamphlets are written in the graceful English of which he is so fine a master. They show an earnest interest in behalf of his people. We take occasion to express our hearty sympathy for his self-consecration to his work and the general wisdom of his counsels.

"As an exposition of his views of the methods of *constructing an African civilization*, these publications remove some misunderstandings. We find a report, even in the periodicals of his race in America, that he had prohibited the use of the English language in Liberia College. The truth seems to be that he reprobates a great share of English literature because it is so depreciatory toward the colored race as to depress the feelings and degrade the character of its present Negro readers. In the literary course of the College he will so plan the studies as to fling in the back ground this period of modern literature."

"That Dr. Blyden thoroughly understands the character of the needed missionary is well indicated in the following ideal picture; "For the great work to be done in this vast country we must have men trained amid the scenes of their future labors—men who can enter at once upon their work, knowing what is to be done; who need neither mental nor physical acclimation; who know the specific methods in this country for performing industrial, commercial, educational, and religious work; who will know how to live in the country and in the towns; who, if necessary, like the intrepid Anderson—educated in Liberia—can walk two hundred miles on their bare feet, doing exploring and scientific work; who can take the surveyor's chain and compass through swamps and over mountains without the accessories of hammocks and beasts of burden, umbrellas and water-proofs; who as missionaries can walk from village to village proclaiming the Gospel of Christ to the natives in a language they can understand, and can sit down on mats and skins in native huts, reading their Greek Testament and Hebrew Bible, or discussing the Arabic Koran with Mohammedans—and then at meal time can enjoy with their hosts palm oil and rice, palaver sauce and dumboy; who will not long and pine for bacon and greens, peaches and pears, broad-cloth coats and beaver hats."

"That such missionaries, plentiful it would seem, among the Mohammedans of Africa, should not yet appear among the Christians, is the real complaint uttered in America. How can this coming band of new life Christian missionaries be made to come immediately? The

Mohammedan school of Cairo is, we understand, sending out its flowing missionaries by hundreds through the Continent."

THE LIBERIAN GENTLEMAN.

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, LL. D.

As the early friends of the American Colonization Society in the United States are passing away, one by one, so in Liberia the early settlers of the colony are fast dropping off, and their sons and later immigrants are taking their places.

By letters recently received from Liberia I have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. Beverly Page Yates, late Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. Mr. Yates arrived in Liberia a youth of about 18, in the year 1829, in the ship "Harriet," which sailed from Norfolk, Va., in February of that year. The family of the Roberts', which gave to Liberia her first President, a Bishop and a physician; of the Payne's, which gave two able ministers, one President and an Attorney General; of the Cooper's, which gave the first naval commander, a sugar planter and a merchant; of the Richardson's, which gave two Baptist ministers, father and son, the latter of whom is now Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, all emigrated at the same time with Mr. Yates, in the "Harriet." They were all natives of Virginia.

Mr. Yates, from the time of his arrival in Liberia until within a month of his death, occupied positions of influence in the Government. He was for several years the active Agent of the Southern Baptist Convention, and his frequent letters in that capacity did a great deal to stimulate the missionary zeal of the colored Baptists of the South. He was, at the time of his death, a Trustee of Liberia College and an active member of the Executive Committee.

Judge Yates was the contemporary of all the strong men of Liberian history. He lived and labored with Elijah Johnson, J. J. Roberts, Hilary Teage, John Day, Stephen A. Benson, D. B. Warner: and he was distinguished for his intelligence, cheerfulness and urbanity, favorably impressing everyone who came in contact with him.

It is a remarkable fact that all the leading men of Liberian history, so far, were distinguished by strongly marked peculiarities. We have had no duplicates. Lott Cary, Elijah Johnson, Hilary Teage, Roberts, Benson, Warner, Payne, Royce, Gardner, have each been noted for some striking personal characteristics; all original characters. Judge Yates was emphatically the *Liberian gentleman*.

Washington D. C., February 19, 1883.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Sunday evening, January 14th, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C. The spacious edifice was comfortably filled, fully one-fourth of the audience consisting of colored people. Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the church, conducted the services, and prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College, delivered the annual discourse, taking as his text, Isaiah 14: 24. It was a masterly production, and an interesting and instructive elucidation and vindication of the principles and practice of African Colonization, and their elevating bearing upon Africa and the black race. The name of Dr. Blyden is familiar in America and Europe for his scholarly acquirements, his enlightened practical views on the subject of education for his people, and his warm devotion to the cause of the Negro, whom his able pen, through the *Quarterlies* of London and New York, has served for years. Who would have thought, when, in December, 1850, the writer saw Dr. Blyden, then a boy, to the steamboat in Philadelphia, on his way to Liberia, that he would listen to him delivering the annual address before the American Colonization Society! And is not the fact that he was reared amid the institutions of Liberia one of the evidences of the importance of Colonization? And it may not be twenty years before the Society will have at its anniversary a native chief from the distant interior, educated in the schools of Liberia, which will be an evidence of the other and not less important element in the influence of Colonization, viz.: its effect upon the Aborigines of Africa. We are persuaded that no plan has yet been adopted for Africa's amelioration so feasible as African Colonization by civilized and Christian blacks.

The Annual session of the Board of Directors was held at the Colonization Building, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 16 and 17. Among the members in attendance from a distance were ex-President Maclean, of Princeton; Dr. Nichols, of New York city, and Rev. Drs. Saul, Syle, and Dulles, and Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia. The Board was specially impressed with the magnitude of the work pressing upon the Society, as shown in the voluntary and urgent applications from thousands of intelligent and enterprising men of color for passage and homes in Liberia, and in the steady growth inland of settlements and the extension of the elevating influence of that Republic far back from the seaboard.

Table of Emigrants Settled in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

(Continued from the AFRICAN REPOSITORY for July, 1878. Page 92.)

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Kansas.	Total.	Total by Years.
164	Liberia.....	June, 1878.....	14	.....	.....	3	61	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	3
165	Monrovia.....	Dec., 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	101
166	Monrovia.....	June, 1879.....	3	.....	3	.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	44	47
167	Monrovia.....	Dec., 1879.....	2	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	91
168	Liberia.....	June, 1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	42	.....	.....	60	60
169	Monrovia.....	June, 1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76	76
170	Liberia.....	Nov, 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	6
171	Tuck Sing.....	Nov, 1880.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143
172	Liberia.....	June, 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
173	Monrovia.....	Dec, 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	53
174	Monrovia.....	Nov, 1882.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	27
Totals.....			19	2	3	3	189	12	6	6	2	23	142	1	6	.....	414

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	82	South Carolina.....	1,293	Illinois.....	65	The Maryland State Coloniza-
Rhode Island.....	38	Georgia.....	2	Indiana.....	88	tion Society has settled at
Connecticut.....	57	Florida.....	17	Missouri.....	88	"Maryland in Liberia".....
New York.....	80	Alabama.....	163	Michigan.....	1	1,297
New Jersey.....	77	Mississippi.....	61	Iowa.....	6	
Pennsylvania.....	86	Louisiana.....	3	Wisconsin.....	7	Total.....
Delaware.....	9	Texas.....	4	Kansas.....	8	15,093
Maryland.....	638	Arkansas.....	142	Indian Territory.....	8	Note.—The number of Recap-
Dist. of Columbia.....	113	Tennessee.....	93	Barbados.....	316	tured Africans sent to Liberia by
Virginia.....	3,744	Kentucky.....	678	Total.....	14,575	the Government of the United
North Carolina.....	1,960	Ohio.....	56	going table.....	5,722	Status—not embraced in the fore-
				grand total of 21,314		going table.....

LIBERIA'S NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

LETTER FROM MR. C. T. O. KING.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 20, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I have recently returned from Cape Mount, and can see at once the impropriety of fixing Liberia's North-Western boundary at the Marfar river. The Manna river is a little higher up, say about seven miles from Robertsport. If nothing better can be done in the premises, the people of Liberia would submit to having their North-Western boundary defined by the Solyma river. However, I take pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the action had at the present session of the Senate rejecting Governor Havelock's proposition. It is probable the Legislature may instruct the President what to do *in extremis*.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE.

WHEREAS, A draft Convention has been submitted by the President to the Senate, the same having been prepared by A. E. Havelock, Esq., H. M. Consul for Liberia, in which it is proposed to definitely settle the North-West Boundary of Liberia by making the Marfar river, in latitude 6 degrees 47 minutes North, and longitude 12 degrees 37 minutes West, the said boundary; And

WHEREAS, It is proper for the Senate to make some expression on the said draft Convention—which it would have been its duty to ratify or reject by a two-thirds vote had the same been made and duly signed by the two contracting parties.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate feels a deep interest in this important question and is anxious for its settlement on such terms as will afford mutual satisfaction to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and that of Liberia; and it was for this reason that its consent was given to the assembling of a mixed Commission in 1879, under the terms of agreement proposed to and accepted by President Roye in 1871.

The proceedings of that Commission having been laid before the two Governments by their respective representatives, the Senate had expected that the President would be able to lay before it the views of Her Majesty's Government on the same, and that the subject would have been proceeded with with a view to arbitration if necessary. The Senate having failed up to this time to hear any expression on the subject, and finding from those proceedings that no definite solution of the question had been arrived at, is unprepared for the phase of the subject as shown by the papers submitted at a meeting of Liberian Commissioners with Consul Havelock in March last, and

more so at the terms of the proposed draft Convention. The Senate is satisfied that the claims of the Government are good for all the territories claimed, yet it feels willing to yield to the judgment of the umpire (the United States of America), or to the judgment of the combined great Powers of the earth. To consent to the boundary being fixed at the Marfar river would be not simply to doubt the validity of our claims, but to disavow the claims themselves—what then becomes of our right to territories for which we have been contending for nearly a quarter of a century? Again, in what light would Liberia be held if, after the implied confession of our right contained in this draft Convention, she should consent to barter them away for a sum equivalent to the amount of purchase money used by the Government?

Resolved, That while the Senate is willing to yield such territories as arbitration may decide is not Liberia's, or even to agree to a fair and honorable compromise, not in violation of the protocol of 1871, yet it decides that it would be unfaithful to its high trust to accept of terms that would sweep away every one of these territories and leave us stript of our rights and our territories, and the national treasury imperilled in consequence.

AN AFRICAN CLERGYMAN HONORED.

A sumptuous dinner was given March 15, by Bishop H. M. Turner, LL. D., at his residence in Washington City, in honor of Rev. E. W. Blyden, D. D., LL. D., the noted Liberian scholar and representative of West Africa. Among the guests were Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., Major M. R. Delany, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Rev. James A. Handy, and Rev. F. L. Grimke. A number of addresses were delivered, all of which bore upon the status of the colored race and the duty of the American Negro to Africa. The opinion entertained by all was that the descendants of Africa should be concerned about her redemption.

James Wormley, Esq. of this city, entertained Dr. Blyden in company with Hon. John F. Cook and others at his farm on Tuesday, March 20.

The Doctor was also entertained by Bishop J. P. Campbell, LL. D., of the African M. E. Church, at his residence in Philadelphia, March 27.

Dr. Blyden delivered a farewell address at the 15th Street Presbyterian Church in this City, on Sunday, the 18th of March. He will sail for Liberia about the middle of this month.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 4, 1883.

The immigrants who battle through the difficulties incident to all new countries take root and thrive finely in this Republic. The newcomers this year at Brewerville are doing well. I lately visited them and hence am qualified to make this authoritative statement. The thrifty ones have built their houses and are reaping breadstuffs of their own planting.

It is to be hoped that the American Colonization Society will soon be able to begin a new settlement looking forward to the highlands of Boporo. Arthington is a great success. Some of our largest coffee planters are in that settlement, though it is only twelve years old. The whole country marvels at its growth, which is attributed mostly to its being so far from the sea.

The commerce of 1882 exceeded that of 1881. The trade to the interior has been opened to an appreciable extent. An American house, R. Lewis & Co., of Portland, Maine, has established agencies along the coast from Robertsport to Harper. A Dutch firm, H. Muller & Co., of Rotterdam, Holland, is establishing factories at Manna, one of our North-Western territories. Three new ports have recently been thrown open to trade, making nine ports of entry free to foreigners. We are all looking hopefully to the day when a line of steamers shall be put on between New York and Western Africa.

The year just closed has been exceptionally fruitful to the husbandman. The rice crop is more than sufficient for home consumption. The growing coffee crop promises a larger yield than at any previous season. It is no longer doubtful as to the practicability of gaining wealth by the cultivation of the rich soil everywhere to be found in Liberia.

For the last two years the cause of education has received considerable attention. The College is rapidly winning the confidence of the people. It needs additional professors and scholarships and endowments. Above all, it should be removed up the St. Paul's river. Accompanied by Vice-President Russell and others, I lately examined the school at Brewerville, supported by the American Colonization Society, where I found thirty scholars, ages ranging from 6 to 18 years, all apt and bright. They acquitted themselves creditably in an examination in the different studies pursued. This settlement is stretching out so far inland that the establishment of another school has become a matter of importance. I feel much

gratification to see the interest taken in educational affairs by Vice-President Russell, who, though advanced in years, would travel many miles to witness and encourage progress.

I was at the Alexander High School a few weeks ago: the Principal, Prof. A. B. King, is successfully training young men to enter the College. I also visited the school at Ankington, supported by the American Colonization Society. Its teacher told me that he has ten thousand coffee trees under cultivation. There are other schools, Governmental and private, scattered over this country.

The year has been marked throughout the Republic by revivals of religion among all denominations. It is earnestly hoped that the long standing breach between the Missionary Bishop and the Episcopal churches of Montserrat county may be speedily closed, so that the organizations of that important branch of Christ's kingdom here may regain its pristine power for usefulness, enlightenment and evangelization. The entire country deploras the uncalled-for separation and alienation. During the year there has been much agitation on the subject of temperance, stimulated by the efforts of Mrs. Amanda Smith, a colored evangelist and temperance worker from the United States. The outcome has been the formation of a number of total abstinence bands, pledged to oppose by every legitimate means the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits as a beverage in our communities.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AT BAFFOO BAY.

LETTER FROM SENATOR Z. B. ROBERTS.

SINOE, LIBERIA, NOV. 30th, 1882.

I took great pleasure in reading the *African Repository* for October, 1882, especially such parts as refer to the civilization and evangelization of Western Africa. I am led to believe that this is God's time to put in motion the spirit and to sustain the disinterested effort of the immortal minds that organized the American Colonization Society. Since its commencement many of its noble friends have quit this stage of active life—retiring from labor to their rich reward, having been engaged in the grandest work of human redemption. They had only to hear the blessed expression, "Well done good and faithful servants, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

In all ages, great undertakings have often met with determined opposition—arguments being put forth to impede their progress and the motives of their founders and promoters unjustly impugned; thus

many wise movements have failed. But the secret of the life of the American Colonization Society is that its foundation is truth. It is underlined with love, and it points to human redemption,

No race has suffered more than the Negro in foreign lands, and no race is so peculiarly blessed as it is now, merging from slavery into the enjoyment of the liberty of free men, even in the land in which they were held in bondage. Mysteriously, God has provided for them a home in their fatherland, a home where they are wanted, a home where their manhood can be developed and a home where they can attain the highest point of political and social equality. I bless God that I am at this home, and with all of the weaknesses and imperfections of Liberia, I love her. Here I have been thirty-four years, and I am to-day even more grateful to God and the American Colonization Society for aiding my father to bring me here than when I first landed at Sinoe, in the year 1849, and breathed the pure air of freedom.

I have often thought and wished for means to erect in Greenville, my home, a monument to the memory of the late President Abraham Lincoln, under whose wise administration the whole Negro element in vast North America was made free. Such an actor cannot be forgotten, and his memory must become more and more endearing as the Negro advances in civilization and enlightenment. I beg here to publish the request of a native chieftain, Nippy by name, who lives on the eastern bank of the beautiful river Sanquin, situated between Bassa and Sinoe counties, and whose territory extends to the beautiful Baffoo Bay. Says he, "Mr. Roberts, I have a fine country, well timbered, and a river abounding in fish, oysters and clams. The river extends to the camwood country interior, where there are plenty of rubber trees and vines, and much to make me satisfied." "Look," says he, "*at my cattle, and further there is* not in this region warlike tribes to annoy me. Yet, I am unwilling to die until I see a church of God built in this part of the country and a school for my children that they may become Christians. I wish emigrants to come to this place. I am convinced that the Negroes in America are my brothers." Whereupon he asked me to write asking the American Colonization Society to establish a city here. I promised him I would so do and this led him to make me a present of a bullock and other things. Hence, this letter in discharge of this obligation and my own knowledge of the commercial and agricultural advantages of a settlement at that place. A more healthy part of Liberia is not known. I humbly beg to join Nippy in asking for the planting of a settlement at the Sanquin river to be named Lincolnville, in honor of the memory of the lamented

President Lincoln. I have often wished that Sinoe was planted at this point, especially seeing its natural resources and the fertility of the soil. Here coffee is indigenous, rubber vine abounds, rice, sugar cane, yams, and anything belonging to the Tropics will grow; with a beautiful river leading to interior trade.

I remember that in the year 1856 or thereabouts, an English bark trading on the Liberian coast, sprung a leak. So well acquainted with Baffoo Bay was her Captain, that he at once ran the bark into the Bay, near the land, where it is always as calm and smooth as a river, and there he stopped the leak and renewed his voyage. This point is the best on the Liberian coast for a naval depot and for ship building.

I feel that I have discharged a duty I owe to the race, and highest of all to the cause of God; and praying that you will send this Chief-tain the light of civilization and Christianity, I have the honor to be,

Yours truly, Z. B. ROBERTS.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT GARDNER,

Letters from Liberia announce the resignation, January 15, of President Gardner, in consequence of disability resulting from paralysis. The Legislature voted him \$1,000 and also the expense of removal to his home at Grand Bassa. Vice President Russell took the oath of office as his successor, January 20. The Rev. M. T. Worrell has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hilary R. W. Johnson received the nomination for the Presidency by the conventions of the two leading parties held at Caldwell. The "Republicans" nominated Rev. Joseph J. Cheeseman, of Grand Bassa county, and the "True Whigs" nominated Rev. James M. Thompson, of Cape Palmas, for Vice President. The election takes place on the first Monday in May, and the term—two years—commences next January.

WEST AFRICAN COMMERCE.

We learn that Commander Nicoll Ludlow has been ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Quinnebaug*, European squadron, and to proceed in her to Liberia and the West coast of Africa as far south as St. Paul de Loando. The friends of African Colonization will rejoice that the enlightened Secretary of the Navy, in looking after the interests of American commerce, has been mindful also of the interests of

humanity. The favor thus indirectly shown to Liberia by the Government, in connection with the support it is receiving from individual beneficence, will soon place it upon a footing where neither public nor private aid will be required to secure its permanent welfare.

ALL SAINTS HALL.

Dr. James S. Smith, Superintendent of Grand Bassa county, Liberia, wrote to Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq, of Baltimore, under date of October 17, 1882, as follows:—"According to Miss Scott's request, I hereby forward enclosed an authenticated copy of the deed for 'All Saints' Hall.' I may here remark that the land is not only deeded, but a neat wooden building thirty feet in length and eighteen feet in width, one and a half stories high, is erected on the premises, with suitable out-buildings, all faced by a well cultivated flower garden. A gurgling brook immediately in front of the dwelling, and in the rear a variety of vegetables, consisting of egg plant, tomatoes, cabbages, collards, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, peas, eddoes, potatoes, &c., &c.; a variety of fruits, such as bananas, plantains, oranges, limes, and the like, not yet bearing, but looking thrifty and giving promise of good things to come. In every respect All Saints' Hall, at Beulah, is a bright spot on the continent of Africa, and Miss Scott is well pleased with the prospects before her."

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

The sudden death of Hon. William E. Dodge on Friday, February 9, in his 78th year, takes from the American Colonization Society a Vice President of twenty-two years' standing, and a devoted helper and laborer. Mr. Dodge joined to a prosperous business career constant and earnest attention to philanthropic enterprises, and to comprehensive schemes for the advancement of the cause of religion. In private life he was a pleasant, courteous gentleman, of dignified and simple manners, entertaining guests of all classes and nations in his fine mansion with ease and grace. A man like Mr. Dodge has an imperishable usefulness. Let us hope that his mantle will fall on other shoulders, to be worn as faithfully and as usefully. All honor to the memory of those whose years of strength have been given to God, and whose old age is mellow with the Spirit of Christ and the hope of life eternal.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1882.

PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2000.00.)		Capps, ca. \$5. Mrs. M. E. Wis-	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Col-		well, \$2, Wm. Russell, \$1.	18 00
onization Society, toward pas-		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
sage and settlement of emi-		Connecticut \$1. Maryland \$1.	
grants at Brewerville, by John		Arkansas \$1. Minnesota \$1.	4 00
Welsh Dulles, Treasurer.	2000 00	RECAPITULATION.	
MISSISSIPPI. (\$25.00.)		Donations.	2018 00
<i>Columbus.</i> William B. Gant, to-		For African Repository.	4 00
ward cost of emigrant passage		Emigrant toward passage.	25 00
of his wife to Liberia.	25 00	Rent of Colonization Building...	270 67
ILLINOIS. (\$18.00.)		Interest for Schools in Liberia...	90 00
<i>Jacksonville.</i> W. B. McKinley,		Total Receipts in December...	\$2407 67
Mrs. A. B. Sweet, Mrs. S.			

During the month of January, 1883.

VERMONT. (\$7.00.)		Director for Life.	1300 00
<i>Pittsford.</i> M. P. Humphrey.	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$6.00.)	
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Mrs. A. F. Kid-		Connecticut, \$1. New York, \$1.	
der.	2 00	Virginia, \$1. North Carolina,	
CONNECTICUT. (\$70.00.)		\$1. Alabama, \$1. Tennessee, \$1.	6 00
<i>New Haven.</i> R. S. Fellowes, Esq.	50 00	RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Middletown.</i> Mrs. Walcott Hun-		Donations.	1077 00
tington.	20 00	For African Repository.	6 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1000.00.)		Rent of Colonization Building..	59 00
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Rev. James Saul,		Total Receipts in January.	\$1142 00
D. D., to constitute himself a			

During the month of February, 1883.

MAINE. (\$5.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Bangor.</i> Dr. T. U. Coe.	5 00	Virginia, \$1. Georgia, \$1. Cana-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00.)		da, \$2.	4 00
<i>Newport.</i> A friend in Congrega-		RECAPITULATION.	
tional Church, by A. B. Chase.	2 00	Donations.	57 00
DELAWARE. (\$50.00.)		For African Repository.	4 00
<i>Wilmington.</i> Mrs. S. M. Du		Emigrants toward passage.	150 00
Pont, by Rev. Dr. Syle.	50 00	Rent of Colonization Building...	26 00
ALABAMA. (\$150.00.)		Interest for Schools in Liberia...	29 20
<i>Montgomery.</i> Jack Smith, to-		Total Receipts in February....	\$266 20
ward cost of emigrant passage			
to Liberia.	150 00		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1883.

No. 3.

THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.*

THE LORD OF HOSTS HATH SWORN, SAYING, SURELY AS I HAVE THOUGHT, SO SHALL IT COME TO PASS; AND AS I HAVE PURPOSED, SO SHALL IT STAND."—*Isaiah xiv-24*.

Perhaps it would satisfy the evolutionist or agnostic if the passage were read as follows:—"Surely as it has been conceived so shall it come to pass; and as it has been purposed, so shall it stand." For there is not a thinking being, whatever his religious belief, who does not at once recognize the fact that everything in the physical and moral world proceeds according to some plan or order—that some subtle law, call it by whatever name you please, underlies and regulates the movements of the stars in their courses and the sparrows in their flight. It is also the belief of all healthy minds that that law or influence is always tending towards the highest and best results—that its prerogative and design are to make darkness light, crooked things straight and rough places smooth; or, in the misty phraseology of modern criticism, it is the "Eternal not ourselves that makes for righteousness,"—that its fiats are irrevocable and their outcome inevitable. With this understanding, men are now constructing the science of history, the science of language, the science of religion, the science of society, formulating dogmas to set aside dogma, and consoling themselves that they are moving to a higher level and solving the problems of the ages.

Among the conclusions to which study and research are conducting philosophers, none is clearer than this—that each of the races of mankind has a specific character and a specific work. The science of sociology is the science of race.

* The Annual Discourse delivered at the Sixty-Sixth Anniversary of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 14th, 1883, by the Rev. Edward Wilmot Blyden, D. D., LL. D., President of Liberia College.

In the midst of these discussions, Africa is forcing its claims for consideration upon the attention of the world, and science and philanthropy are bringing all their resources to bear upon its exploration and amelioration. There is hardly an important city in Europe where there is not an organization formed for the purpose of dealing with some of the questions connected with this great continent.

There is 'The International African Association,' founded at Brussels, in 1876, of which the King of the Belgians is the patron. "The Italian National Association for the exploration and civilization of Africa." The "Association Espanola para la Exploracion del Africa." The King of Spain has taken great practical interest in this Society. "The German Society for the Exploration of Africa," founded in 1872 by the German Geographical Associations. It receives assistance from the government. The "Afrikanische Gesellschaft," in Vienna, founded in 1876, also under royal patronage. "The Hungarian African Association," founded in 1877. "The National Swiss Committee for the Exploration of Central Africa." The French Government and the French Chamber of Commerce have made large grants of money to aid in African exploration. Then there is an African Association at Rotterdam, besides the great Royal Geographical Society of England, which has a special fund for African researches, and has recently sent Thomson to explore the snow covered mountains of eastern Africa.

This anxiety to penetrate the mysteries of Africa, this readiness to turn from the subtleties of philosophy and the fascinations of science to deal with the great physical fact of an unexplored continent, is not a new experience in the world. The ancients were equally concerned. With a zealous curiosity overcoming the promptings of the finer sentiments and the desire for military glory, Cæsar proposed to abandon his ambitious exploits for the privilege of gazing upon the source of the Nile.

The modern desire for more accurate knowledge of Africa is not a mere sentiment; it is the philanthropic impulse to lift up the millions of that continent to their proper position among the intellectual and moral forces of the world; but it is also the commercial desire to open that vast country to the enterprises of trade. Europe is overflowing with the material productions of its own genius. Important foreign markets, which formerly consumed these productions, are now closing against them. Africa seems to furnish the only large outlet for them, and the desire is to make the markets of Soudan easily accessible to London, Manchester and Liverpool. The depressed factories of Lancashire are waiting to be inspired with new

life and energy by the development of a new and inexhaustible trade with the millions of Central Africa; so that Africa, as frequently in the past, will have again to come to the rescue and contribute to the needs of Europe. Emergencies drove homeless wanderers to the shores of Libya:—

"Defessi Æneadae, quae proxima litora, cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras."*

But the plans proposed by Europeans for opening up Africa, as far as they can be carried out by themselves, are felt to be inadequate. Many feel that commerce, science, and philanthropy may establish stations and trace out thoroughfares, but they also feel that these agencies are helpless to cope fully with the thousand questions which arise in dealing with the people.

Among the agencies proposed for carrying on the work of civilization in Africa, none has proved so effective as the American Colonization enterprise. People who talk of the civilizing and elevating influence of mere trade on that continent, do so because they are unacquainted with the facts. Nor can missionaries alone do this work. We do not object to trade, and we would give every possible encouragement to the noble efforts of missionaries. We would open the country everywhere to commercial intercourse. We would give everywhere hospitable access to traders. Place your trading factories at every prominent point along the coast, and even let them be planted on the banks of the rivers. Let them draw the rich products from remote districts. We say, also, send the missionary to every tribe and every village. Multiply throughout the country the evangelizing agencies. Line the banks of the rivers with the preachers of righteousness, penetrate the jungles with those holy pioneers, crown the mountain tops with your churches, and fill the valleys with your schools. No single agency is sufficient to cope with the multifarious needs of the mighty work. But the indispensable agency is the colony. Groups of Christian and civilized settlers must, in every instance, bring up the rear, if the results of your work are to be widespread, beneficial and enduring.

This was the leading idea that gave birth to the Society whose anniversary we have met to celebrate. To-day we have the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society. This fact by itself would excite no feeling, and perhaps no remark. But when we consider that although this is but the sixty-sixth year of its

* Virgil's *Æneid*.

existence, it has been successful in founding a colony which has now been for thirty-five years an independent nation, acknowledged by all the Powers of the earth, we cannot but congratulate the organization upon an achievement which, considering the circumstances, is unparalleled in the history of civilization; and which must be taken as one of the most beautiful illustrations of the spirit and tendency of Christianity.

When the Society began its work, its programme was modest, and in the early declarations of its policy it was found expedient to emphasize the simplicity of its pretensions and the singleness of its purpose. In describing its objects, one of the most eloquent of its early supporters—Dr. Leonard Bacon—said, “The Colonization Society is not a missionary society, nor a society for the suppression of the slave trade, nor a society for the improvement of the blacks, nor a society for the abolition of slavery; it is simply a society for the establishment of a colony on the coast of Africa.”

But in pursuance of its legitimate object, its labors have been fruitful in all the ways indicated in Dr. Bacon’s statement. It has not only established a colony, but it has performed most effective missionary work; it has suppressed the slave trade along six hundred miles of coast; it has improved the condition of the blacks as no other means has; and it is abolishing domestic slavery among the Aborigines of that continent.

Like all great movements which are the outcome of human needs and have in view the amelioration of the condition of large masses of people, it attracted to its support at the opening of its career, men of conflicting views and influenced by divers motives. Some of its adherents gave one reason for their allegiance, others gave another; and sometimes to the superficial observer or to the captious opponent, these different reasons furnished grounds for animadversions against the Society. Though it owed its origin to the judicious heads and philanthropic hearts of some of the best men that ever occupied positions of prominence and trust in this nation, yet there were those who ridiculed the scheme as wild and impracticable. Some opposed it because they loved the Negro; others discountenanced it because they hated the Negro. Some considered that the Society in wishing to give him an opportunity for self-government, placed too high an estimate upon his ability; others thought that the idea of sending him away to a barbarous shore was a disparaging comment upon his capacity, and robbing him of his right to remain and thrive in the land of his birth. To not a few who neither loved nor hated the Negro—but

were simply indifferent to him—the idea of transporting a few emancipated slaves to Africa with the hope of bringing about a general exodus of the millions in this country, or of building up a nation in that far-off land of such materials, seemed absurd and ridiculous.

The Society was hardly fifteen years in operation when it met with organized opposition in the American Anti-Slavery Society, the founders of which looked upon the work of Colonization as an attempt to evade the duty and responsibility of emancipation. At this time Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a leader of the abolition movement, was the most eloquent and persistent of the assailants of the Society. He carried the war against it into England, and pursued with unrelenting scorn and invective Mr. Elliott Cresson, who was then representing the cause before the British public. In the interesting life of the great anti-slavery reformer, by Oliver Johnson, it is said that when Mr. Garrison returned to this country from England in 1833, he brought with him a "Protest" against the Colonization scheme, signed by Wilberforce, Macaulay, Buxton, O'Connell and others of scarcely less weight.*

But Mr. Garrison ought to have known, and probably did know, that it was not the Colonization scheme as conceived by its founders that these philanthropists opposed, for they were men of a spirit kindred to that which animated Samuel J. Mills, and the Finleys and Caldwells, whose labors brought the Society into being. What they did oppose was the scheme as they saw it under the representations of Mr. Garrison, who, himself, benevolent at heart, had been influenced by personal reasons and by the injudicious utterances of certain advocates of Colonization. They opposed it as they saw it through the glasses of such good old Negroes as Father Snowden of Boston, who, in those days, offered a prayer for the Colonization Society so striking in its eloquence as to have deserved a place, in the judgment of Mr. Oliver Johnson, in a serious narrative of the doings of the great anti-slavery leader—"O God," said the simple and earnest old man, "we pray that that seven-headed, ten-horned monster, the Colonization Society, may be smitten through and through with the fiery darts of truth, and tormented as the whale between the sword-fish and the threshers."†

I say that the friends of Africa in England did not oppose African Colonization in itself, for just about the time of Mr. Garrison's visit

* *William Lloyd Garrison and his Times*, by Oliver Johnson, p. 130.

† *William Lloyd Garrison and his Times*, p. 72. Mr. Oliver Johnson, throughout his work, shows his own conception of the status and functions of the Negro, by never using a capital letter in writing the word that describes the race.

to England, or very soon after, they adopted, under the lead of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, a scheme for the regeneration of Africa by means of her civilized sons, gathered from the countries of their exile; and at great expense sent out an expedition to the Niger, for the purpose of securing on that river a hundred square miles of territory on which to settle the returning exiles. Capt. William Allen, who commanded the first Niger expedition, on his return in 1834, when describing the advantages of a civilized colony, used these words:

"The very existence of such a community, exalted as it would be in its own estimation, and in the enjoyment of the benefits of civilization, would excite among its neighbors a desire to participate in those blessings, and would be at once a normal or model society, gradually spreading to the most remote regions, and, calling forth the resources of a country rich in so many things essential to commerce, might change the destinies of the whole of Western Central Africa."*

In a letter addressed by Stephen Lushington and Thomas Fowell Buxton to Lord John Russell, August 7, 1840, all the arguments used by the American Colonization Society for colonizing civilized blacks in Africa, are reproduced.

Thomas Clarkson, writing to a friend under date Sept. 12, 1842, says: "I am glad to find that in the *Friend of Africa* you lay such stress upon native agency, or the agency of the black people themselves to forward their own cause. Good sense would have dictated this; but God seems to point it out as one of His plans. He has raised up a people by the result of emancipation, qualified both in intellect and habituation to a hot climate, to do for us the grand work in Africa. You know well that we can find among the emancipated slaves people with religious views and with intellectual capacity equal to the whites, and from these, principally, are we to pick out laborers for the African vineyard. * * * You cannot send two or three only to a colony. In the smallest colony there must be more; there must be enough to form a society, both for the appearance of safety and for that converse for which man was fitted by the organs of speech to pass the time usefully to himself and others."†

The experience of years and the progress of Liberia have only served to illustrate the soundness of these views. European workers for Africa feel more and more the importance of such agencies as the Colonization Society has been instrumental in establishing for civilizing Africa. A writer in the *London Times* for May 31st, 1882, says:

* *Narrative of the Expedition to the Niger.* Vol. II., p. 434.

† *African Repository*, Vol. xvi. p. 397.

"As I have recently returned from Zanzibar and can speak from some personal experience, may I be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to an attempt to bring about these results, viz.:—the abolition of the slave trade and civilization of the people—with remarkable success? It is the formation of self-sustaining communities of released slaves in the countries whence they were originally brought by the slave-dealers, in order that by their example and influence they may teach to the surrounding people the advantages of civilization. The sight of a body of men of the same race as themselves, living in their midst, but raised to a higher level by the influence of Christianity and civilization, has naturally produced in them a desire of raising themselves also."

In an able article on "The Evangelization of Africa," in the *Dublin Review*, January, 1879, written by a Roman Catholic Prelate, the writer asks—"Why should not the example given by the American Colonization Society in founding Liberia, be followed by us in other parts of Africa?"

In a lecture, delivered in 1872, in New York, by the same distinguished author, he says:

"We have come to evangelize the colored people in America. But our mission does not terminate with them. We are travelling through America to that great unexplored, unconverted continent of Africa. We have come to gather an army on our way, to conquer Africa for the Cross. [God has His designs upon that vast land. * * * *] The branch torn away from the parent stem in Africa, by our ancestors, was brought to America—brought away by divine permission, in order that it might be engrafted upon the tree of the Cross. It will return in part to its own soil, not by violence or deportation, but willingly, and borne on the wings of faith and charity,"

It is sometimes supposed and asserted that the efforts of the Colonization Society stir up a feeling of unrest among the colored population, and make them dissatisfied with their condition in this country. But this charge is brought only by those who have no idea of the power of race instincts. The descendants of Africa in this country have never needed the stimulus of any organization of white men to direct their attention to the land of their fathers. Just as the idea of a departure from the house of bondage in Egypt was in the minds of the Hebrews long before Moses was born, even when Joseph gave commandment concerning his bones; so long before the formation of the Colonization Society there were aspirations in the breasts of thinking Negroes for a return to the land.

of their fathers. The first practical Colonizationist was not a white man but a Negro, Paul Cuffee. This man took thirty Negro emigrants from New Bedford in his own vessel to Africa in 1815. The law of God for each race is written on the tablets of their hearts, and no theories will ever obliterate the deep impression or neutralize its influence upon their action; and in the process of their growth they will find or force a way for themselves. Those who are working with or for the race, therefore, should seriously consider in any great movement in their behalf, the steps which the proper representatives deem it wise to take. "March without the people," said a French deputy, "and you walk into night; their instincts are a finger pointing of providence, always turning toward real benefit."

The Colonization Society was only the instrument of opening a field for the energies of those of the Africans who desired to go and avail themselves of the opportunities there offered. Mr Boswell, in his life of Samuel Johnson, tells us that when the sale of Thrales' Brewery was going forward, Johnson was asked what he really considered to be the value of the property which was to be disposed of. He replied, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." So the founders of this Society looked to the "potentiality" of the few seeds they were planting on the coast of Africa. In their reply to opponents they said: "We are not here simply to send a few Negroes to Africa and to occupy with them a few swampy regions on the margin of a distant country, but we are endeavoring to stimulate for a race and a continent their potentiality of unlimited development."

They assisted a few courageous men to go and plant a colony on those distant and barbarous shores, in days when nearly every body doubted the wisdom and expediency of such a step. Who then could have divined the results? Considering the circumstances of those pioneer settlers and the darkness of the outlook when they started, no man could have believed until he learned it as a matter of history that those few men could have established an independent nation on that coast. The story of their trials and struggles and conquests would furnish the material for an exciting novel—many portions of it would resemble chapters not from Froude or Hallam but from Thackeray or Scott. The string of episodes in the first thirty years of their history would form the basis of an interesting epic.

Now what is the work thus far accomplished and being accomplished on that coast? If, when those colonists landed on those shores, inexperienced and uneducated ex-slaves as they were, they had had to contend with simple barbarism or the absence of civilization, their task

would have been comparatively easy. But they had to deal with tribes demoralized by ages of intercourse with the most abandoned of foreigners—slave traders and pirates, who had taken up their abode at various points of the coast, and had carried on for generations, without interruption, their work of disintegration and destruction. When, therefore, the colonists found themselves in possession of a few miles of territory, they very soon perceived that they had more to do than simply to clear up the land, build and cultivate. They saw that they had to contend not with the simple prejudices of the Aborigines but with the results of the unhallowed intercourse of European adventurers. But they were brave men. Their spirits, though chastened by the burden of slavery and the sorrows of oppression were never clouded by any doubt in their destiny. They felt themselves able to build up a State, and they set themselves cheerfully to deal with the new and difficult problems which confronted them. Fierce were the struggles in which they had to engage before they succeeded in expelling the pirates from the neighborhood of their settlements. And after they had dislodged these demons in human form, the mischievous consequences of their protracted residence in the land continued and still, to a great extent, continue. In his last message to the Liberian Legislature, the President of the Republic, referring to the difficulties at Cape Mount, says: "The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have now nearly exhausted themselves. These periodical wars are, for the most part, the results of long standing feuds arising from the horrible slave-trade, that dreadful scourge which distinguished the intercourse of the European world with Africa for more than ten generations."

Having secured an undisturbed footing in the land of their fathers, the next step on the part of the colonists was to conciliate the Aborigines and to enlarge the borders of the Colony by purchase from the native lords of the soil. In this way the Colony increased in power and influence, until 1847, when it became a sovereign and independent State. As such it has been acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe and by the United States.

The special work which at this moment claims the attention of the Republic is to push the settlements beyond the sea-board to the elevated and salubrious regions of the interior, and to incorporate the Aborigines, as fast as practicable, into the Republic. Native chiefs are summoned to the Legislature from the different counties and take part in the deliberations; but as yet only those Aborigines who conform to the laws of the Republic as to the tenure of land, are allowed to exercise the elective franchise. All the other questions which press

upon independent nations, questions of education, of finance, of commerce, of agriculture, are receiving the careful attention of the people. They feel the importance of making provisions by judicious laws and by proper executive, legislative and judicial management, for the preservation and growth of the State.

In educational matters there is daily noticeable encouraging improvement. We are developing a system of common schools, with a College at the head as a guarantee for their efficiency. The educational work is felt to be of the greatest possible importance; education not only in its literary and religious forms, but also in its industrial, mechanical and commercial aspects.

The effort now is to enlarge the operations and increase the influence of the College. The faculty has just been added to by the election of two new Professors in this country, young men of learning and culture, who will sail for their field of labor in a few weeks.

It will be gratifying to the people of Liberia as well as to their friends on this side to observe how heartily the press of this country, both secular and religious, has endorsed and commended this new move for the advancement of education in that land. The College now contains fifty students in the two departments, and it is hoped that the number will soon increase to hundreds, if we can only get the needed help. We have application for admission to its advantages from numerous youths in various institutions of learning in this country, who wish, on the completion of their course, to labor in Africa. Influential chiefs on the coast and in the interior are also anxious to send their sons; and we shall, before very long, have young men from the powerful tribes in our vicinity—Mandingoes, Foulahs, Veys, Bassas, Kroos, Greboes.

A female department has also lately been established in connection with this institution, and a Christian lady of education and culture, in this country, longing to labor in the land of her fathers, has been appointed as first Principal. She will sail in a few months.

In financial matters the Republic is hopeful. The public debt is not so large that it cannot, by the reforms now contemplated, be easily managed and placed under such control as to give no inconvenience to the State. There are evidences of an abundance of gold in the territory of the Republic. The precious metal is brought to the coast from various points in the interior. But the government is not anxious to encourage the opening of gold mines. We prefer the slow but sure, though less dazzling process of becoming a great nation by lapse of time, and by the steady growth of internal prosperity—by agriculture, by trade, by proper domestic economy.

In commercial matters there is also everything to encourage. Three lines of steamers from England and Germany, and sailing vessels from the United States visit the Liberian ports regularly for trading purposes. And the natural resources of the Republic have in various portions of it hardly yet been touched. Palm oil, cam-wood, ivory, rubber, gold-dust, hides, beeswax, gum copal, may be produced in unlimited quantities. For the enterprising merchants of this country—colored or white—there is no better field for the investment of pecuniary capital.

The agriculture of the country is rapidly on the increase. Liberia has been supplying the coffee planters of Ceylon and Brazil with a new and superior kind of coffee for their agricultural industry. The Liberian coffee is considered among the best in the world, and the people are now turning their attention largely to its cultivation. As immigrants arrive from this country, extensive farms under their persevering industry are taking the place of the dense forests. The new settlements pushing out to the rich valleys and fertile slopes of the interior are a marvel to those who a few years ago saw the country in its primitive condition; and to the Negro newcomer from this country in search of a field for his energy and enterprise, there is no picture which, for inspiration and grandeur, can ever equal the sight of these new proprietors of land and these new directors of labor engaged in their absorbing and profitable pursuits. When he sees the thriving villages, the comfortable dwellings, the increasing agriculture, all supervised and controlled by men just like himself, who had only been more fortunate in preceding him by a few years, a feeling of pride and gratification takes possession of him. Like Aeneas, when he witnessed the enterprise of the Tyrian colonists in the building of Carthage, he exclaims

"O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt."*

But, unlike the mythical author of that exclamation, he feels that he has a part in the rising fortunes of the settlements; that what he beholds is not only what he himself may accomplish, but is the promise and pledge of the future greatness of his adopted country.

The nations of the earth are now looking to Liberia as one of the hopeful spots on that continent. The President of the United States, in his last message, referred to the interest which this Government feels in that youngest sister of the great international family. To a deputation from the Colonization Society, which called upon him a year ago, President Arthur said that he "had always taken great in-

* Aeneas i. 437.

terest in the work of the Colonization Society, which was, in his judgment, eminently practical."

President Gardner, who has for the last five years presided over that little nation, expresses the views entertained by its most enlightened citizens, as follows :

"The ship of state which, in 1847, we launched in fear and trembling, is still afloat, with timbers sound and spars unharmed. The Lone Star of Liberia untarnished is pushing its way eastward, successfully achieving victories of peace even to the slopes of the Niger, gathering willing thousands under its elevating and hopeful folds. The American Colonization Society must feel greatly strengthened in its work. It has achieved what no other philanthropic agency in modern times has accomplished, and what, perhaps, no nation could have effected, viz: the giving to the Negro an independent home in the land of his fathers, where he has unlimited scope for development and expansion. Had Liberia been the colony of a powerful government, political and commercial jealousies, and the purposes of party spirit, might have prevented the surrender of the colony to the absolute control of the colonists. Hayti had to fight for her independence. It is not practicable for Great Britain to give up Jamaica, or Barbadoes, or Sierra Leone, or Lagos. But the American Colonization Society founded a nation, and continues to strengthen it. So God takes the weak things of the earth to confound the things that are mighty."

In a letter dated at the Palace of Madrid, February 11, 1882, King Alfonso XII, of Spain, writes to the President of Liberia as follows :

"Great and Good Friend,

Desiring to give to you a public testimony of my Royal appreciation and my particular esteem, I have had special pleasure in nominating you Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic. I am pleased by this action also to furnish new proof of the desire which animates me to strengthen more and more, the friendly relations which happily exist between Spain and the Republic of Liberia; and with this motive I repeat to you the assurance of the affection which I entertain towards you, and with which I am, Great and Good Friend,

Your Great and Good Friend,

ALFONSO."

Palace at Madrid, February 11, 1882.

The Republic of Liberia now stands before the world—the realization of the dreams of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and in many respects more than the realization. Its effect upon that great country is not to be estimated solely by the six hundred miles of coast which it has brought under civilized law. A sea of influence has been created, to which rivulets and large streams are attracted from the distant interior; and up those streams, for a considerable distance, a tide of regeneration continually flows. Far beyond the range of the recognized limits of Liberia, hundreds of miles away from the coast, I have witnessed the effects of American civilization; not only in the articles of American manufactures which I have been surprised to see in those remote districts, but in the intelligible use of the English language, which I have encountered in the far inland regions, all going out from Liberia. None can calculate the wide-spreading results of a single channel of wholesome influence. Travellers in Syria tell us that Damascus owes its fertility and beauty to one single stream, the river Abana. Without that little river the charm and glory of Damascus would disappear. It would be a city in a desert. So the influence of Liberia, insignificant as it may seem, is the increasing source of beauty and fertility, of civilization and progress, to West and Central Africa.

As time has gone on and the far reaching plans of the Society have been developed, its bitterest opponents among the whites have relaxed their opposition. They see more and more that the idea which gave rise to it had more than a temporary or provisional importance; that as long as there are Christian Negroes in this land who may do a civilizing work in Africa, and who desire to go thither, so long will this colonization enterprise be a necessary and beneficent agency.

Colored men of intelligence are also taking a more comprehensive view of the question. The colored people in various parts of the country are not only asserting their independence of party trammels but are taking higher ground with regard to their relations to Africa. The Colonization Society no longer stands between them and the land of their fathers as a dividing agency—no longer the gulf that separates, but for many the bridge that connects. Liberia is producing the elements, which, if they do not to the minds of the thinking colored people, vindicate the methods of some colonizationists in days gone by, amply justify the policy of the Colonization Society. The leading men of color are recognizing the distinction between Liberia as an independent nation, claiming their respect and support, and the Colonization Society, which, from their stand-point, contemplated their expatriation.

Your speaker has had the honor of being listened to on the various occasions on which, recently, he has spoken in this city, by full houses composed of the most intelligent classes of the colored population, who a few years ago would not have thought of attending any meeting which had the remotest connection with Liberia. He has also had the gratifying privilege of being the guest for several days at Uniontown of the leading colored man of the United States, better known than any other Negro in both hemispheres; and this address was written under his hospitable roof and, perhaps, on the same table on which, in years gone by, had been forged those thunderbolts which he hurled with so much power and effect against Colonization; but, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. The times are changed and we are changed with them.

The dawn of a new day in the history of the colored people is not only inspiring them with new views, but bringing forward new actors or leaders. It is not that those who are coming forward are superior to those who have passed away or are passing away. No; the giants of former years—the Wards and Garnets and Douglasses—can never be surpassed or even reproduced. They were the peculiar product of their times. But it is, that the present times require different instruments, and leaders are arising with different purposes and different aspirations. I saw in large letters in a prominent part of Mr. Frederick Douglass's residence the scriptural injunction, "Live peaceably with all men;" a fitting motto, I thought, for the soldier who, after the hard fought battle and the achievement of the victory, has laid down his arms. The motto in the days of Douglass's greatest activity was, "Fight the good fight." Now the days of peace have come. The statesman's office comes after the soldier's. *Cedant arma togae*. The Negro youth as a result of the training which he is now so generously receiving in the schools, will seek to construct States. He will aspire after feats of statesmanship, and Africa will be the field to which he will look for the realization of his desires. Bishop Turner, of the African M. E. Church, who enjoys exceptional opportunities for knowing the feelings of the colored people of this country, said in a newspaper article published a few days ago:

"There never was a time when the colored people were more concerned about Africa in every respect, than at present. In some portions of the country it is the topic of conversation, and if a line of steamers were started from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston, they would be crowded to density every trip they made to Africa. There is a general unrest and a wholesale dissatisfaction among our people in a number of sections of the country to my cer-

tain knowledge, and they sigh for conveniences to and from the continent of Africa. Something has to be done, matters cannot go on as at present, and the remedy is thought by tens of thousands to be a NEGRO NATIONALITY. This much the history of the world establishes, that races either fossilized, oppressed or degraded, must emigrate before any material change takes place in their civil, intellectual or moral status; otherwise extinction is the consequence." *

The general practice among superficial politicians and irresponsible colored journalists in this country is to ignore and deprecate the craving for the fatherland among the Negro population. But nothing is clearer to those who know anything of race instincts and tendencies than that this craving is a permanent and irrepressible impulse. For some reason the American Government has never seen its way clear to give any practical recognition to these aspirations. In vain, apparently, does the American Colonization Society from year to year present the cries and petitions of thousands and hundreds of thousands who yearn for a home in the land of their fathers. Individual philanthropists may admit that such cries deserve respectful sympathy, but the Government takes no note of them. It must be stated, however, that the Government is ever ready to extend assistance to Liberia, and on the ground, partly, as often urged in their diplomatic correspondence, that Liberia is to be the future home of thousands of American citizens of African descent.

Has not the time now come when an earnest and united effort should be made by all sections of this great country to induce the Government to assist the thousands who are longing to betake themselves to those vast and fertile regions to which they are directed by the strongest impulses that have ever actuated the movements of humanity? While it is true that there are causes of dissatisfaction with his position in this country on the part of the Negro, still he will be carried to Africa by a higher impulse than that which brings millions to this country from Europe. Mr. Bright has said: "There are streams of emigration flowing towards America, and much of this arises from the foolishness of European peoples and European governments," and he quotes from Mr. Bancroft the statement that "the history of the colonization of America is the history of the crimes of Europe."

No natural impulses bring the European hither--artificial or external causes move him to emigrate. The Negro is drawn to Africa by the necessities of his nature.

* Christian Recorder, Jan. 4, 1883.

We do not ask that all the colored people should leave the United States and go to Africa. If such a result were possible it is not, for the present at least, desirable, certainly it is not indispensable. For the work to be accomplished much less than one-tenth of the six millions would be necessary. "In a return from exile, in the restoration of a people," says George Eliot, "the question is not whether certain rich men will choose to remain behind, but whether there will be found worthy men who will choose to lead the return. Plenty of prosperous Jews remained in Babylon when Ezra marshalled his band of forty thousand, and began a new glorious epoch in the history of his race, making the preparation for that epoch in the history of the world, which has been held glorious enough to be dated from forevermore."

There are Negroes enough in this country to join in the return—descendants of Africa enough, who are faithful to the instincts of the race, and who realize their duty to their fatherland. I rejoice to know that here where the teachings of generations have been to disparage the race, there are many who are faithful, there are men and women who will go, who have a restless sense of homelessness which will never be appeased until they stand in the great land where their forefathers lived; until they catch glimpses of the old sun, and moon and stars, which still shine in their pristine brilliancy upon that vast domain; until from the deck of the ship which bears them back home, they see visions of the hills rising from the white margin of the continent, and listen to the breaking music of the waves—the exhilarating laughter of the sea as it dashes against the beach. These are the elements of the great restoration. It may come in our own life time. It may be our happiness to see those rise up who will formulate progress for Africa—embody the ideas which will reduce our social and political life to order; and we may, before we die, thank God that we have seen His salvation; that the Negro has grasped with a clear knowledge his meaning in the world's vast life—in politics—in science—in religion.

I say it is gratifying to know that there are Negroes of this country who will go to do this great work—cheerfully go and brave the hardships and perils necessary to be endured in its accomplishment. These will be among the redeemers of Africa. If they suffer they will suffer devotedly, and if they die, they will die well. And what is death for the redemption of a people? History is full of examples of men who have sacrificed themselves for the advancement of a great cause—for the good of their country. Every man who dies for Africa—if it is necessary to die—adds to Africa a new element of sal-

vation, and hastens the day of her redemption. And when God lets men suffer and gives them to pain and death, it is not the abandoned, it is not the worst or the guiltiest, but the best and the purest, whom He often chooses for His work, for they will do it best. Spectators weep and wonder; but the sufferers themselves accept the pain in the joy of doing redemptive work, and rise out of lower levels to the elevated regions of those nobler spirits—the glorious army of martyrs—who rejoice that they are counted worthy to die for men.

The nation now being reared in Africa by the returning exiles from this country will not be a reproduction of this. The restoration of the Negro to the land of his fathers, will be the restoration of a race to its original integrity, to itself; and working by itself, for itself and from itself, it will discover the methods of its own development, and they will not be the same as the Anglo-Saxon methods.

In Africa there are no physical problems to be confronted upon the solution of which human comfort and even human existence depend. In the temperate regions of the earth there are ever recurring problems, first physical or material, and then intellectual, which press for solution and cannot be deferred without peril.

It is this constant pressure which has developed the scientific intellect and the thoughtfulness of the European. Africa can afford to hand over the solution of these problems to those who, driven by the exigencies of their circumstances, must solve them or perish. And when they are solved we shall apply the results to our purposes, leaving us leisure and taste for the metaphysical and spiritual. Africa will be largely an agricultural country. The people, when assisted by proper impulse from without—and they need this help just as all other races have needed impulse from without—will live largely in contact with nature. The Northern races will take the raw materials from Africa and bring them back in such forms as shall contribute to the comfort and even elegance of life in that country; while the African, in the simplicity and purity of rural enterprises, will be able to cultivate those spiritual elements in humanity which are suppressed, silent and inactive under the pressure and exigencies of material progress. He will find out, not under pressure but in an entirely normal and natural way, what his work is to be.

I do not anticipate for Africa any large and densely crowded cities. For my own taste I cannot say that I admire these agglomerations of humanity. For me man has marred the earth's surface by his cities. "God made the country and man made the town."

It is the cities which have furnished the deadliest antagonisms to prophets and reformers. The prophets and apostles are nurtured in

the Nazareths and Bethlehems of the world. I cherish the feeling that in Africa there will never be any Jerusalem or Rome or Athens or London; but I have a strong notion that the Bethlehems and Nazareths will spring up in various parts of the continent. In the solitudes of the African forests, where the din of western civilization has never been heard, I have realized the saying of the poet that the "Groves were God's first temples." I have felt that I stood in the presence of the Almighty; and the trees and the birds and the sky and the air have whispered to me of the great work yet to be achieved on that continent. I trod lightly through those forests, for I felt there was "a spirit in the woods." And I could understand how it came to pass that the prophets of a race—the great reformers who have organized states and elevated peoples, received their inspiration on mountains, in caves, in grottoes. I could understand something of the power which wrought upon Sakya Muni under the trees of India, upon Numma Pompilius in the retreat of the Nymph Egeria, upon Mohammed in the silent cave; upon Martin Luther, Xavier and Ignatius Loyola in the cloisters. One of the sweetest of American poets—Whittier—in his poem on the Quaker Meeting, pictures the beauty and instructive power of unbroken stillness—

"And so I find it well to come
For deeper rest to this still room,
For here the habit of the soul
Feels less the outer world's control.

"And from the silence multiplied
By these still forms on either side,
The world that time and sense have known
Falls off and leaves us God alone,

"So to the calmly gathered thought
The innermost of truth is taught,
The mystery, dimly understood,
That love of God is love of good."

It is under such circumstances that the African will gather inspiration for his work. He will grow freely, naturally, unfolding his powers in a completely healthy progress.

The world needs such a development of the Negro on African soil. He will bring as his contribution the softer aspects of human nature. The harsh and stern fibre of the Caucasian races needs this milder element. The African is the feminine; and we must not suppose that this is of least importance in the ultimate development of humanity. "We are apt," says Matthew Arnold, "to account amiability weak and hardness strong," but even if it were so, there are forces, as George Sands says truly and beautifully, "there are forces of weakness, of docility, of attractiveness or of suavity, which are quite as real as the forces of vig-

upon private and official benevolence than the American Colonization Society. And the Christian sentiment of the country, as I gather it from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south is largely in favor of giving substantial and generous aid to that struggling Christian Republic in West Africa, the power of which, it is conceded, it should be the pride of this nation, as it is its commercial interest, to increase and perpetuate.

THE NEED OF CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT IN WEST AFRICA.

Every now and then intelligence reaches us of atrocities committed in the districts in West Africa which, though accessible to foreign traders, are not subject to the control of any civilized government. The traders introduce, without limit or restraint, commodities which yield large profits but which are demoralizing to the natives; so that missionary influence in their neighborhood is largely counteracted. We copy the following account of a recent barbarous deed from the *African Times* (Feb. 1.) with comments by the Editor.

SHOCKING EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL AT OLD CALABAR.—A correspondent at Old Calabar writes us: "There is no end of evil deeds in this country. Two months ago, a wicked slave killed his Christian master in the night-time, by stabbing him in the neck. This murder saddened the whole town, for the young man was highly esteemed by every one that knew him. The murderer was caught, brought to town, chained, his fingers were cut off and roasted, and he was compelled to eat them; one of his eyes was plucked out; he was then flayed alive, and cut in pieces. This dreadful way of putting a murderer to death was permitted and done at King Oroks' door. If not done by his command, it was by his permission."

OLD CALABAR.—We have been sometimes accused of "Jingo" propensities when we have advocated the taking the trans-Volta seaboard down to Whydah, and not less the Oil rivers, under British authority. Old Calabar is one of these so-called "Oil River" Districts; and at Duke Town, which we will suppose we must term its capital, one Oroks was lately crowned "King" by Consul Hewett. Some of our correspondents strongly condemned this measure, Oroks' character not being such as to inspire any confidence that the laws and usages of civilization were likely to be honored and followed by him. We consider the evidence to be very strong against him, but missionary matters being mixed up with the general public ones in our correspondents' letters, we did not care to insert these in our columns. And now we have the most horrible account of an execution for murder in Duke Town. The particulars will be found in another column; we cannot recapitulate here. But as such atrocities could not possibly be practised under missionary approval, we cannot refrain from noticing the low condition of missionary influence in a small town which has now been some thirty-five years under missionary occupation and teaching. This evidence of the low state of missionary influence justifies all that we have ever written in favor of bringing Old Calabar and the other Oil Rivers under British rule.

We learn that at Old Calabar, the scene of the atrocity, there are several large European establishments dealing extensively in rum and gin; and the missionaries are helpless to prevent the sale of this

criminate emigration to Africa. In arguing against it she says wisely :

"To fill up Liberia with an ignorant, inexperienced, half-barbarized race, just escaped from the chains of slavery, would be only to prolong, for ages, the period of struggle and conflict which attend the inception of new enterprises. Let the church of the north receive these poor sufferers in the spirit of Christ ; receive them to the educating advantages of Christian republican society and schools, until they have attained to somewhat of a moral and intellectual maturity, and then assist them in their passage to those shores, where they may put in practice the lessons they have learned in America."

Mrs. Stowe's idea does not seem to be that after they have risen to a certain stage of progress they should be absorbed into the great American nation. Her plan is exactly that of the American Colonization Society—to "assist them in their passage to those shores, where they may put in practice the lessons they have learned in America." The attention of those who look to an ultimate American destiny for the American Negro should be called to these utterances of an acknowledged friend and able defender of the race. Mrs. Stowe's wonderful novel was not only the harbinger of emancipation, but the harbinger also of the vast colonization which will sooner or later take place. And that friends of the African should have seized upon her words in the one capacity and not in the other, can only be explained by the fact that as an angel of Abolition the nation was ready for her ; but to receive her as an angel of Colonization, it is only now in the process of preparation.

Soon after the close of the war it was the favorite cry of some that the Colonization Society had done its work and should be dropped. But that cry has been effectually hushed by the increasing light of experience, and under the louder cries of the thousands and tens of thousands, who in various parts of the country are asking for aid to reach the land of their fathers. Both white and colored are now recognizing the fact that the Society with its abundant knowledge, with its organized plans, is an indispensable machinery for the diffusion of that special information about Africa of which the American people are so generally destitute, and for the inoffensive creation among the Negro portion of the population of those enlightened opinions about the land of their fathers, and their duty to that land which will lead some at least of the anxious thousands to enter upon it with intelligence and efficiency.

There is evidently, at this moment, no philanthropic institution before the American public that has more just and reasonable claims

upon private and official benevolence than the American Colonization Society. And the Christian sentiment of the country, as I gather it from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, is largely in favor of giving substantial and generous aid to that struggling Christian Republic in West Africa, the power of which, it is conceded, it should be the pride of this nation, as it is its commercial interest, to increase and perpetuate.

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Every now and then intelligence reaches us of atrocities committed in the districts in West Africa which, though accessible to foreign traders, are not subject to the control of any civilized government. The traders introduce, without limit or restraint, commodities which yield large profits but which are demoralizing to the natives; so that missionary influence in their neighborhood is largely counteracted. We copy the following account of a recent barbarous deed from the *African Times* (Feb. 1.) with comments by the Editor.

SHOCKING EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL AT OLD CALABAR.—A correspondent at Old Calabar writes us: "There is no end of evil deeds in this country. Two months ago, a wicked slave killed his Christian master in the night-time, by stabbing him in the neck. This murder saddened the whole town, for the young man was highly esteemed by every one that knew him. The murderer was caught, brought to town, chained, his fingers were cut off and roasted, and he was compelled to eat them; one of his eyes was plucked out; he was then flayed alive, and cut in pieces. This dreadful way of putting a murderer to death was permitted and done at King Oroks' door. If not done by his command, it was by his permission."

OLD CALABAR.—We have been sometimes accused of "Jingo" propensities when we have advocated the taking the trans-Volta seaboard down to Whydah, and not less the Oil rivers, under British authority. Old Calabar is one of these so-called "Oil River" Districts; and at Duke Town, which we will suppose we must term its capital, one Oroks was lately crowned "King" by Consul Hewett. Some of our correspondents strongly condemned this measure, Oroks' character not being such as to inspire any confidence that the laws and usages of civilization were likely to be honored and followed by him. We consider the evidence to be very strong against him, but missionary matters being mixed up with the general public ones in our correspondents' letters, we did not care to insert these in our columns. And now we have the most horrible account of an execution for murder in Duke Town. The particulars will be found in another column; we cannot recapitulate here. But as such atrocities could not possibly be practised under missionary approval, we cannot refrain from noticing the low condition of missionary influence in a small town which has now been some thirty-five years under missionary occupation and teaching. This evidence of the low state of missionary influence justifies all that we have ever written in favor of bringing Old Calabar and the other Oil Rivers under British rule.

We learn that at Old Calabar, the scene of the atrocity, there are several large European establishments dealing extensively in rum and gin; and the missionaries are helpless to prevent the sale of this

poison among the people whom they would elevate. The traders hold that their business is to make money, and, when remonstrated with, reply, "If we do not sell liquor others will: the people must have it."

It is the doctrine of this Society, held from the beginning and illustrated by constant experience, that the great evils of Africa can only be met and overcome by the Christian Colony under regular Government. The editor of the *African Times* at the close of his article says: "WE HAVE THE FIRM BELIEF THAT AFRICA CAN ONLY BE CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIANIZED BY CHRISTIAN AFRICANS." The editor says this after nearly thirty years of close study of the African problem and practical dealing with it. The work of the American Colonization Society is every day seen to be of the greatest possible importance, whether we consider the urgent appeals from the thousands in this country who are longing for a field of enterprise or the imperious necessities of the land of their fathers.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN LIBERIA.

The new departure in educational matters in Liberia has not only received the general approbation and tangible support of the friends of Liberia in this country, but great interest has been expressed in it by foreigners who have labored in that field in educational work, and know the special needs of the country.

Rev. D. A. Wilson, D. D., Milan, Missouri, and Rev. J. W. Horne, LL. D. now of Southport, Conn., lived in Liberia several years; the former representing the Presbyterian Church, as Principal of the Alexander High School; and the latter, the Methodist, as Principal of the Monrovia Academy. The fruits of the self denying and arduous labors of these gentlemen are seen in all departments of Liberian life: Dr. Blyden, President of Liberia College; Dr. H. R. W. Johnson, formerly Professor in Liberia College, and now the nominee of both political parties for the Presidency of Liberia; Hon. W. M. Davis, ex-Attorney General, are graduates of the Alexander High School. Hon. Daniel Ware, Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Benj. Anderson, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Government surveyor, author of "A Journey to Musardu," are graduates of the Monrovia Academy.

The following are extracts from letters addressed to the President of Liberia College by Rev. Drs. Wilson and Horne.

DR. WILSON, under date, Milan, Mo., July 25, 1882, says:

"I wish to thank you for your 'Inaugural' and 'Annual Report' sent me from Cambridge, U. S. A. no doubt by your direction. I have read both with much interest, and, in

the main, agree with the views expressed. Your proposed curriculum I think excellent though, as your College grows, a *scientific* (I use the word in its restricted sense) department should be added. An interior location, with an agricultural appendage, I recommended to the Trustees of Donations nearly thirty years ago. I was raised on a farm and known the benefits of physical labor. It is especially needed to foster personal independence, needed in high places to give it a dignity which it has not possessed in the minds of the people.

"In the list of Trustees and students, I see many new names, only a few that are familiar. Soon all the old friends and ourselves will have passed away. I sometimes think I may yet visit Liberia. My work still seems to be here. But it would be very gratifying if I could see my way clear to revisit the scene of my early labor and the friends who remain. Much rather would I go to Africa than Europe. To all friends give my kindest regards, especially my old pupils. May every divine blessing be upon you, and may you be greatly blessed in your work."

Dr. Horne, under date Southport, Conn., January 12, 1883, says:

"I have received three pamphlets from under your hand, sent me from Boston. I sympathize with your leading ideas expressed respecting the location of the College; the character of its curriculum; and the desirability of having an opportunity in connection with it, for mechanic and agricultural pursuits. It would certainly be well, as far as possible, to seek to educate the African on the foundation of his own manhood and after the type of his own race peculiarities; but it does seem to me, that if you could shut him pretty much within the circle of the first four periods of the historic development of civilization, you would also shut him *out* of much that he ought to know, in the direction of practical, modern civilization in particular. Why not take in the whole circle, down to the present time, making the periods you mention most emphatic? And as the Negro races come up to the development and furnishing for work of their own powers and faculties, they will place themselves *alongside* of their competitors in the course of advancement.

"My interest in Liberia and all its affairs is as great as ever. If I were a little younger, I would certainly accept the superintendency of our Mission work there. Mention me kindly to old friends."

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

"The two women and seven children lately returned from Liberia," as announced by various newspapers, removed to that Republic from Concord, N. C., in November, 1881, not on account of inducements held out by persons in this country, but on the representations by letters to them direct from Mr. Harvey Bost, a former resident of Concord, who preceded them, and where he and his family are represented to be in good health and prosperous circumstances. These dissatisfied persons are described by the Rev. D. A. Day, for many years superintendent of the Liberian Mission of the Lutheran Church, and a fellow-passenger on the same vessel, "as the dirtiest and most forlorn-looking set I have ever seen. They are utterly shiftless, never even washing themselves except on compulsion by the captain. There are plenty of colored people in America, who, could they be endued to come to Liberia, might vastly better their own condition, and confer lasting benefit on their race."

Emigration to Liberia is not unlike all other emigrations, in that success or failure largely depends upon the people themselves. Thousands of Europeans go back every year dissatisfied with America. There are those who can readily recall many who removed from New England, New York and Pennsylvania to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and who soon returned to their old homes, declaring that those now grand States were not fit for the habitation of man or beast. Very many of the early emigrants to California gladly came back to the East, saying it was the worst country in creation. And yet the great majority of Europeans who came to the United States and of our own people who "go West" remain. This country is an illustrious example of the success of emigration. So will Liberia become in the near future. Some of those who seek homes there may become disgusted and return, but enough of them will become permanent settlers and help to build up a respectable nation, and redeem a magnificent continent.

In this connection we give a neatly written letter from Mr. N. C. Armstrong, an early exodus emigrant from Texas to Kansas, and then from the latter State to Liberia. He writes March 7, 1883, with a request to publish, as follows :

"After a pleasant voyage of forty days I arrived safe at Monrovia in company with thirty fellow-emigrants, and also two native Liberians who had been visiting America. I asked the Liberians how they liked America. They said it was a very fine country, but they did not like the manner in which the colored people were treated. On the night of the 17th of December we arrived at Monrovia and were taken ashore the following morning. Being informed that the Legislature was in session, I concluded to visit a Legislature wholly composed of Negroes. Never before had I witnessed a grander display of the colored man's knowledge than that exhibited by those members. My feelings just then are better imagined than described. Early in the afternoon of the same day we were carried to Brewerville, distant fifteen miles, where we met with a cordial reception. The colored people in Liberia have advantages over those of their race in America. They all own farms of their own. One-third of the work which is required in America will secure them a very comfortable living here. The country is governed and owned exclusively by themselves. Dear race, how long do you intend serving as vassals for the white men of America?"

METHODIST MISSION IN LIBERIA.

It is said to be the intention of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to recuscitate their Liberia work, and it is supposed that Rev. James W. Horne, LL. D., formerly Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, will be sent out as Superintendent.

JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

We record with sorrow the decease of Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, which took place, very suddenly, at his residence at Boston, May 13, 1883, in the seventieth year of his age. A Boston paper says :

"Mr. Warren was born in Charlestown, Mass., where he has resided during nearly his whole life, and where, at the time of his death, he held the office of judge of the district court. From his long-continued interest in the affairs of the Bunker Hill Monument Association it has by some been supposed that he was of the family of Warren of the Bunker Hill general, but such was not the fact. He was educated at Harvard College, and graduated in the class of 1830. He was at one time mayor of the city of Charlestown, and was subsequently Senator in the General Court from that district. His near residence to the Bunker Hill Monument, together with a high patriotic feeling that was a characteristic, led him to take an active part as a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Eventually he became president of that body, and as such wrote a comprehensive and historically valuable account of its origin and career. His other literary work was limited mainly to the preparation of addresses for public occasions, one of the latest of which was the Fourth of July oration appointed to be delivered before the city authorities of Boston in 1881. For many years he was a member of the Unitarian church in Charlestown. His continuous public service has been in the judicial capacity, covering as trial justice and judge of the district court, a period of about 25 years. His administration has been discreet and equitable, with no undue lenity, yet with a leaning to moderation in sentences imposed when mitigating circumstances appeared. In a word, he was a just but not a harsh judge. He was an admirable and courteous man in all social relations, and was highly respected by the townsfolk of Charlestown as well as all others with whom he had dealings. He leaves a widow, three sons and a married daughter."

During a long period Judge Warren devoted himself to the work of African colonization with singular fidelity, wisdom and zeal, with patient attention to details, tenacity of purpose, and purity of motives, and with a noble enthusiasm which was born of his catholicity of spirit, and the grandeur of the cause which he loved and served so well.

 THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

LETTER FROM MR. C. T. O. KING.

Monrovia, March 30, 1883.

DEAR SIR :—The die is cast ! By the mail on the morning of the 28th inst. the Government received a communication from the Governor of Sierra Leone announcing that Her Majesty's Government has formally taken possession of all our territory north of the Mannah river, and they have issued a formal proclamation of the same. They also demand payment for the forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) which Governor Havelock decided last March we were indebted for the so

called Mannah river claim. And as offset to that demand, they say they would allow us the amount which appears in one of their Blue Books as having been paid for us for those territories which they have taken.

Thus by one stroke of the Lion's paw has been torn from us all that territory, including the famous Gallinas slave trading region, for the purchase of which the friends of freedom in America and in England contributed so largely.

The Governor also proposes, if we are willing, to enter into a treaty with us recognizing our right of territory from the Mannah river southward, and to form regulations as to their boundary. But this proposal creates in the minds of some of us a dilemma. Can we enter into such a treaty with them without acknowledging their right to the territory North of the Mannah river? Should we recognize their right to that territory, or should we leave the question open for future events?

Very respectfully,

C. T. O. KING.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D.*

BY REV. J. D. WELLS, D. D.

JOHN BROOKE PINNEY, son of Elihu and Margaret Langford Pinney, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1806. He passed his early childhood at his grandfather's, Lieut. Abraham Pinney, Colebrook, Conn. At the age of ten years he was sent by his father to the Windsor Academy, Conn., to be prepared for college.

At the age of about nineteen he was recalled by his father to Lexington, Georgia, where he studied awhile in a private school, and in 1826 entered the Junior Class of the University of Georgia, graduating in 1828.

While in college young Pinney became a subject of an extensive revival of religion, and was received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church. During his senior year in college he made considerable progress in the study of law under the direction of Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq., then a leading lawyer, and afterwards Chief Justice of the State of Georgia.

In the same year, 1828, he was admitted to the Bar, under Hon William H. Crawford, then Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. But he soon quit the law to prepare for the ministry. This was a sore disappointment to his father, who declined supplying the funds.

* A Memorial prepared at the request of the Board of Control of the New York State Colonization Society.

needed to meet the expense of his theological training, and Mr. Pinney was thrown upon his own resources. By teaching a year at Walterborough, S. C., he secured the means for a three years' course of study in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., entering in the fall of 1829, and graduating with the class of 1832. While in the Seminary he decided to become a missionary among the great Negro nations of Bornu and Harsa, in the interior of Africa; and from that time till his death—a period of fifty years—his heart was steadfast in its devotion to the people of that great continent.

Together with Joseph W. Barr he was ordained as a missionary to Africa by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 12, 1832. But while the two were waiting for the departure of the vessel Mr. Barr died of Asiatic cholera at Richmond, Va., and Mr. Pinney proceeded alone. He became so completely broken down in health that he was compelled to return temporarily to this country early in 1833.

In the fall of the same year he set out with nine missionary companions, and landed at Monrovia January 1, 1834. It will be observed that Mr. Pinney went as a missionary. It never entered into his plan or thought to do anything else than the work of a Christian missionary. But just as he was leaving this country he was persuaded to become, for a time, the agent of the American Colonization Society, and this constituted him Governor of the colony of Liberia. Then the early death of several missionaries so discouraged the Board of Foreign Missions that they consented to have Mr. Pinney commissioned as Governor of Liberia, and to suspend their mission for a while.

The heavy cares and anxieties incident to such duties, together with repeated attacks of African fever, so undermined his health as to make his return to the United States necessary in the fall of 1835. And after this it was not deemed best for him to attempt permanent residence in Africa.

On the 13th of September, 1836, Mr. Pinney married Ellen Agnes, second daughter of Amos Seward, Esq., of Guilford, Conn. Six daughters and four sons were given them. Two sons and two daughters died in infancy or early childhood. Four daughters and two sons, all married, survive, and there are eighteen grandchildren.

In 1837, having somewhat recovered from the effects of his residence in Africa, Mr. Pinney engaged in the colonization work; in 1839, accompanied by Messrs. Canfield and Aylward and their wives, he founded the Presbyterian Mission at Settra Kroo, Liberia, and May 1, 1840, he became Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and held the office six years.

From 1847 to 1848 he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, Pa. He then accepted the office of Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, which he held from 1848 to 1863, visiting Africa as the agent of this Society in the year 1858. And during this period he was largely instrumental in securing the bequests that constitute the permanent fund now guarded and administered by the Board of Control of the New York State Colonization Society for education in Africa.

Mr. Pinney voluntarily retired from the secretaryship, and for several years devoted himself to his family. In the year 1857 Hamilton College conferred upon Mr. Pinney the honorary degree of LL.D.

When our country had partially recovered from the effects of the war, Dr. Pinney was asked to return to his chosen work for the Negro in the line of educational interests. For a while, therefore, he delivered lectures in behalf of Lincoln University, and in pursuance of this work he made a visit to England and Scotland in the year 1875.

About the same time the affairs of Liberia College, at Monrovia, Western Africa, were in such a condition as to require the presence of some one from this country, and Dr. Pinney made his fifth visit to Africa. While there he went to the different mission stations in Liberia and along the coast as far south as the Gaboon, encouraging the missionaries and making careful observations upon their work.

Dr. Pinney's report of matters at Monrovia, with reference to the condition of the College and the great importance of removing it from the sea-coast to a farming region, with the view of its becoming—in part at least—self-supporting, was such that he was empowered to return and do what he could to secure this result. Hence his sixth and last visit to Africa in the fall of 1878. For a time he had every prospect of success. The land, with some buildings on it, was pledged; and material for other buildings was promised. The Legislature passed the bill for the removal of the College. Dr. Pinney had every reason to think he had secured the important object of his visit, and turned his face homeward that he might obtain funds necessary to complete the undertaking. But before he had left the country the President of the Republic, under some misapprehension of the matter, vetoed the bill, and thus, for a time, arrested the work, which now happily is going forward in circumstances of great promise. This was a sore disappointment to Dr. Pinney. But his labor was not in vain in the Lord. No doubt it had an important relation to the result, which now seems likely to be secured, the removal of the College from the coast and the increase of its teaching force by the addition to it of Professors T. McCants Stewart and H. M. Browne, with a female teacher for the Introductory Department, all educated persons

of African blood, from this country, under Dr. Edward W. Blyden President.

Returning to this country from his sixth and last visit to Africa, Dr. Pinney did not cease to labor for the people and the land. Familiar with all that has been written by those who have explored the "Dark Continent" for many years, and all that is doing for the evangelization of its people, by different portions of the Church in this country and abroad, he visited many parts of our land, giving lectures of great value to interested audiences. Those who have known him longest wondered at his energy and devotion in the prosecution of this work. It was a ruling passion with him to awaken an intelligent and practical interest in Africa and its people.

For the last few years of his life he made his home in Florida, where he purchased land and began improvements with the enthusiasm and enterprise of a man just beginning life. But even there he kept constantly in view the evangelization of Africa. After providing an humble home for his family, he built on his own land a school-house, which served also for a chapel. Here, through the week, he gave as much time as his strength would allow to the instruction of colored children and adults; and on the Sabbath he preached the Gospel to all that were willing to hear. And it was in his heart and plan to establish and conduct a school of the prophets, for the help of men who are even now preaching to the Freedmen, but have great need to be taught themselves, and deeply feel their need.

The death of Dr. Pinney came at last from sheer exhaustion. For a year and more he had been visibly declining in health under a disease (cystitis, inflammation of the bladder) that often gave him great pain, and slowly but surely undermined his powerful constitution.

For nearly a fortnight before his death his lower limbs were paralyzed, and pain gradually ceased. The paralysis finally reached his vocal powers, making it difficult and at length impossible for him to speak. He slept a good deal as he came near the end of his course, and on Christmas morning, at about three o'clock, he entered into rest. Over his countenance then there came and remained an expression of perfect repose and peace. To the very last, he enjoyed the faithful and loving ministry of his wife and youngest daughter.

The spot selected for his grave was beneath the oak where he had camped while building his house. The Methodist minister of Ocala officiated at his funeral, and only one other white person, beside his own family, was present. Six colored preachers, whom he had tried to serve, were selected as pall-bearers, and many others of the same race were present. Thus the good man, ever true to the work which

in early life he chose as the work of his life, was carried to his burial as he would have wished to be, not indeed in Africa itself, but by men of African blood in our own land, and in a part of our country where they are not only very numerous, but in great need of such instruction as he was freely giving them.

If now one may say a word about Dr. Pinney's home life, that word, according to testimony that cannot be called in question, shall be simply this:

An affectionate, indulgent father, he was stern in rebuking evil, and not forgetful of the divine injunction of Solomon as to the use of the rod.

He believed in rewarding the efforts of his children to do well, and especially to overcome unlovely dispositions and bad or foolish habits.

Fond of music, he made use of it morning and evening at family worship, and watched carefully the musical education of the daughter who was favored with his presence in the home at the time when she had special need of a father's oversight. To her he was not only the beloved and honored father, but also the friend, companion and teacher, giving her all the opportunities that his means would allow to hear the best music. The other children were of necessity less under his personal influence, because his official duties kept him much of the time away from his home, and these he left with quiet confidence in the keeping not only of his covenant God, but also of his faithful wife.

Those who have known Dr. Pinney, apart from his family, as a public man, will probably agree that he was pre-eminently in spirit, and as far as possible in fact, a missionary to the people of Africa. It was in his heart to live and die among them. In his purpose he never turned from the evangelistic work to which early in his Christian life he devoted himself, and for which he was set apart by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. And in reference to that, he did not shrink from personal exposure. Six times he went to Africa, and once to England and Scotland, in pursuance of the work that he loved so well. With a home that had great attractions for him as a husband and father, he was almost a stranger to it for long periods of time together.

In secular matters he did not always see as clearly or as far as in spiritual, and sometimes made mistakes to his own loss. But his life, as a whole, in relation to Christ and His cause, and especially the giving of the Gospel and the great salvation to the people of Africa, was a life of high endeavor, of great self-denial, and humble, cheerful, and heroic devotion. And now that he rests from his labors, it is plea-

sant to think of him, and Livingstone and many others, men and women, who have laid down their lives for the same cause, holding sweet converse in the presence of Christ, and assured from His word that princes shall come out of Egypt, that Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God, and that the so-called "Dark Continent," with all the ends of the earth, shall see the salvation of God, and know the brightness of Einmanuel's rising.

AFRICAN SOLDIERS AND COLONIZATION.

BY GEN. J. W. PHELPS.

The colonization of Kansas with Negroes from the South-West has not proved as advantageous as was anticipated. Many of them have returned to the place from which they emigrated. This fact ought to suggest to our African soldiers some thought with regard to their own future. While they are engaged in service upon the frontiers, the good lands of the country are being taken up; and not many of these lands are better suited for Negro occupation than those of Kansas have proved to be. What, then, is the young African to do after his term of service has been completed? Where shall he go? Where can he find lands to suit him? He ought to decide as to what his future course is to be; whether he will be a farmer, a waiter, a day laborer, or of what other calling.

It appears to me that no other country opens up a wider or higher future for our African soldiers than Africa. The only question to be considered is how these soldiers on being discharged from our service can go back to their father-land and become established there. This would be easily practicable if a proper plan could be adopted for carrying it out. The Colonization Society could insure to every soldier the possession of twenty-five acres of land. If now the Government would retain half of his pay during his five years' term of service, and deliver it to him on his arrival in Liberia, he could thus be enabled to begin a plantation of coffee or sugar at once; and put himself in the way of acquiring an early competence.

It is already to the interest of the United States to extend the area of tropical productions. In the short period of twenty-five years we shall need double the enormous amount that we consume at the present time. Governmental aid to African Colonization, whether in the interests of commerce alone, or of the general political interests of the United States, seems to me as legitimate as was the purchase of Alaska. Special recruiting regulations for the African regiments might, perhaps, be made an effective means of giving aid to this object. The plan, at all events, is worthy of careful consideration by all the friends of Liberia.

WEST AFRICAN GOLD.

The Gold Coast Company, London, have received per steamer Mandingo, another consignment of gold. It consists of a bar of pure gold weighing 70 oz., worth about £300. The acting manager writes that the yield of gold per ton of quartz is greatly increasing in value and the manager now at home has informed the Board that he will be able to consign gold in sufficient quantity to pay a dividend of 50 per cent. within six to nine months. The gold comes to the care of Messrs. James Irvine & Co., the company's agents in Liverpool.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of March, 1883.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00.)		ford.....	2.00
<i>Lyme.</i> Thomas L. Gilbert.....	2.00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$5.00.)	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$100.00.)		Virginia \$1. Mississippi \$1. Ark-	
<i>Westborough.</i> Legacy of Jabez		ansas \$1. Tennessee \$1. In-	
G. Fisher to Mass. Col. Soc., J.		diana \$1.	5.00
A. Fayerweather, Ex., by J.		RECAPITULATION.	
C. Braman.....	100.00	Donations.....	104.00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$100.00.)		Legacy.....	100.00
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Penn'a Col. Soc.,		For African Repository.....	5.00
by Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle,		Rent of Colonization Building....	155.00
(Special).....	100.00	Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90.00
VIRGINIA. \$2.00.)			
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. M. B. Black-		Total Receipts in March....	\$454.00

During the Month of April, 1883.

MAINE. (\$5.00.)		ARKANSAS. (\$10.00.)	
<i>Skowhegan.</i> Mrs. L. W. Weston	5.00	<i>Little Rock.</i> Andrew J. Flowers,	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$5.00.)		toward cost of emigrant pas-	
<i>Mount Vernon.</i> J. A. Starrett.	5.00	sage to Liberia.....	10.00
VERMONT. (\$5.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)	
<i>Enosburgh.</i> George Adams	5.00	South Carolina \$1. Texas \$1.	2.00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Stamford.</i> C. J. Starr.....	100.00	Donations.....	5165.00
NEW YORK. (\$5000.00)		For African Repository.....	2.00
<i>New York City.</i> Residuary Leg-		Emigrant toward passage.....	10.00
atees of F. Marquand, by Hen-		Rent of Colonization Building... ..	165.00
ry G. Marquand, Esq.....	5000.00		
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$50.00.)		Total Receipts in April....	\$5342.00
<i>Philadelphia.</i> F. G. Schultz....	50.00		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

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AFRICA'S CALL TO AMERICA.*

IN THAT TIME SHALL THE PRESENT BE BROUGHT UNTO THE LORD OF HOSTS OF A PEOPLE SCATTERED AND PEELED, AND FROM A PEOPLE TERRIBLE FROM THEIR BEGINNING HITHERTO; A NATION METED OUT AND TRODDEN UNDER FOOT.—*Isaiah 18: 7.*

The Atlantic ocean divides two Continents in many respects closely allied and mutually helpful. Thousands of years after Asia and Europe were seats of great empires and crowded with the arts of civilization, the waves which beat upon the eastern shore of silent undiscovered America, rolled back upon the western shore of silent unexplored Africa—twin sisters on either side of the ocean slumbering under its continuous lullaby until the providential hour of their awakening.

It is true, portions of the northern and eastern coasts of Africa were the homes of civilized people from the earliest times; that long before Greece and Rome had existence, Egypt and Ethiopia proper were centres of the world's learning, influence and power—populated as the prophet describes them, "by a people terrible from the beginning."

But these kingdoms, mighty as they were, stretched over only a narrow strip of this vast Continent. East of them, for three thousand miles, were great deserts and lofty ranges of mountains and broad rivers and vast plains and dense primeval forests, unexplored by civilized man—unknown but to the native tribes, which, like our own Indians, roamed in savage freedom through the land of their birth.

The same century which gave America to the world, gave also a knowledge of the western coast of Africa and portions of the interior.

*A Discourse preached in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1882, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rector.

To the nineteenth century, however, belongs the credit of planting more colonies along its extensive seaboard, of penetrating farther into its inner wilds, and throwing more light into dark and undiscovered regions than was accomplished in all the centuries back to the dawn of time.

With Mungo Park practically began the movement of that mighty army of explorers--English, French, Portuguese, German and American—which, amid countless discouragements, privations, perils, and over all but insurmountable obstacles, pressed forward from the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian coasts into the very heart of the interior, and planting the watch-fires of scientific research and philanthropic enterprise in regions never before visited by the white man, conquered the secrets and brought under intellectual suzerainty half the Continent.

And what have these explorations revealed? First of all, most important facts in regard to the physical condition and capabilities of Africa—facts which have awakened the interest of the commercial world, and influenced the action of governments and the movement of much surplus capital.

We now see that the resources of this long-neglected portion of the globe are inexhaustible. In the interior are vast plains, almost rivaling in fertility the wonderful valley of the Nile, which was for centuries the granary of Europe. The desert of Sahara itself—so long supposed to be one immense and monotonous waste of sand—discloses rich oases hundreds of miles in extent, productive table lands and fertile mountain regions, dotted with towns of from ten thousand to thirty thousand inhabitants. Soudan, more than ten times larger than Great Britain, possesses soil productive enough to supply staple articles of food for all Europe. Rice, wheat, cotton, sugar and palm-oil and coffee are only limited in production by the lack of skilled hands to raise them; the latter plant last year yielding in Liberia alone half a million of pounds. Immense quantities of salt, and vast beds of coal and iron, and rich mines of copper and gold, lavishly repay the expense of working them. The yield of the South African diamond fields for the single year of 1879 was valued at \$18,000,000.

With all this mineral and agricultural wealth, involving in its development a vast consumption of the productions of civilization; with six partially completed railroads in South Africa, and five other projected lines across the Sahara desert, up to the headwaters of the Congo, and into the rich alluvial plains of Soudan; with telegraphic communication complete from each African colony to the mother

country, and proposed to be extended for four thousand miles, from one end of the Continent to the other; with several steamship companies established and contemplated to afford constant communication with Europe, and thirty English steamers regularly trading along the western coast; would it not seem that the material prosperity of Africa was assured; that its enormous resources would now find outlet and flow abundantly through all the channels of the world's commerce?

Why do they not? Why is it that a Continent as rich in natural wealth as Europe or Asia, is commercially poor and comparatively unimportant?

Because, without a population sufficiently enlightened and enterprising to unlock its hidden treasures, to develop its prodigious resources, to realize its grand possibilities. Rich in almost everything else, it needs *men* constitutionally suited to the climate, who possess something of the intelligence, skill and energy of the white man, but do not, like him, fall easy victims to deadly malarial influences and burning equatorial heat. It is this want, more than any other, which hinders the material progress of Africa.

With all the efforts of civilized nations to foster its industries and stimulate its trade, so slight is the response that the products of this great Continent flow down to the coasts in trickling rivulets when they should come in mighty torrents. While some inland and some ocean lines of communication have been established, more by far—as doubtless noticed in their enumeration—are only “proposed,” “contemplated,” “projected,” “partially completed;” the capitalists of Europe and America, looking for such encouragement as to warrant further outlay—awaiting the time when trade shall be so enlarged, and the exchange of the raw material of the country for the productions of civilization be so in demand, as to require largely increased channels of communication. Certain it is, that in no very remote future, large portions of the civilized world will need what Africa can produce, and what she will abundantly furnish when the human element for her material development is supplied. For this she *CALLS*—pleadingly but mutely, unceasingly yet unconsciously—*CALLS* by the wasted capabilities of her present, and the threatened possibilities of her future. *It is in our power to help her gain what she needs.*

But it is the moral condition of the Continent and the method and means of bringing her people under the banner of Christ, which most interests and concerns us as Christians. Here, again, modern African exploration furnishes most important facts and leads the mind irresistibly to certain important conclusions.

Leaving the partially civilized regions on the borders of the Continent and penetrating into the interior, teeming with millions of the Negro race, we see vast differences in habits and customs, in character, in moral susceptibility, in physical development, in native force and energy, in political discernment and aptitude for acquirement and administration. Some sections of the country are populated by harmonious and orderly people, living securely in towns and villages which have never entered into political union, and are entirely independent of each other—a fact, I believe, having no parallel even in civilized nations. Other sections are populated by those always turbulent, rapacious, aggressive—a confederation of States despotically ruled and frequently disrupted. Here is a nation whose people, are in disposition, as in form, naturally noble, generally at peace with their neighbors, desirous of improvement, and active in trade and agricultural pursuits. Beyond is a kingdom quite civilized, where the barbarous customs of early times are scarcely known, and moral habits and religious tendencies and observances distinguish the great body of the people.

Still further in the interior, where the great rivers of Africa do not flow, the larger proportion of inhabitants are divided into contending tribes, preying upon and devouring one another, making merchandise of their children or sacrificing them to their gods. Now, as for centuries back, those captured in war they make slaves.

Fifty thousand of these poor creatures are annually conveyed to the Turkish and Egyptian ports of the Red Sea and sold into bondage despite the efforts of Christian nations to prevent it. "The open sore of the world," as the great English explorer, Livingstone, termed it, is yet far from being healed. Nor have these Powers been much more successful in ameliorating the condition of those in bondage to their own people. The slave master in Africa is the most merciless and tyrannous and brutal master in the world. Bad as slavery was in the West Indies, and in our own country a few years ago, we are assured, on the most reliable authority, that it was kindness itself compared with the slavery existing in Africa to-day.

When we think of the hundreds of thousands in the interior of this not inately called "Dark Continent," thus crushed under native masters, and the thousands more yearly sold into foreign bondage, and the many millions which, for three hundred years before the suppression of the slave trade in 1808, were carried from the country to furnish slave labor to the colonies of Spain, Portugal, France, and England, the prophecy uttered by Isaiah two thousand year ago, concerning one part of Africa—Egypt and Abyssinia—is seen to be not more true,

not more graphic than that spoken of another part—the Nigritian and Soudanic countries, the land of the Negro—"A people acattered and peeled, a nation meted out and trodden under foot." Whether a history or, as some translate the passage, a description, it is equally applicable to the native inhabitants of interior Africa.

Can these colored people—these heathen, estimated at 145,000,000—be Christianized? So the prophecy of the text reads. It is of this very people Isaiah says: "In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts." So reads also the prophecy in the 68th, Psalm: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." As the term Ethiopia is admitted to mean in its larger sense the whole Continent of Africa, these passages "make assurance double sure" of the ultimate conquest of this land for Christ.

Though the prophecy seems at present very far from fulfilment African travellers have recently brought to light indications as significant of this result as they are suggestive of the way, under the blessing of Heaven, it is to be reached.

We have seen what diversities are found to exist in the Negro race, how different one State is from another and one tribe from another in their social, moral and political aptitudes and attainments, in physical development and character and habits of life. Notice, now, wherein they resemble each other, what the points of unity and common Brotherhood.

It is a striking and most wonderful fact, confirmed by the testimony of missionaries and men extensively acquainted in that land, that among the Negroes of Africa there are no infidels, no atheists, no agnostics. It is reserved to the Caucasian race, with its greater intelligence, its higher civilization, and its rich treasures of revealed Truth, to produce men and women who deny the existence of God, the immortality of the soul and the life hereafter! What a satire this on race assumptions and the progress of humanity!

Sunk in the depths of ignorance and superstition as the large proportion of native Africans are, with moral powers blunted, and brutal instincts fed, and everything to drag them down and crush out the imprint of Deity upon their conscience and heart, yet even the worst of them—be he slavemaster of Dahomey or wild man of an interior forest—is not so bad as to refuse to acknowledge and render some kind of worship to the Being who made him. On this point the eminent Negro scholar, the Rev. Dr. Blyden, President of the Liberia College—than whom no man living is better qualified to speak—makes the following statement: "There is not a tribe on the Continent of Africa, in spite of the almost universal opinion to the contrary, in

spite of the fetishes and greegrees which many of them are supposed to worship, there is not, I say, a single tribe that does not stretch out their hands to the Great Creator. There is not one who does not recognize the Supreme Being, though imperfectly understanding His character. They believe that the heaven, the earth, the sun, the moon and stars which they behold, were created by an Almighty, Personal Agent, who is also their own Maker and Sovereign, and they render to Him such worship as their untutored intellects can conceive. The work of the Christian missionary is to declare to them that Being whom they ignorantly worship."

Here we have partial explanation of the remarkable success of Mohammedanism in Africa, to which Christendom has been awakened by recent startling advances. The underlying principal of this religion being the existence and supreme authority of God, from the universal belief of the Negro race in this doctrine, Islamism finds the foundation already laid for its reception. The wheels of its progress resting upon solid ground, blocked by no skepticism, easy of revolution by the docile character of the people, and accelerated by appeals to their sensuous and ambitious desires, glide rapidly along until tribe after tribe and nation after nation are overrun and converted to the faith of the false prophet. More than one-fourth of the 201,000,000 of Africa are to-day ranged under the banner of the Crescent.

But the universal belief of the Negro race in God's existence and sovereignty has no more laid the foundation for the progress of Mohammedanism than for the progress of Christianity. In Africa, Christian missionaries find no such objections to answer and hindrances to remove as--through the influence of infidels and skeptics--are met with in professedly Christian lands. They stand on solid ground and work from accepted principles. Moreover, the people generally are ready to listen, desirous to be taught, and very susceptible to the truths of the Gospel. They gladly welcome ministers and teachers of all kinds, and will sometimes help build churches and school-houses and share their support. These are encouraging facts, assuring indications of what the future promises.

But here comes a discouragement. Why, with these favoring conditions, is Christianity not more successful? When Mohammedanism counts its millions, why does the Church of Christ number only its thousands? Is it because there are more agents and emissaries of the false faith than of the true one? Doubtless this is one reason. Though sixty-four societies of different Christian countries are engaged in spreading the Gospel in Africa, employing, directly or indirectly, over four thousand missionaries, teachers and mission workers

proper ; on the other hand, the propagandists of the false faith may be said to flood the Continent. Is it yet again that Mohammedanism is more attractive to the Negro than the sterner and spiritual religion of Christ?—appeals more to lower motives, and makes easier conquest of the natural heart? This, too, is unquestionably true. Both these explanations largely account for the vastly greater accessions yearly made in Africa to the faith of Islam than to the faith of Christ.

But there is a reason which should also be considered, and which a late English writer has thus strikingly presented: "The Christian missionary makes his way slowly in Africa. He has no true Brotherhood to offer the Negro, except in another life. He makes no appeal to a present sense of dignity in the man he would convert. What Christian missionary takes a Negress to wife, or sits with the Negro wholly as an equal at meat? Their relations remain, at best, those of teacher with taught, master with servant, grown man with child. The Mohammedan missionary from Morocco meanwhile stands on different footing. He says to the Negro, 'Come up and sit beside me. Give me your daughter and take mine. All who pronounce the formula of Islam are equal in this world and in the next.' In becoming a Mussulman even a slave acquires immediate dignity, and the right to despise all men, whatever their color, who are not as himself. This is a bribe in the hand of the preacher of the Koran, and one which has never appealed in vain to the enslaved races of the world."

Undoubtedly this writer here gives the true explanation of much of the success Mohammedanism has met with among the Negroes of Central and South Africa. Some of the arguments these propagandists use Christianity can never avail itself of, whatever the advantages in winning adherents. Its origin, its character, the end it seeks, each alike forbid it. In one respect, however, it may well learn a lesson in the school of Islamic propagandism—the wisdom of employing COLORED MEN to teach the faith of Christ to colored men.

The principle of social equality is a most important factor in the great problem to be worked out amidst the wilds of Africa. It enters largely and necessarily into the elements of success attending missionary effort. The Negro, no less than the white man, demands Brotherhood in those who would instruct his conscience, and be the guides of his religious life. Because the missionaries of our own race cannot offer him this, valuable as they are in devising and managing important schemes of usefulness for the good of Africa, certain as it is that for years to come they will be needed to preach the Gospel in its great missionary centres, and by their lives and doctrines keep high the standard of Christian faith and practice, never, in my judgment, will the humble homes and interior towns and broad, thickly populated

inland plains of the "Dark Continent" be illumined with heavenly light and resound with the songs and praises of a consciously redeemed people, until the BLACK MAN becomes the great instrument, under God, of Africa's evangelization.

For giving it such propagandists of Christianity, who shall at one and the same time drive out the false faith with its attendant corruptions and vile progeny of bigamy and slavery, and bring in the new faith with its sacred family ties and political and religious freedom and holy worship, the times are ripe. In no people is the desire for race integrity and race preservation stronger than in the Negro. Recent facts in the history of the Ashantee and Zulu nations have shown the indestructible vitality and tenacity for nationality of the colored race. And President Blyden tells us that, though Mohammedanism has largely influenced the organic life of numerous tribes in the vast regions of Soudan, yet the Arabs, who first introduced the religion, have never been allowed to obtain political ascendancy. None of the Nigritian tribes have ever abdicated their race individuality, or parted with their idiosyncrasies in embracing the faith of Islam. But whenever and wherever it has been necessary, great Negro warriors have risen from the ranks of Islam, and inspired by the teachings of the new faith, which merges all distinctions in the great Brotherhood, have checked the arrogance of their foreign teachers, and have driven them, if at any time they effected superiority based upon race, from their artificial ascendancy.

Nor is this sentiment of race and of nationality, recently so wonderfully developed, confined to the natives of Africa. The restlessness of their descendants in this country is a fact as well known to all observers as it is significant. It is estimated that 500,000 are now considering the question of removal to Liberia—the enlightened and Christian Republic planted by America on the West Coast of Africa. These thousands are not all, by any means, poor, ignorant people—refugees from the political and social tyranny of their former masters—ready to seek a home anywhere, if only able to gain a support and freedom from persecution. Doubtless many are of this class. But there are thousands of others in comfortable circumstances, here in the North as in the South, intelligent, industrious, skilled in all kinds of mechanical and agricultural labor, who are yearning for the land of their fathers, and, as one about to depart there said, "With life, talent and energy to be devoted to her civilization, evangelization and general improvement"; or, as another eloquently expresses the feelings of this people, "Are anxious not so much to be relieved from present pressure as to obtain an expansive field for their energies; feeling the

need not only of horizontal openings—free movement on the plane which they occupy—but a chance to rise above it, a vertical outlet.”

Here, then, are the means, and here is the divinely indicated method, as it appears to me, for improving benighted Africa, and spiritually enfranchising its morally enslaved millions.

We have seen that the intelligent, energetic and skilled black man is needed to do what but few native Africans are qualified to do, and the white man, by reason of the climate, dare not undertake to do, for the development of the enormous mineral and agricultural resources of Africa, their abundant outflow through well-regulated channels, and their exchange for the commodities of civilized nations. We have seen that for the moral improvement of this “Dark Continent,” and in fulfilment of the prophecy that it should be given to Christ, not only the peculiarities and diversities of its almost numberless tribes and nations, but their resemblances and common bonds of unity, alike demand as the instruments of their Christianization those of their own color and race. We have seen that in our own country are hundreds of thousands of Negroes willing and ready to go across the intervening waters into the land of their fathers, with the Bible in one hand and the implements of civilization in the other, and answer the call which the moral and material condition of that land makes upon them.

How wonderful the conjunction of circumstances, how favorable the concurrence of means, for the moral regeneration and civilization of a great continent ! The liquid wax lies ready to receive the impression which shall be of lasting blessing to millions. The stamp is also ready and awaiting its use. What more is needed ? What but the hand to convey the one to the other, and, by strength divine, help to make the inscription so deep and so clear as never to be effaced, and ever witness to the value of the Gospel, and the world-embracing sympathy of human Brotherhood.

And this hand we have in the American Colonization Society, in whose interest I now speak. Born soon after the black stream from Interior Africa had ceased to flow across the Atlantic to fertilize the fields of America ; inspired in its early youth by the desire to pay back a great debt to the land of the Negro, in restoring some of those of which she had been basely defrauded ; laboring in its mature years under obloquy, reproach, and every discouragement, now it has reached the time when its work is recognized by all as good and valuable, and large numbers of an emancipated race are seeking through it restoration to their fatherland. Will you not help the hand which can stamp so glorious an inscription upon the brow and heart of our sister Continent ?

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

In the discharge of the duty incumbent upon me at the opening of your session, I have the gratification to say, that the past year has been crowned with marked indications of national prosperity as well as of individual thrift and enterprise. Agricultural activity has not only kept pace with but has considerably exceeded that of the last several years, both as to the quantity as also to the variety of the productions raised. The rice crop as well as that of bread stuffs generally has been unusually favorable, while the exportable articles of coffee, sugar, rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, camwood, &c. have never been shipped in such quantities before.

This increase is owing partly to the favorable seasons which we have had, partly to the growing industry of our citizens, and partly to the extension of our intercourse with the interior tribes from whom quantities of rubber, camwood and ivory, far in excess of former years, are brought down to our markets.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Nothing has occurred during the year to interrupt the friendly relations between this Republic and foreign nations. So far from it they have been considerably extended. In this connection I have to mention that His Majesty Don Alphonso XII, King of Spain, in the early part of the year gave evidence of his regard for and interest in the Republic of Liberia by tending to your Chief Executive the National Order of Isabella the Catholic.

In June last the illustrious American President of the United States of Venezuela, General Antonia Guzman Blanco, was pleased to transmit to me, as your President, a first class (Great Cross) diploma and decoration of the Bust of the Liberator, and at the same time expressed a warm desire to see the good relations existing between the two countries strengthened and enlarged.

About the same time President Salomon of the Haytian Republic was pleased to forward a first class diploma of the National Order of that State for the President of Liberia. These are some of the many expressions of increasing interest in and appreciation of the work in which we are engaged in building up a Christian State in the land of our Fathers.

The Government of the United States of America has also afforded a renewed evidence of the friendly attitude of that nation toward Liberia in the speedy supply of the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the Hon. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General for that country at the seat of this Government. The Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D. who only about two months before the

occurrence of the sad event just mentioned had closed a term of diplomatic service justly appreciated by the Department of Washington and highly acceptable to this Republic, has been returned to fill the important post for which he is so well qualified.

OUR NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY. Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain, anxious to remove everything that can possibly be the cause of the least friction in the friendly relations so long existing between that Empire and this infant State, saw fit to renew the appointment of British Consul for Liberia, the post having been vacant for the last several years, and to invest the appointee with authority to visit this Government with the view of effecting a solution of the long pending question of the North-west boundary of this Republic, as well as to inquire into certain alleged claims of British subjects for property said to have been destroyed by the troops of Liberia in a campaign against certain Gallinas tribes in 1871. His Excellency Arthur E. Havelock, C. M. G., Governor of Her Majesty's West African Settlements, was appointed said Consul. He arrived in this City in March last, and met the Liberian Commissioners, Honorables W. M. Davis and E. W. Blyden, who with himself held a session of four days.

Questions and points having arisen during the conference that could not be settled without legislative action, the whole matter is referred to your Honorable Body, and I trust that you will give it the attention due to so important a subject at the earliest date possible. As I shall make a special communication to you in connection with the papers to be laid before you on this question, I need not dwell upon it in this document.

FINANCES. The Secretary of the Treasury will submit to you a report of the finances of the country. Under this head I need only refer you to the urgent necessity set forth in my last annual message, for the passage of an Act making all customs dues payable in gold or silver coin, while giving to the currency now in circulation the capacity of legal tender in private contracts and for all other Government claims. The passage of such a law might be followed by retrenchment to the extent of one-tenth in the salaries of officials and the current expenses of the Government. These measures, together with a faithful collection of the revenue and a rigid economy in the disbursement thereof, would soon place the financial department of the country in a safe and healthy condition, and afford every year a considerable surplus to be paid on the indebtedness of the State.

In advising retrenchment, Gentlemen, I would by no means convey the impression that I regard the salaries now paid to Government officials exorbitant; so far from it I deem them quite insufficient.

But there are times in the history of most nations, when citizens must evince their patriotism by making sacrifices for the welfare of the State. Such a time in my opinion has arrived in Liberia.

I feel confident in the assertion that there is a large measure of high-toned patriotism diffused throughout the masses of this Republic that in an emergency will assert itself, arise to the surface, and sustain the Government in any reasonable measure that you may adopt for the good of the nation, and the promotion of our Republican institutions. And I believe further that every good citizen of this Commonwealth would rather render official service for half pay, and see the Government credit restored and brought to a healthy financial condition, than to insist on a large salary which would precipitate a humiliating aspect of national bankruptcy.

You will observe that among other measures I mention the prompt and faithful collection of the revenue as a means to effect the relief of Government so much desired. It is stated on very good authority I understand, that not more than two-thirds of the revenue is collected—that if Government had the full benefit of its customs dues and property tax there would be no lack of means to carry out all the purposes of the State. Two years ago I called your attention to this matter and urged the adoption of the Bonded Warehouse System, as one likely to remedy some of the defects connected with the operations of the present one. I must again respectfully urge, that you spare no pains in endeavoring to inaugurate more effective measures for securing the revenues of the State.

I must not fail to mention under this head also, the importance of so amending the revenue laws as to impose higher duties on the importation and sale of alcoholic liquors, gunpowder, fire arms, and tobacco. The fearful evils inflicted upon this infant State by the large introduction of the first named destructive agency are too apparent to require any comment here. Many of the tribal difficulties among the Aborigines, and most of the late irregularities in one section of the Republic among the civilized inhabitants, leading to the destruction of valuable life, may be attributed mainly to the free use of alcohol. The great importation of rum and gin into this country, which has been going on for the last number of years, is not only productive of disorder among the Aborigines in our territory, but is also destroying much precious life, laying waste valuable intellect, engendering a spirit of idleness and thriftlessness among hitherto industrious tribes, and is rapidly consuming the wealth of the land. I appeal to you, Fellow Citizens, in your Legislative capacity, to look these facts fairly in the face, consider the ponderous mass of evils with which they are bur-

dening the State, and check, if you cannot wholly remove, the sad consequences being entailed upon us by them.

EDUCATIONAL. A report on the state and condition of the common schools of the Republic will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the schools have had to labor during the year, much has been accomplished. And it is the cherished object of the Government to place the advantages of a common school education within the reach of every child in the country. Your Honorable body, seeing the importance of this, will, I feel sure, make the necessary appropriation for books and salaries to carry out the same.

The Liberia College, through the indefatigable efforts of the Executive Committee and Faculty, especially Professor Martin H. Freeman, M. A., who, in the absence of the President, has charge of the Institution, is progressing finely. Great credit is due to the untiring and devoted energy of this able Professor, but for whose presence at the College, there would have been a suspension of its operations during the greater portion of the present year. It is with great pleasure that I am able to add at this point, that much good is likely to accrue to the Institution from the present visit of Dr. Blyden to the United States of America. The increase of the corps of Professors, the addition of a Female department, as well as the revival of a general interest in it, on the part of its friends in that country, which he is endeavoring to effect, will add greatly to the efficiency of the College, and render it an invaluable boon to West Africa.

By referring to the report of the Secretary of the Interior you will notice several important suggestions for the improvement of the educational interests of the State, which are worthy of your serious attention. I refer especially to the establishment of Government high schools in the several Counties on the manual labor system, the providing of Females academies, and the endowment of several scholarships in connection with the Liberia College, to embrace the sciences—medicine, civil engineering and jurisprudence.

The great importance, yea, the absolute necessity for a more general diffusion of knowledge among the people of this Commonwealth, if we would preserve and perpetuate our civil institutions, is so generally admitted by you, that I will not dilate upon the subject at this time.

JUDICIARY. I regret to be under the necessity of informing your Honorable Body that the judicial department of the State has recently been subjected to the loss of the services of one of the oldest judges in the country. I refer to the resignation of Hon. Beverly Page Yates, late judge of the Quarterly Court of Montserrado County, in

consequence of the failure of his health. And here again I must repeat a recommendation in my last message to the effect that you make some provision by law, which will allow a judge in case of failure of health, to be relieved temporarily for foreign travel or to seek other means of recovery, without being under the necessity of tendering his resignation. Having noticed this subject at length last year, I beg to refer you to what was then said, and trust you will see the propriety of an enactment to meet the case.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT. The Post Master General will submit to you his annual report, in which you will notice some important suggestions looking to an improvement in the efficiency of this indispensable service. I have to mention also that a proposal has been made to this Government offering additional facilities for the carrying of the mails between the several ports in the Republic, as well as to foreign countries. The papers referring to the same will be laid before you.

TELEGRAPH PROJECT. An enterprise is in contemplation that proposes to bring to Liberia the advantages of telegraphic communication with the settlements on the coast, as well as with Europe and the United States. The details of the proposition will be submitted to you, and your direction in the matter solicited.

CONCESSION ASKED. I have to call your attention also to a proposal that has been made to the Government very recently, asking for a concession to engage in mining operations, cut and export timbers, and to cultivate the soil, in consideration of a loan to this State of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, for fifty years, at seven per cent interest. The terms proposed, as well as time mentioned in which the debt is to be paid, are more favorable than any hitherto offered. It will be with you, Gentleman, after having given due attention to the terms of the offer and the circumstances of the country, to say whether or not it will be desirable and wise to accept the same. That we have foreign claims which must be met, none of you will deny. Nor will you refuse to admit that it is high time we were inaugurating measures with the view of satisfying the bondholders of the loan of 1871. Two other proposals were made to the Secretary of State while abroad last year, having reference to the settlement of this debt, which it may be advisable to have before you when you shall find it convenient to take up the one now under consideration.

NATIVE DIFFICULTIES. It affords me no little pleasure to be able to report the happy termination of the difficulties among the native tribes in one portion of the camwood country in Grand Bassa county. Through the persevering efforts of Superintendent Smith, Judge Ney-le, and others, the guilty parties have been brought to justice and peace fully restored.

The disturbances which for the last several years existed in the Cape Mount territory, have also been settled. In the month of July last I appointed Rev. C. A. Pitman, T. G. Fuller, Esqr., and Superintendent R. J. B. Watson of Robertsport, with Mr. E. J. Barclay as Clerk, to visit this section of country, convene the Chiefs of the contending factions and endeavor to restore peace. The Commission arrived at Robertsport, proceeded to Sallijah, entered upon their duties with commendable zeal, and after meeting with and surmounting many difficulties, succeeded in having a treaty of peace signed by thirteen Chiefs of the Gallinas, Mannah, Solo, Teywah and Sallijah territories, a copy of which will be submitted to you.

In a former communication I called your attention to the progress that was being made in Maryland county toward the opening up of roads interiorwards, and effecting greater intercourse with the more distant tribes. I am happy to inform you that these efforts have been followed up by Superintendent Gibson, so that at the present time, roads for trade and intercourse are available, for ingress and egress, which have been closed for the last eight or ten years.

The importance of increasing our friendly intercourse with the powerful tribes of the country is a matter that cannot claim too much of our attention. So important do I regard our relation with these our Brethren, and so desirous am I of seeing this vast Aboriginal population share with us the rights, privileges and advantages of civilization and a Christian Government, thus giving strength and permanency to our Republican institutions on this coast, that I consider it really the great work of Liberia at present to pursue such a policy as will cement into one mass the many tribes about us, and bring them under the moulding influence of our laws and religion. The great work of Liberia at present is at home, and the sooner we lose sight of distracting party politics and address ourselves to the task of elevating our brethren and building up the country the better.

CONGRATULATIONS. I am unwilling to close this communication, Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens, without congratulating you and the nation generally, upon the pleasing abatement of that excessive political party strife which ran so high at your last session, as to prevent harmonious legislation.

The fact that the storm has passed away and you are able to enter upon your duties under circumstances so favorable, shows that there is yet a gratifying measure of recuperative energy in our little ship of state. That though at times she may toss and reel as though the next moment were destined to be her last, yet after awhile she recovers her balance, uprights herself, and proceeds on an even course toward the sublime goal that awaits her.

May we gather experience from the past, learn wisdom for the future, and under the direction of Him who guides the affairs of the children of men, go on courageously and faithfully in working out our national destiny.

I trust that your present session may mark a new era in our national history, and effect great good for the nation and the Race..

A. W. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

MONROVIA, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

A CITIZEN OF LIBERIA.

Mr. Alfred B. King, a coffee planter on the St. Paul's river, Liberia,, has been in Washington City for several days, after having made a tour of the principal cities of the Atlantic states. He is traveling for pleasure and information, one of his chief objects being a practical observation of the condition of the colored people of this country. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN, who met Mr. King, found in him a gentleman of notable polish of manners and marked information concerning the resources and future of Liberia, and, in fact, of all Africa. Mr. King is a pure black of the standard Negro type. In speech he has a strong English accent, and if the listener's eyes were shut he would imagine that a thorough Londoner was talking.

"Have you ever been in England?" asked the reporter.

"Never," said Mr. King. "I have only been in the United States and Liberia. I am now 31 years of age. I was born a slave in Georgia. When I was five years old I was sent, with my mother, by the American Colonization Society to Liberia, and have been raised and educated there. I was never even taught by a white man."

Mr. King said he has a coffee plantation on the river, a few miles from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The coffee grown there is the best in the world, the soil and the climate being especially adapted to the development of the berry. The total production is not much over 500,000 pounds annually, but there is a great future for the product, more population and labor being all that is necessary. As an evidence of the superiority of the African berry, it was mentioned that all coffee-producing countries, especially Brazil, had imported seeds and plants from Liberia. The gentleman thought that American trade was losing a golden harvest on the west coast of Africa. Not a steamer goes from an American port to that country. An enterprising firm in New York are running five sailing vessels from that port on their own account, and these vessels furnish the only direct means of reach-

ing the African coast from the United States. In contrast with this want of enterprise there are twenty-eight steamships plying between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa, furnishing weekly trips for the accommodation of travel and the swift transit of freight. Mr. King thought that a line of steamers from New York would pay handsomely. So far as Liberia is concerned, the people look on the United States as a sort of parent government, and would do all they could to turn the trade in this direction.

Mr. King expressed himself with a great deal of freedom concerning his race in Africa. "People here," said he, "both white and black, are in great ignorance concerning the condition of Africa. In the interior, not far from Monrovia, the inhabitants are civilized and intelligent, and strict followers of the Mohammedan faith. The men have refined instincts and the women are delicate. As to Liberia, the founders wanted to demonstrate the ability of the Negro to govern himself, and the laws have been against the intrusion of white men. Only three white men are engaged in business in Monrovia. We, young men, however, are in favor of doing away with these restrictions entirely. There is quite a strong party there now in favor of opening the doors for white men. We really need their intelligence and thrift, and their money. It is all foolishness to say that if a white man comes to Liberia and establishes a large coffee plantation adjoining my small one that he will necessarily oppress me. On the contrary, he will do me good. He will bring machinery and improved methods of cultivation, and he will find the best market for our products."

As to the American blacks, Mr. King said he believed many of them would rush to Liberia in a few years. They did not know the opportunities offered them there or they would be anxious to go now. The liberal education which the United States is now giving its colored population would be the impelling cause of a great emigration in time. "As the matter stands now," said he, "the colored people in this country are hewers of wood and drawers of water. But they are becoming educated and can't stand this always. The young colored men and girls who are graduating from the high schools, the normal schools, and the colleges don't want to be waiting maids and barbers, and yet that is about the highest they can hope for in this country. When this class of educated blacks increases largely, as it will surely do, the pressure for higher employment will be so strong that they will turn to Liberia as the only country where a Negro has a full and equal chance for the honors of life."—*The National Republican*.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson was born in Monrovia, June 1st, 1837, and is the son of the illustrious Elijah Johnson—whose name will ever be indissolubly connected with the early history and fortunes of the Colony, now the Republic, of Liberia.

Mr. Johnson's father died while he was very young. Elijah Johnson was a man of no great fortune, thus all the hardships, privations, trials and struggles which in all countries, but more particularly in new and struggling colonies, fall to the lot of the orphaned, were his. Mr. Johnson, however, attended with unremitting regularity and industry the local schools, and before he reached manhood, through the remarkable talent and ability he displayed, attained and occupied a prominent position,

He graduated at the Alexander High School in Monrovia, in 1857. Was appointed private secretary to President Benson, January, 1856, which office he held seven years. Was appointed principal of the Baptist High School at Day's Hope, April, 1858, and held that position three years. In November, 1857, he was appointed editor of the *Liberia Herald*, and conducted that paper for two and a half years. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1861. Visited the International Exhibition in England, and several European Courts, with President Benson, in 1862, and assisted in the discussion of the Boundary Question in London. In January, 1864, he was again appointed editor of the *Liberia Herald*. In July of the same year Mr. Johnson was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College and held that post for two years and a half. In February, 1865, he was appointed Secretary of State, but resigned in July of the same year. Again appointed Secretary of State for the years 1866 and 1867, under President Warner. In January, 1867, he was elected Professor of Philosophy and *Belles Lettres* in Liberia College, and held the chair eleven years. In January, 1870, was appointed Secretary of the Interior. He visited America and England with President Royle in 1870, and assisted in the discussion of the Boundary Question. Held the office of Secretary of State under the Provisional Government in 1871. Under the administration of President Roberts, Prof. Johnson held the offices simultaneously of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior for the years 1872 and 1873.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Prof. Johnson by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College in 1872, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1882.

Mr. Johnson is now in the prime of life, enjoys excellent health, has the confidence of the people, possesses a blameless political record,

and seems destined by Providence to guide Liberia on the road to higher destinies.—*Liberia Observer*.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

JULIEN SWINTON L. PARSONS was born July 21st, 1845, and died on the 6th of May. He studied law under his father, Chief Justice Cyrus Lovie Parsons, and commenced the practice of the same in the year 1866; and, as an Attorney at Law, he early distinguished himself by his honesty, skill and ability. He was twice appointed to the position of State's Attorney for the county of Sinoe, and twice to the same position for the county of Montserrado. He also held the office of Attorney General. He served Sinoe county as a representative in the National Legislature from the year 1873 to 1875, and in the same capacity he also served Montserrado county from the year 1881 to 1883. In the exercise of the duties which were incumbent upon him whether as a statesman or as a counsellor, he was faithful, fearless and polite.

HON. A. L. STANFORD, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of this county, who died on the 14th of May, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, U. S. A., on the 4th of July, 1830. For many years after he attained manhood, he was a prominent preacher in the African M. E. Church, among which denomination he gained considerable reputation. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Arkansas, and served a term of 4 years. In 1878 he came to Liberia on a tour of observation in company with Mr. Hicks and returned to Arkansas during the year. On the 13th of July, 1879, he reached Monrovia from the United States with his family and a company of immigrants. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine and took a prominent social position, and was everywhere recognized as a man of excellent ability and, in some respects, of rare qualities. In November, 1882, upon the resignation of the Hon B. P. Yates, he was appointed by President Gardner, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montserrado county.

The death of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, REV. J. M. PRIEST, which took place at Greenville, Sinoe county, on the 16th of May, is a great public loss. He was a man of excellent abilities and of blameless life, and enjoyed the confidence of the country. He held many high posts including the Vice Presidency. He was the first Presbyterian colored missionary sent to Liberia.—*Liberia Observer*.

MR. MORRIS' SCHOOL WORK.

We have had the pleasure on a number of occasions of mentioning the good work being done in Liberia by our friend Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, by means of the school which he has founded. The following may be taken as a report of progress. We have before us, as we write, several photographs, sent by Mr. Morris, which show the change wrought in these African boys by the influence of the school. And this change in outward appearance is only typical of the change wrought within. We echo his wish that he might be able to multiply these schools at intervals all along towards the Niger Valley—"schools whereinto the future men and women of Africa can come and learn the story of the 'American man's God.' "

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1883.

Office, No. 4 Merrick street.

The last monthly report from the teacher in my Liberia school embraces, among other things, the following:

"The school is opened regularly five days in each week with reading from the New Testament Scriptures, and closed with singing and prayer. The books in daily use are—The New American Spelling Book, Readers, and Arithmetics, Goodrich's Child's Pictorial History of the United States, Mitchell's First and Second Lessons in Geography, Richardson's Temperance Lesson Books, and Foster's Story of the Gospels and Bible (colored illustrations.)

"The children are very anxious to learn, and handle their books with care. The native children especially prize a book more than our American children. Another son of a chief entered school this month, making five in all. Including these, there are now eighty children in your school—more than half of these are natives.

"Our church is crowded every Sabbath with natives to hear the Gospel. Believe me when I say your school is an open door to the heathen around this settlement. It has awakened the church in Arthington to a sense of its duty."

DR. BLYDEN AT MONROVIA.

A correspondent writes under date of Monrovia, June, 22, as follows;—"Dr. Blyden arrived here on the morning of the 4th inst. and was warmly received by the leading citizens. The Executive Committee and the Faculty of Liberia College gave him a public reception in the College building. Speeches were made by several gentlemen and by one of the Students, the latter representing the pupils, expressive of welcome appreciation of the Doctor's work in America."

CELEBRATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The celebration of the 36th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, by the African Trade Society of Louisiana, at Oakland Park, yesterday afternoon, began auspiciously, but was unfortunately interrupted and brought to a premature conclusion by the storm which broke over the city and vicinity about 4:30 o'clock. Quite a good crowd had already assembled, and the programme had been partly carried out, when the torrents of rain brought everything to a sudden conclusion, and it was decided that further exercises should be postponed until a day not designated.

Rev. T. G. Montgomery opened the exercises with a resume of the history and present condition of the Republic. Rev. Mr. Thomas read the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Liberia. It is a document similar in phraseology to that of this country, and intimately associated with its history. It reviews the progress and dwells upon the prosperity of Liberia, and is not only of great interest to the historian and politician but to the economist. Next came the orator of the occasion, Elder Green. He began an eloquent speech, reviewing the races and the ancient civilization of Africa, justly claiming for that continent and her races the application of the paraphrase, "All roads lead to Africa." But in the midst of his speech the storm broke, and its violence so interrupted him that he suspended his remarks, and it was determined to postpone the celebration.

The African Trade Society was organized about two years ago for the purpose of procuring direct mail communication between this country and Liberia. It is composed of the better class of our colored citizens, including all of the prominent colored divines.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration is as follows: J. W. Pierce, chairman; W. H. Grinnell, J. B. Gaudet, J. D. Bell, E. J. Davis, Felix Larrea, Henry Adams, Rev. T. G. Montgomery and John George.—*Times-Democrat*, July 27.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The American Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt for its general uses and purposes of five thousand dollars from the estate of the late Frederick Marquand, and of five hundred dollars from the estate of the late Hon. William E. Dodge. The Society makes the official announcement with hearty appreciation of the promptness of the trustees and executors.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MONROVIA, June 15, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Matters are quiet here at present. Mr. Johnson has without opposition been chosen for the next Presidential term. I am looking forward with much interest to the termination of my official relations to the Government, when I hope to be able to devote my energies to religious and educational work. This I regard my calling, and while circumstances compelled me five years ago to engage in the public service, yet I have never, except from considerations of health, found in me to give up the former. I regard the work of the Church and the school in this country as second to none in its bearing upon the real progress and permanency of our national institutions.

Yours truly,

G. W. GIBSON.

DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA.

The bark *Monrovia* sailed from New York, July 16, for Liberia, carrying a valuable cargo belonging to her owners, Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, and a number of intelligent emigrants from North Carolina, Georgia and Kansas, sent by the American Colonization Society. Among the Liberians who returned to their homes by the same vessel were Mr. Alfred B. King, Principal of the Alexander High School, Rev. Andrew Cartwright, and Dr. Hilary J. Moore: the latter having just completed his medical education at Dartmouth College, and Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Liberia, and, with the others named, speaks highly of that Republic as the country for themselves and for the people of color. Rev. David W. Frazier went out on the *Monrovia* as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and Miss Jennie E. Davis goes to take charge of the Female Department of Liberia College. The former lately graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the latter is a graduate of the Girl's High School, Boston, and has been engaged in teaching near St. Louis, Mo., during the past ten years. They dedicate their lives to labor in Liberia for the elevation of their race. Thus the good work of opening up the "dark continent" continues to be prosecuted.

For the African Repository.

A FUND FOR PUBLICATION SUGGESTED.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, as a publisher of its *Repository* and other miscellaneous papers, must require considerable means to pay the printers, who cannot work for nothing. It has

occurred to the writer, therefore, that some benefactor of the colored race could not do a better thing than to endow the printing and publishing of the Society, so that it might be able to print without drawing upon the general contributions for such expenses. The miscellaneous papers of the Society, not to say the *African Repository*, should be scattered like the leaves of the forest, throughout all our land, since the eyes and efforts of all Europe are directed to the "dark continent." I make this suggestion to the friends of the African race from the constant reading of the *Repository* for more than thirty years; and I read no periodical with more interest.

Most sincerely yours,

SAMUEL STORRS HOWE.

COLORED MISSIONARIES.

Among the recent graduates of the Richmond Institute are Revs. J. H. Presley and J. J. Coles, who are under appointment by the general organization of colored Baptists to sail within a few months for Africa. We understand that they will endeavor to carry the gospel inland from Liberia.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

By Barque Monrovia, from New York, July 16, 1883.

From Indian Ridge, Currituck Co., N. C.

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	America Shaw.....	27	Farmer.....	.....
2	Brazil Shaw.....	25	.....	Methodist.....
3	John T. Shaw.....	2	.....	.....
4	Maria Shaw.....	4	.....	.....
5	Minnie Shaw.....	1	.....	.....
6	Daniel Snowden	50	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
7	Penelope Snowden.....	50	.....	Methodist.....
8	Penelope Snowden Jr.....	17	.....	.....
9	Hannah Snowden	10	.....	.....
10	David Snowden.....	8	.....	.....
11	Harriet Baxter.....	44	.....	Baptist.....
12	Charles Feriby	8	.....	.....

From Grangersville, Macon Co., Georgia.

13	Bright J. Turner.....	20	Teacher.....	Methodist.....
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From Topeka, Kansas.

14	Daisy Whietly.....	27	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
15	Emma Whietly.....	31	Baptist.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,697 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of May, 1883.

FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)	Rent of Colonization Building.....	87.33
Pennsylvania \$1. Missouri \$1..... 2.00	Total Receipts in May.....	\$89.33

During the Month of June, 1883.

CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00.)	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)
New Haven. R. S. Fellowes..... 100.00	New Hampshire \$2. New York \$1... 3.00
New Jersey. (\$31.50.)	RECAPITULATION.
Princeton. Proxy collections, trans-	Donations..... 171.50
mitted by Rev. Dr. J. Maclean.... 31.50	For African Repository..... 3.00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$10.00.)	Rent of Colonization Building..... 107.67
Holidaysburg. Miss Mary Vance. 10.00	Interest for Schools in Liberia. 90.00
MARYLAND. (\$30.00.)	
Baltimore. Charles J. Baker..... 30.00	Total Receipts in June..... \$372.17

During the Month of July, 1883.

RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00.)	RECAPITULATION.
Newport. Miss Ellen Townsend ... 10.00	Donations... 20.00
New Jersey. (\$10.00.)	For African Repository..... 1.00
Trenton. John S. Chambers..... 10.00	Rent of Colonization Building..... 37.50
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
New Jersey..... 1.00	Total Receipts in July..... \$58.50

During the Month of August, 1883.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$500.00.)	MINNESOTA. (\$100.00)
Amherst. Bequest of Luke Sweet-	St. Paul. The Liberia College Aid
ser, by J. H. Sweetser, Ad :... 500.00	Society of the House of Hope Church,
NEW YORK. (\$500.00.)	for the education of one student, the
New York City. Estate of Hon.	son of a native chief or headman of
William E. Dodge, by W. E.	the Bassa tribe, in Liberia College,
Dodge Jr. Ex :..... 500.00	by D. A. Robertson, 100.00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1500.00.)	RECAPITULATION.
Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Colo-	Donations..... 2000.00
nization, Society for passage and	Legacy..... 500.00
acclimation of emigrants at Brew-	Emigrant toward passage..... 65.00
erville, by Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle,	Rent of Colonization Building..... 229.00
—Cor. Sec :..... 1500.00	Education in Liberia..... 100.00
ARKANSAS. (\$65.00.)	Interest for Schools in Liberia. 29.20
—Little Rock. Andrew J. Flowers,	
toward cost of emigrant passage	Total Receipts in August ... \$2923.20
to Liberia..... 65.00	

